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THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1971

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OF

THE BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1971

A NOTE ON THE FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

Data relating to the budget for 1971 are published in a group of five documents. *The Budget of the United States Government, 1971*, is presented in a compact volume containing the Budget Message of the President and summary information that presents to the Congress the President's budgetary recommendations. This volume contains the facts and figures that most users of the budget would normally need or desire.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1971—Appendix contains the text of appropriation estimates proposed for the consideration of Congress together with specific supporting information on the various appropriations and funds, as well as supplementary schedules required by law.

The Budget of the United States Government, 1971—The District of Columbia contains the estimates for the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

A pamphlet type of publication, *The Budget in Brief, 1971*, is available for those who wish a more concise and less technical presentation than any of the foregoing four official volumes. A second pamphlet type of publication, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, 1971*, contains 18 special analyses that are designed to highlight specified program areas or provide other significant presentations of Federal budget data.

Budget documents for fiscal year 1971 are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Paper covers only.)

1. The Budget of the United States Government, 1971 ($2.50).
2. The Budget of the United States Government, 1971—Appendix ($8.25).
3. The Budget of the United States Government, 1971—The District of Columbia.
4. The Budget in Brief, 1971 (40 cents).
5. Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, 1971 ($1.50).

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GENERAL NOTES

1. The estimates in the budget cover requirements under existing legislation and under legislation which is proposed for enactment by Congress.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to years in this volume are to fiscal years ending June 30.
3. Details in the tables and charts may not add to the totals because of rounding.

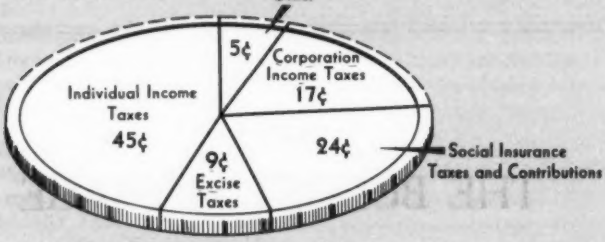
PART I

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

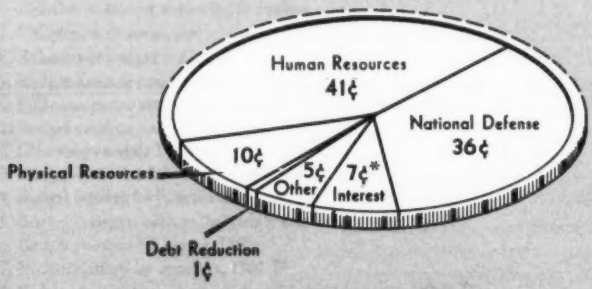
THE BUDGET DOLLAR

Fiscal Year 1971 Estimate

Where it comes from . . .



Where it goes . . .



* Excludes Interest Paid to Trust Funds

BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I have pledged to the American people that I would submit a balanced budget for 1971. This is particularly necessary because the cost of living has been rising rapidly for the past five years.

The budget I send to you today—the first for which I bear full responsibility as President—fulfills that pledge.

Outlays are estimated at $200.8 billion, with receipts at $202.1 billion, yielding a surplus of $1.3 billion.

This anti-inflationary budget begins the necessary process of reordering our national priorities. For the first time in two full decades, the Federal Government will spend more money on human resource programs than on national defense.

A budget must be a blueprint for the future. In the 1971 budget, I seek not only to address today's needs, but also to anticipate tomorrow's challenges. Only with a plan that looks to the years ahead can we gain control over the long-range use of our resources, and mark a clear course for meeting national goals. Most worthwhile objectives are costly. Therefore, we must pursue our purposes in an orderly fashion, measuring our efforts to accord with the budget resources likely to be available.

A balanced plan for resource allocation does not require Federal domination. On the contrary, by placing greater reliance on private initiative and State and local governments, we can more effectively mobilize our total resources to achieve national purposes over the long run.

This comprehensive perspective was instrumental in shaping the 1971 budget.

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE

[In billions]

Item	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Receipts	$187.8	$199.4	$202.1
Outlays	184.6	197.9	200.8
Surplus	3.2	1.5	1.3

With this budget we will move ahead to:

- Meet our *international responsibilities* by seeking an honorable peace in Vietnam, by maintaining sufficient military power to deter potential aggressors, by exploring with the Soviet Union possible limitations on strategic arms, and by encouraging multilateral aid, expanded trade, and a greater measure of economic self-help for developing nations of the world.
- Help restore *economic stability* by holding down spending in order to provide another budget surplus and to relieve pressure on prices—and to achieve that surplus without income or excise tax increases.
- Launch a major effort to improve *environmental quality* by attacking air and water pollution, by providing more recreation opportunities, and by developing a better understanding of our environment and man's impact upon it.
- Inaugurate the *Family Assistance Program*, fundamentally reforming outmoded welfare programs, by encouraging family stability and providing incentives for work and training.
- Provide major advances in our programs to *reduce crime*.
- Foster *basic reforms* in Government programs and processes by making entire program systems operate more effectively, and by encouraging responsible decentralization of decisionmaking.

The proposals in this budget are important steps toward these goals. Even so, taking these steps requires difficult choices.

The need to choose among alternative uses of our resources is a basic fact of budgetary life. In the past few years, too many hard choices were avoided. Inflation was permitted to steal purchasing power from us all, and to work particular hardship on the poor and the millions of Americans who live on fixed incomes, as well as on the housing industry, small businesses, and State and local governments.

Indeed, the willingness to make hard choices is the driving force behind my 1971 budget proposals.

OVERVIEW OF THE 1971 BUDGET

All Government spending flows from budget authority that is enacted by the Congress. Budget authority for 1971 is estimated at $218.0 billion. Of the total, $148.1 billion will require current action by the Congress, with the balance becoming available automatically as the result of past congressional actions.

Budget outlays for 1971 will be held to $200.8 billion, which is only $2.9 billion more than in 1970. The 1971 total consists of $200.1 billion in expenditures and $0.7 billion for net lending.

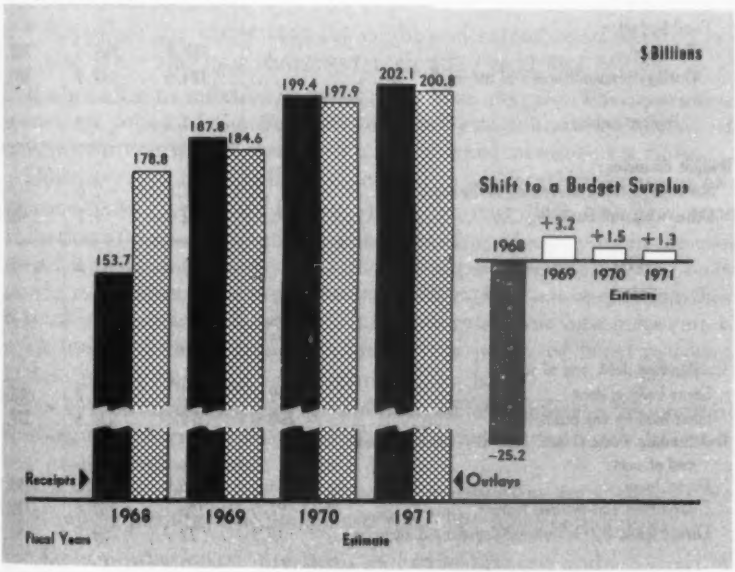
Revenues are estimated to be $202.1 billion in 1971, exceeding 1970 levels by only $2.7 billion. The small size of the increase reflects the termination of the income tax surcharge and the provisions of the recently enacted Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The surplus for 1971, an estimated $1.3 billion, is essential both to stem persistent inflationary pressures and to relieve hard-pressed financial markets.

Budget surpluses enable us to keep Federal *debt held by the public* from rising. This measure of debt will decline slightly from $279.5 billion at the end of fiscal year 1969 to $278.5 billion at the end of 1970, and drop still further to an estimated $277.3 billion by the end of 1971.

Federal civilian *employment*—as measured by those in full-time, permanent positions—will decline for the second consecutive year. This decline reflects the tight rein I am holding on employment, despite sharp increases in workload. Within this reduced total, selective increases will be permitted to meet such high priority needs as: more effective law enforcement, improvement of the quality of our environment, expansion of airway capacity, medical care of veterans, and payment of social security benefits.

Budget Totals, 1968–1971



SUMMARY OF THE BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):				
Previously enacted		$133.2	$133.9	.....
Proposed for current action by Congress		.....	5.1	$148.1
Becoming available without current action by Congress		75.9	84.0	86.7
Deductions for offsetting receipts		−12.9	−13.9	−16.8
Total budget authority		196.2	209.1	218.0
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:				
Expenditure account:				
Receipts		187.8	199.4	202.1
Expenditures (excluding net lending)		183.1	195.0	200.1
Expenditure account surplus		4.7	4.4	2.0
Loan account:				
Loan disbursements		13.1	9.5	8.6
Loan repayments		11.6	6.6	7.9
Net lending		1.5	2.9	0.7
Total budget:				
Receipts		187.8	199.4	202.1
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)		184.6	197.9	200.8
Budget surplus		3.2	1.5	1.3
Budget financing:				
Net repayment of borrowing to the public		−1.0	−2.6	−1.2
Other means of financing		−2.2	1.1	−0.1
Total budget financing		−3.2	−1.5	−1.3
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	$369.8	367.1	374.7	382.5
Debt held by the public	290.6	279.5	278.5	277.3
Outstanding Federal and federally assisted credit, end of year:				
Direct loans [1]	55.3	46.9	52.2	53.8
Guaranteed and insured loans [2]	97.6	105.1	107.6	119.9
Direct loans by Government-sponsored agencies	10.9	27.2	38.5	46.6

[1] Including loans in expenditure account.
[2] Excluding loans held by Government or Government-sponsored agencies.

FISCAL HIGHLIGHTS

The 1971 budget was framed in a period of persistent price rises and is designed to help curb the inflation that has gripped our economy too long.

Economic setting.—In the years preceding my inauguration, total demands on our productive capacity increased too rapidly to maintain price stability, largely because of Federal deficits. Government spending rose by more than 50% from 1964 to 1968, fanning the flames of inflation with a 4-year deficit of $39 billion. As a result, increases in consumer prices accelerated during this period, with a rise of almost 6% during the past year.

When I took office last January, the only responsible course was to design a policy that would curb the rising cost of living while avoiding recession and an excessive increase in unemployment.

In our first six months in office, we revised the 1970 budget inherited from the previous Administration to reduce defense expenditures by $4.1 billion, and controllable civilian programs by $3.4 billion more. We also recommended needed additional revenues, including:

- Continuation of the income tax surcharge at 10% until December 31, 1969, and at 5% until June 30, 1970—yielding $7.6 billion in revenues; and
- Repeal of the investment tax credit and extension of selected excise taxes and user charges, for an additional $2.4 billion.

Responding to inflation, interest rates rose sharply. The restrictive monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System limited the flow of money and credit and created further upward pressure on rates.

Monetary and fiscal policies succeeded in moderating economic expansion as we progressed through calendar year 1969, bringing some reduction of corporate profits and the first signs of a slowing in the rate of price increases. We know from past experience that prices react slowly to changes in economic activity. Thus, it is not surprising that it is taking time to translate anti-inflationary actions into price relief.

To contain inflation, we must maintain a policy of fiscal restraint in the current fiscal year and continue it in 1971.

For 1971, total outlays can be held to an estimated $200.8 billion only if marginal programs are reduced or eliminated, and some desirable new programs postponed.

Demanding and unpopular actions are essential to a responsible fiscal policy in today's economic setting. They must be taken to:

- Reduce inflationary pressures and expectations; and
- Relieve the pressure in financial markets,

Only in this way can we hope to:

- Improve our balance of international payments position; and
- Achieve a rate of economic growth that is compatible with our longer range objective of high employment with price stability.

Revenues and tax policy.—Total receipts are estimated at $202.1 billion for 1971.

The small increase, only $2.7 billion above 1970, reflects offsetting forces. Aside from the income tax surcharge, receipts would have risen $9.7 billion under tax rates in effect through December 1969. This amount includes $1.2 billion from planned administrative steps to speed up the collection of excise taxes and income taxes withheld by employers. Another $1.6 billion results from the proposed revenue recommendations discussed in Part 3 of the budget.

On the other hand, total receipts will be sharply reduced by the expiration of the income tax surcharge on June 30, 1970, and by various tax reductions included in the Tax Reform Act of 1969—reductions that will depress revenues $2.9 billion below my tax proposals in April.

BUDGET RECEIPTS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Individual income taxes	$87.2	$92.2	$91.0
Corporation income taxes	36.7	37.0	35.0
Social insurance taxes and contributions	39.9	44.8	49.1
Excise taxes	15.2	15.9	17.5
All other receipts	8.7	9.4	9.5
Total budget receipts	187.8	199.4	202.1
Under existi ng law	187.8	199.4	200.5
Under proposed legislation	--------	*	1.6

* Less than $50 million.

The recently enacted *Tax Reform Act* meets some—but not all—of the objectives sought by the Administration. It provides:

- A low-income allowance that removes the burden of paying Federal income taxes now borne by more than 6 million people with incomes below the poverty level, and reduces the tax burden of an additional 8 million people with incomes only slightly above the poverty level;
- A minimum tax on income, which insures that taxpayers heretofore using certain preferences in the law to eliminate their tax liabilities will bear some tax burden; and

- An increase in the personal exemption from $600 to $650, effective July 1, 1970 (eventually rising to $750), and also an increase in the standard deduction.

I urge the Congress to enact the following revenue proposals:

- Additional user charges in the field of transportation, so that those who benefit directly will pay a fairer share of the costs involved (as I proposed last year);
- An increase in the maximum taxable wage base for social security from the present $7,800 to $9,000; and
- Extension of the excise taxes on automobiles and telephone services at their present rates through December 31, 1971.

Controlling Government spending.—The Federal budget must meet the objectives of many individual programs at the same time that the expenditure total must conform to the resources available.

Current fiscal year.—The Congress set a spending ceiling for the Executive Branch for 1970, with provisions allowing the ceiling to be changed by congressional actions that relate to the budget.

The original ceiling set in the law was $191.9 billion. The Congress recognized, however, that a substantial part of Federal spending in any one year is determined by prior legal obligations and is, therefore, beyond the immediate control of the Executive Branch. For this reason, the law provides that the overall ceiling can be raised by up to $2.0 billion to take account of increases above the estimates of selected *uncontrollable* expenditures such as social security and interest on the public debt. Actions of the Congress already taken or projected in this budget are expected to add another $1.8 billion to the ceiling, thus raising the overall ceiling to $195.7 billion. (A more detailed analysis of the factors affecting the budget ceiling is found in Part 2.)

I support the intent of the Congress to maintain firm control of Federal spending. But the $2.0 billion allowance for increases in uncontrollable spending now appears completely unrealistic. Spending for these uncontrollable programs is now expected to be $4.3 billion higher in 1970 than estimated last April. *This is $2.3 billion above the amount allowed for this contingency by the Congress.*

On the other hand, we have held *controllable* spending firmly within the limits set by the Congress. Nonetheless, total 1970 spending is now estimated at $197.9 billion, which is $2.2 billion above the legal ceiling. The excess results entirely from the $2.3 billion increase in outlays for the designated uncontrollable programs. There is a margin of only $0.1 billion under the ceiling on all other spending.

I believe that an overall spending target provides a useful discipline to guide individual actions by the Congress and the Executive Branch. However, an outlay ceiling should include adequate provision for spending on uncontrollable programs.

I recommend, therefore, that the 1970 ceiling be amended in two ways. First, the fixed allowance for uncontrollable outlays should be removed for those outlays that the Congress has already placed beyond the Executive's control. Second, the ceiling itself should be amended so that the extremely slim margin between the revised ceiling and the current estimate of total outlays is sufficient to permit prudent management of the Government without forcing crippling cuts in vital programs during the few remaining months of this fiscal year. I further suggest that the Congress reconsider the real utility of having a flexible ceiling apply to the Congress while a rigid ceiling is applied to the Executive Branch.

The dedication of this Administration to expenditure control has been demonstrated by the $7.5 billion of reductions we have already made this year. We will continue our vigorous efforts to contain Federal spending. With the cooperation of the Congress, we are determined to hold total spending for 1970 to the revised target of $197.9 billion.

I also recommend that congressional attempts to control outlays in the future focus on the earliest stages of Government spending—authorization of programs and enactment of budget authority.

Based on our experience this past year, I believe that Congress can improve its contribution to better budgeting of national resources by taking steps to:

- Make individual appropriations and other legislative actions consistent with its wishes on overall budget totals;
- Provide a closer link between legislative consideration of receipts and outlays; and
- Enact appropriations before the fiscal year begins, phasing the authorization and appropriation processes in a more orderly way. Many of the appropriations for the fiscal year that began last July were not enacted until December. Two appropriation bills—totaling $22 billion—were not enacted when Congress adjourned in December. The Executive Branch will speed its processes wherever feasible to help make more timely action possible.

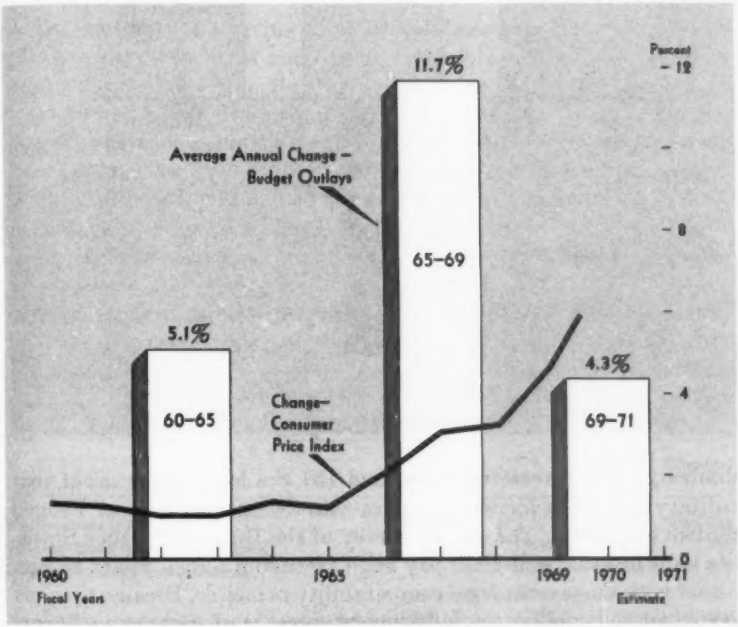
It is many years, indeed a generation, since the Congress was able to finish its work in a session lasting 3 to 4 months. The Congress now works the year round. All too often, major appropriation bills are not acted upon until the final weeks of the session, perhaps as long as half a year after the beginning of the fiscal year. Obviously, this causes inefficiency and uncertainty within the executive departments and throughout the country. To bring the appropriation and the administrative cycles back into harmony, suggestions have been made to change the fiscal year to correspond to the legislative year, perhaps with new appropriations scheduled to begin January 1 rather than July 1. However, even if this change were deemed desirable, by itself it

would not achieve the desired result. The Congress would also have to revise or speed its authorizing actions, which, by the Congress' own rules, must precede appropriations. I urge Congress to consider this question.

Budget year.—Outlays for 1971 will reach approximately $200.8 billion, only $2.9 billion, or 1.5% more than in 1970.

This is substantially less than the 6% increase in the consumer price index during the past calendar year.

Budget Outlays and Prices

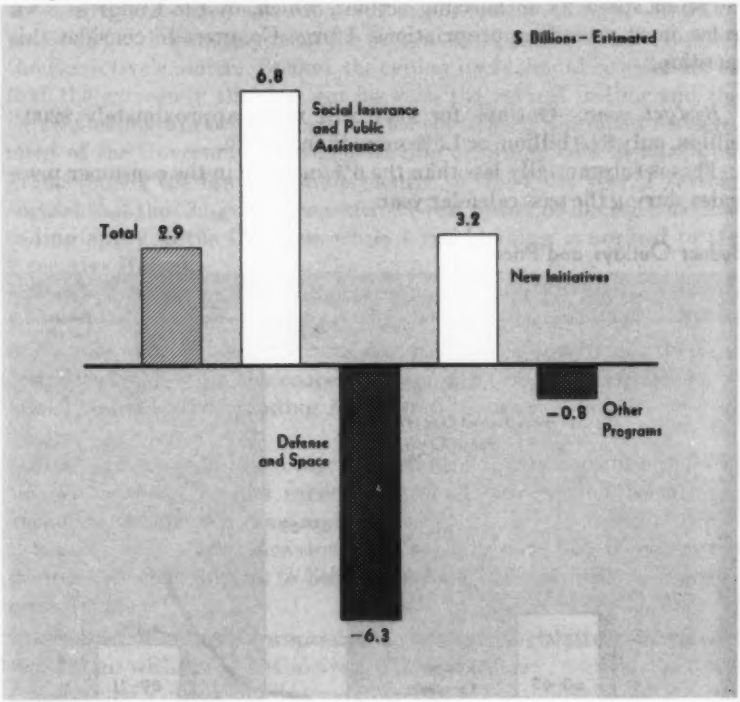


The rise in total outlays in 1971 is also *substantially less* than the increase in outlays that are virtually mandatory under present laws. For example, social insurance trust fund outlays (including Medicare) and public assistance grants (including Medicaid) alone are estimated to increase in 1971 by $6.8 billion.

Aside from these outlays, I have reduced the total of other Federal spending below its 1970 level.

New pay raises for Federal civilian and military employees are budgeted for $175 million in 1970 and $1.4 billion in 1971. These increases reflect (1) the pay adjustments accompanying postal reform, (2) the principle of pay comparability of civilian jobs with

Change in Outlays, 1970-1971



similar jobs in private industry, and (3) the legal requirement that military salaries be increased in pace with the compensation of Federal civilian employees. The annual survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that a civilian pay raise averaging 5.75% would be consistent with the present legal comparability principle. Because the need to control and contain the inflationary spiral is of paramount importance at this time, however, I recommend that the comparability pay raises (which require congressional action) be deferred six months beyond the recent pattern, and be made effective January 1971.

The 1971 budget shows a significantly different set of priorities from those contained in the budget presented by the previous Administration a year ago. Although 1971 outlays are $5.5 billion higher than the total originally proposed a year ago for 1970, outlays for national defense and space activities have been reduced by $10.8 billion. The current estimate of 1970 spending for defense and space is $4.4 billion less than that recommended last year by the outgoing Administration, and a further reduction of $6.3 billion is proposed for 1971.

A substantial increase in postal revenues is necessary in order to avoid an excessive postal deficit, which would otherwise consume a large part of the resources made available by the difficult cuts we are making in other programs. Enactment of the pending bill to raise postal rates, in addition to other measures currently under study, will cause net outlays for the Post Office to decline by an estimated $866 million from 1970.

The reductions I am proposing make it possible to provide funds for some of our most urgent domestic needs. This is appropriate policy. Burdened by overcommitments of the past, we must pursue our goals prudently. My budget for 1971 includes *increases* of:

- $500 million for starting the *Family Assistance Program*, to replace an unworkable and often inequitable system with one that encourages family stability, provides incentives for work and training, and offers expanded opportunities for day care.
- $275 million for the first quarterly payment under my proposed *revenue-sharing* plan, to go into effect before the end of 1971.
- $310 million for improved *crime reduction* efforts.
- $330 million for air and water pollution control, and for additional parks and open spaces, as integral parts of our efforts to enhance *environmental quality*.
- $764 million for *food assistance* programs, to help eliminate malnutrition and hunger.

SELECTED BUDGET OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Change, 1970–1971
Social insurance trust funds	$39,849	$45,681	$51,667	+$5,986
Public assistance (including Medicaid)	6,281	7,479	8,277	+798
Civilian and military pay increases		[1] 175	[1] 1,400	+1,225
Subtotal	46,130	53,335	61,344	+8,009
National defense	81,240	79,432	73,583	−5,848
Space	4,247	3,886	3,400	−486
Post Office	920	1,247	382	−866
Family Assistance Program			500	+500
Control of air and water pollution, and increased parks and open spaces	644	785	1,115	+330
Crime reduction	658	947	1,257	+310
Revenue sharing			275	+275
Food assistance	1,192	1,514	2,278	+764
Transportation	6,319	7,019	7,487	+468
Manpower training	1,193	1,368	1,720	+352

[1] Includes the projected costs of certain pay adjustments in the Postal Field Service related to postal reform.

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- $468 million for *transportation* facilities and services, important ingredients in continued economic growth and job development.
- $352 million for *manpower training*, to help more of our people to become productive and self-supporting.

Budget authority.—Budget authority—generally in the form of appropriations—must be provided by the Congress before Federal agencies can commit the Government to spend or lend funds.

I am recommending a total of $218.0 billion of budget authority for fiscal year 1971. This includes $216.8 billion of new obligational authority and $1.3 billion of lending authority.

Not all budget authority requires current congressional action. For example, existing laws provide that the receipts of social insurance trust funds be automatically appropriated as budget authority each year. Similarly, whatever is needed for interest on the public debt is automatically provided under a permanent appropriation. For activities of this nature, $86.7 billion of budget authority for 1971 will become available automatically.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Available through current action by the Congress:			
Previously enacted	$133.2	$133.9	-------
Proposed in this budget	-------	-------	$136.8
To be requested separately:			
For supplemental requirements under present law	-------	4.4	0.3
Upon enactment of proposed legislation	-------	—*	8.2
Allowances:			
Revenue sharing	-------	-------	0.3
Civilian and military pay increases [1]	-------	0.2	1.4
Contingencies	-------	0.5	1.2
Subtotal, available through current action by the Congress	133.2	138.9	148.1
Available without current action by the Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Trust funds (existing law)	53.1	60.6	64.5
Interest on the public debt	16.6	18.8	19.0
Other	6.2	4.6	3.2
Deductions for offsetting receipts	—12.9	—13.9	—16.8
Total budget authority	196.2	209.1	218.0

* Less than $50 million.
[1] Includes the cost of certain pay adjustments in the Postal Field Service related to postal reform.

The remaining $148.1 billion is proposed for consideration during this session of Congress. The outlays associated with budget authority requiring current congressional action are estimated to be $93.5 billion in 1971.

Federal debt.—This budget provides for a reduction of *Federal debt held by the public* of $1.2 billion from the level on June 30, 1970, and $2.2 billion lower than on June 30, 1969. These repayments of debt out of budget surpluses will afford some modest relief to financial markets to help meet heavy demands for housing and State and local government financing.

At the same time, federally assisted financing outside the budget—both guaranteed and insured loans and loans of Government-sponsored agencies—will be substantially higher both in 1970 and in 1971. This expansion in federally assisted credit programs helps to cushion the impact of tight money on housing.

Gross Federal debt differs from debt held by the public in that the former also includes debt held within the Government, such as the investments of the social security trust funds in special Treasury issues. Gross Federal debt will continue to rise, from $367.1 billion on June 30, 1969, to an estimated $382.5 billion on June 30, 1971. The increase is more than accounted for by investments by trust funds and other Government agencies of their surplus receipts. In 1971, the surplus in the trust funds will be an estimated $8.7 billion, compared with $8.6 billion in 1970.

FEDERAL DEBT AND BUDGET FINANCING

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Federal debt held by the public (at end of fiscal year)	$279.5	$278.5	$277.3
Plus: Debt held by Federal agencies and trust funds	87.7	96.3	105.2
Equals: Gross Federal debt	367.1	374.7	382.5
Consisting of:			
Treasury debt [1]	352.9	362.1	370.3
Other agency debt	14.2	12.6	12.2
Budget financing:			
Net repayment of borrowing (−)	−1.0	−2.6	−1.2
Other means of financing	−2.2	1.1	−0.1
Total budget financing	−3.2	−1.5	−1.3
Total budget surplus	3.2	1.5	1.3

[1] Excludes notes issued to the International Monetary Fund.

The *statutory debt limit* covers almost all of the gross Federal debt, but it excludes most borrowing by Federal agencies other than the Treasury. The present temporary debt limit of $377 billion will expire on June 30, 1970, and the statutory maximum will then revert to the permanent level of $365 billion.

An increase in the statutory limit will be necessary even though the past two budgets and the one proposed for 1971 all show surpluses of receipts over outlays. These surpluses reflect the rise in accumulated balances of trust funds that are invested in Treasury issues—thus increasing the amount of debt subject to the statutory limitation. I will recommend appropriate increases in the statutory limit prior to the end of the fiscal year.

A STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTIES

I am pleased to present a budget that demonstrates a shift in priorities; we now begin to turn in new directions.

Changing priorities.—About 41% of estimated outlays in the 1971 budget will be devoted to human resources—spending for education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services. Spending for national defense, despite continued improvements in our military forces, will claim a smaller percentage of the budget than in any year since 1950. Although still comparatively small, other major programs of this Administration—pollution control, crime reduction, transportation, and housing—are planned to grow substantially in the years ahead.

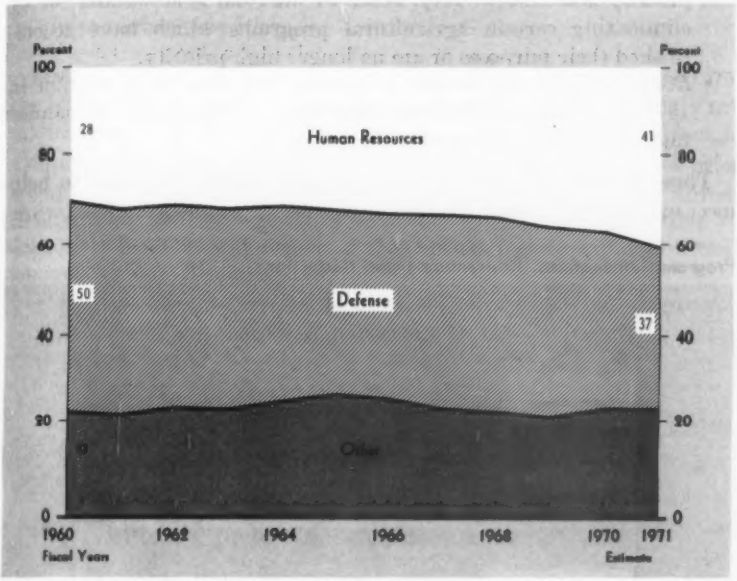
CHANGING PRIORITIES

[Fiscal years. Percentage distribution of total budget outlays]

Program	1961 actual	1969 actual	1971 estimate
National defense	48	44	37
Human resource programs [1]	30	34	41
Other	22	22	23
Total budget outlays	100	100	100

[1] Includes the following functional categories: education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services.

Changing Priorities Percentage Distribution of Outlays



Reducing outmoded or uneconomic programs.—I believe strongly that the Federal budget process can no longer confine itself to marginal increases or decreases. Much of the budget is the outcome of program decisions made in years past, or even decades ago. Today, more than two-thirds of Federal outlays are relatively uncontrollable in the near term.

We must begin to cull from the budget mass those programs that are ineffective or poorly designed and those where the original need has long since vanished. Since needs and technology change rapidly, Government programs must keep pace.

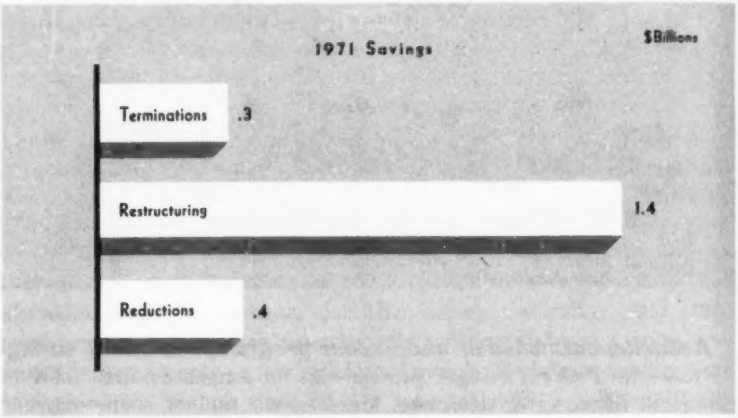
Therefore, I propose to restructure, reduce, or terminate a number of outmoded or uneconomic programs that will save $2.1 billion in 1971. These proposals, discussed in detail in Part 2 of the budget, envision that:

- Fundamental *restructuring* of programs will save nearly $1.4 billion in 1971. For example, the basic concept underlying the present objectives of the Nation's stockpile of strategic and critical materials must be re-examined and modernized. Many commodities in the stockpile are now far in excess of foreseeable needs. Expanded authority will be sought to permit the disposal of $750 million of these materials in 1971.

- Program *terminations* will save about $300 million from lower priority activities in 1971. Much of the total is accounted for by eliminating certain agricultural programs which have accomplished their purposes or are no longer high priority.
- *Reductions* in uneconomic programs will total $436 million in 1971. The largest reduction stems from actions taken in manned flight activities of the space program.

These actions will provide more than $2 billion each year to help meet high-priority needs of today and pressing problems of the future.

Program Terminations, Restructuring and Reductions



Preparing for the future.—This Administration is placing heavy emphasis on the long-range implications of current decisions. We must become increasingly aware that small decisions today often lead to large cash outlays in the future. Past failure to recognize this fact is responsible for much of the current budgetary inflexibility, hampering our present progress.

The future holds great promise. But looking ahead, we can also foresee that:

- The expected increase in Federal tax revenues will not be sufficient to meet all meritorious claims—a reduction in taxes, a budget surplus with high employment, the initiation of new programs, and the expansion of existing programs—that will be made.
- It will be necessary to evaluate *existing* programs and proposed new programs to ensure that Federal funds are raised and spent

in the most effective way. We will have to shift funds from uses with relatively low effectiveness or priority to those uses that now have higher priorities.

Growth of the economy.—From fiscal years 1970 through 1975, the labor force is expected to grow from 85 million to 92 million, a net addition equal to the total employment in the State of California. Coupled with rising productivity and a return to more modest price trends, our gross national product could increase from $960 billion in fiscal year 1970 to nearly *$1.4 trillion* in 1975. It took the Nation 19 decades to reach a total output of $700 billion, but we will double that amount by our Bicentennial.

The growth of our productive capacity will be matched by growth in demand. Population will rise from 205 million to 218 million, a net addition greater than the present population of New England. There will be 4 million new family units formed.

Pressures on the Federal budget.—This growth and change will be reflected in Federal Government finances. During fiscal years 1971–1975:

- On the basis of my tax recommendations last April, and those contained in this budget, the increase in personal income, corporate profits, and other sources of revenue would have increased the yield of the tax system to $278 billion in 1975.
- However, the new Tax Reform Act will reduce that potential increase in 1975 by $12 billion. As a result, Federal revenues will be a smaller proportion of gross national product in 1975 than in 1970.

Growth will also require additional Government services and generate greater spending. By 1975 we estimate that:

- The increases in population, wages, and other factors would seem to necessitate growth in many existing Federal services, causing outlays to rise by $28 billion—unless further economies are found.
- Program terminations and restructuring recommended in this budget will reduce the growth in the budget base, however, by $2 billion. Further cuts will be sought in the future.
- New initiatives that I have already proposed or am proposing in this budget are estimated to rise to $18 billion in outlays.

In the past, the Federal Government has been unwilling to pull all the pieces together and present the results of projecting Government finances into the future. I feel that this is an essential part of an

enlightened discussion of public policies even though precise figures are, of course, impossible.

Looking ahead, the margin of discretionary Federal resources left over—in a sense, a national nest egg—for distribution to private citizens through tax reduction, for distribution to State and local governments as we move forward with the New Federalism, or for new Federal Government programs, is small. Furthermore, the inherent uncertainty in projecting the future rate of economic growth and unforeseen international tensions could easily alter these projections to show no future resources for discretionary action.

With these qualifications in mind, we can estimate that anticipated revenues are likely to exceed projected outlays by $22 billion in 1975—a margin equal to only 1.5% of our gross national product. Furthermore, our current estimates indicate little, if any, margin for 1972.

BUDGET PROJECTIONS[1]

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	1971 estimate	1975 projected
Revenues:		
Tax structure proposed by Administration (April 1969) [2]	$205	$278
Less effect of 1969 Tax Reform Act	−3	−12
Total	202	266
Outlays:		
Current program	200	228
New initiatives reflected in this budget	3	18
Less program termination, restructuring, and reduction currently proposed	−2	−2
Total	201	244
Margin remaining		22

[1] The assumptions and procedures underlying these projections are described in Part 2 of the budget.
[2] Includes revenue effect of legislation proposed in this budget.

Decisions to include new spending programs in this and future budgets will recognize long-run savings that would be lost if action is not taken. For example, the proposed Family Assistance Program is

designed to reform our outmoded welfare system. If enacted, it would cost an estimated $4.4 billion in the first full year of effect. However, the incentives to preserve families intact and increase gainful employment will eventually mean a long-run increase in economic self-sufficiency, which I believe far outweighs these substantial, but essential, public costs.

The path to our goals.—Among the meritorious claims on our resources are:

- Protecting our physical environment by taking further actions to reduce air and water pollution, and by providing additional parks, open spaces, and other recreation opportunities.
- Maintaining our physical and economic base by improving transportation systems, and by stimulating the construction of additional low- and moderate-income housing.
- Bringing better health to all, by reforming the health care delivery system, by increasing the Nation's corps of needed health personnel, and by emphasizing areas that promise important breakthroughs in medical research.
- Equalizing career opportunities by investing in new methods of education, in aid to low- and middle-income college students, and in job training.
- Renewing the American education system by emphasizing research and experimentation, by investing in teacher training and new community colleges, and by redressing inequities in educational financing.
- Obtaining budget surpluses in order to generate additional savings so housing and State and local construction can be financed without undue reliance on Federal aid. The absence of such surpluses would tend to keep interest rates high and to make capital markets less efficient.
- Reducing and realigning tax burdens further in a fair and judicious manner, when such action is prudent and desirable in the light of all other national priorities.

As long as the growth of revenues exceeds the growth of "built-in" expenditures we will be able to make some genuine progress toward these goals.

The progress that we make in pursuit of these goals must depend on their relative priority, our ability to design workable programs, and our willingness to raise the required resources.

THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

We seek a world in which all men can live in peace, freedom, and dignity.

Peace and national security.—The best way to achieve this goal is through maintaining sufficient strength to deter aggression—and cope with it where necessary—supported by effective and verifiable international agreements, and by collective security and cooperation.

One of my first official acts as President was to direct a comprehensive and orderly review of our national security policies and the programs required to carry them out. This was the most thorough re-examination of its type ever undertaken, designed to bring our strategies, forces, and priorities into proper balance.

This budget reflects the transition from old policies and strategies to the new ones stemming from our review. I have:

- Initiated a plan designed to bring a just and honorable peace to Vietnam. Our approach involves a two-pronged effort to negotiate in Paris and to effect an orderly transfer to the South Vietnamese of the major responsibilities the United States has assumed in that country. We will do so in a manner that will help maintain that country's right of self-determination. While negotiations have been disappointing, progress in Vietnamization has been encouraging and has enabled Vietnamese forces to assume a greater burden on the battlefield. In accord with this plan, I have already announced a series of troop withdrawals that will reduce our authorized forces in Vietnam by 115,500 below that existing when this Administration took office.
- Begun strategic arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union.
- Signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.
- Begun construction of the Safeguard missile defense system, intended to protect the United States from limited nuclear attacks, including an accidental missile launch, and to protect some of our retaliatory forces.
- Renounced biological weapons and initiated disposal of existing bacteriological weapons.
- Appointed an advisory commission to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating the draft and moving toward an all-volunteer military force.
- Signed into law my proposal for draft reform, to shorten the maximum period of draft vulnerability to one year, thereby reducing uncertainty for millions of our young men.

Looking to the future, both our strategy and forces must be designed to honor our international commitments and to insure our

national security. We must make realistic and continuing assessments of the programs required to support these objectives.

The strategy of this Administration, as I stated at Guam, is based on the expectation that our allies will shoulder substantial responsibility for their own defense. With this posture, we can safely meet our defense requirements with fewer resources.

International relations.—Early in my Administration, we sought to identify more effective ways to encourage international development and stability with a limited availability of Government funds.

I have concluded that the answers lie in greater initiative by the countries we assist, more trade, a larger role for private enterprise, and increased reliance on cooperative, multilateral efforts. I strongly support international organizations as effective channels for development assistance.

We are urging all industrialized countries to reduce trade barriers against products of special importance to developing countries. I urge enactment of trade legislation now before the Congress that would reduce trade barriers and provide more equitable adjustment assistance to industries, companies, and workers injured by import competition.

We are encouraging private enterprise, both locally based and American, to bring its dynamism to the challenge of economic development. To enlarge the role of private enterprise still further, I will establish the Overseas Private Investment Corporation—a recommendation already approved by the Congress.

Trade and private enterprise by themselves are not sufficient. I am also proposing budget authority of $1.8 billion for the Agency for International Development to provide direct aid to developing countries. I will make further proposals to strengthen our aid programs based on a review by my task force on foreign aid.

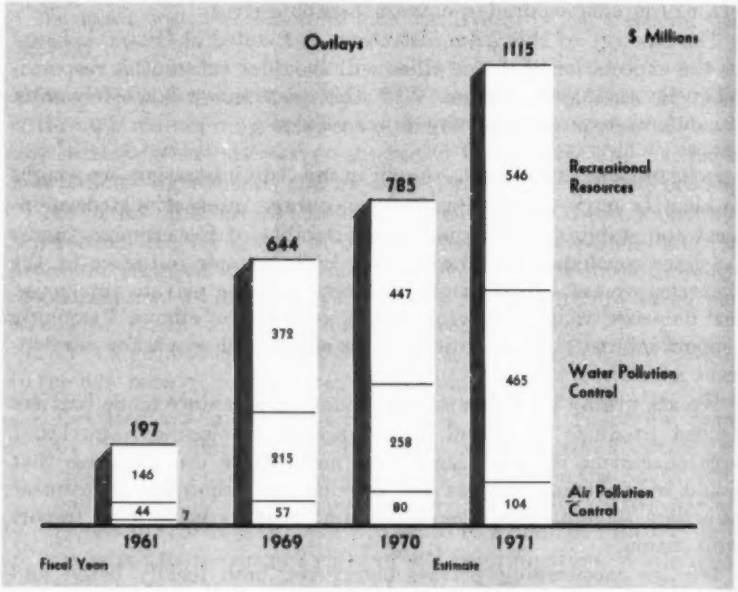
THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

One of the most important new initiatives that I am proposing for the first time in this budget is to enhance the quality of life—the legacy of one generation of Americans to the next.

Our environment is becoming increasingly unpleasant and unhealthful. We are hampered by polluted air, contaminated rivers and lakes, and inadequate recreation opportunities.

Despite current budget stringency, we must find a way to move aggressively on these problems *now*. Delay would make our environment more unlivable, and raise the costs of what we must do in any event. I will send a Special Message to the Congress setting forth major proposals to improve and protect our surroundings.

Major Environmental Quality Programs



Highest priority will go to elements of the program designed to attack water pollution and air pollution—those problems that most directly impinge on our health and well-being.

The major responsibility to reduce pollution rests appropriately with State and local governments and the private sector. However, the Federal Government must exert leadership and provide assistance to help meet our national goals.

Clean water.—I am proposing a sustained national commitment to meet our water quality goals. I will seek legislation for a 5-year program providing grants to communities for the construction of sewage treatment facilities. This effort will grow in momentum as communities complete their plans and begin construction. When combined with State and local matching funds, this program will provide $10 billion of construction beyond that already appropriated by the Congress.

The proposed environmental financing authority, discussed later in this Message, will help local communities finance their share of the projects.

I am proposing a fundamental reform of the municipal waste treatment program to assure that Federal funds go to areas where the benefits are clear and where State and local governments have developed adequate programs to achieve stated goals. We must also assure that cost sharing for treatment works is equitable and creates incentives for reducing the amount of waste that would otherwise have to be treated in municipal systems.

I am recommending increased assistance to State water pollution control agencies and a strengthening of enforcement provisions.

Clean air.—We are now asking the States to set standards for two major air pollutants—sulfur oxides and smoke particles. Standards for additional pollutants will be set shortly. I am proposing additional funds and manpower to help the States with this difficult task.

To help control air pollution, we will accelerate efforts to control sulfur and nitrogen oxides. We will call upon private industry to help solve the problem. The airlines have already agreed to abate aircraft smoke emission by 1972. We will increase our own spending for air pollution control by more than 30% in 1971.

Open space.—Improving the environment will also require increased efforts to provide adequate park and recreation open space—particularly in and near cities, where the need is the greatest and land prices have been escalating most rapidly. I am recommending appropriation of all the funds presently authorized for the Land and Water Conservation Fund to speed acquisition of Federal park lands and increase assistance to States to provide more recreation opportunities. Wilderness, open space, wildlife—once gone—are lost forever.

Contribution of science and technology.—Where technology has polluted, technology can purify. Solutions to many of our problems can be found only through greater understanding of our environment and man's impact upon it. We must also augment our ability to measure and predict environmental conditions and trends.

I am confident that this challenge can be met by our leading research institutions and scientists. To encourage research related to environmental and other national problems, I am recommending that appropriations for the National Science Foundation be increased.

REFORMS AND NEW DIRECTIONS

Reform is the watchword of this Administration. In years past, Federal programs all too often have failed to deliver even a reasonable share of their promises.

Reform touches on nearly every aspect of Government activity. It is demonstrated in this budget by proposals to introduce new, more effective program systems, and to modernize and make responsive Government organization and processes.

Income security programs.—When this Administration took office, many of our income security programs were in disarray and in need of long-overdue reforms. Welfare programs were discredited in the eyes of both the recipients and taxpayers. Many of our citizens were going without adequate food and nutrition. Social security benefits had become eroded by inflation. Unemployment compensation failed to cover millions of workers, and payments in many States were inadequate.

I set into motion fundamental reforms in each of these areas. I urge the Congress to move promptly on my proposals which are now awaiting action:

- *The Family Assistance Program* would replace an inequitable and unworkable dole that often disrupts family life, with a comprehensive system for aiding all low-income families with children—including the long-neglected working poor. It features national benefit standards, promise of greater family stability, and requirements and incentives for work and job-training. This program would be closely integrated with manpower training and with the food benefits made available under the augmented food stamp program.
- *Social security legislation* enacted in December provides an across-the-board benefit increase. I have made other proposals to correct inequities in the program, including a liberalization of the "retirement test" (the current earnings that may be allowed without reducing or eliminating social security benefits), and an increase in widows' benefits to make them comparable with what their husbands would have received.
- The *unemployment insurance proposals* would extend coverage to an additional 5.3 million workers (including many farmworkers), increase the duration of benefit eligibility during any period of high national unemployment, and reform the financing of the system by increasing the taxable wage base.

For the Family Assistance Program, I have included outlays of $500 million in the budget for 1971. This estimate is significantly lower than the $4.4 billion first full-year cost of this program for a

number of reasons. Time is required for the various levels of government to prepare to administer elements of the Family Assistance Program that can be put into effect during fiscal year 1971. Many State legislatures will be unable to meet in time to implement the program. Rates of participation in a new program of this scale take time to build up, causing a delay before the program can reach its full operating level. We intend to make every effort now and after the Congress has acted to initiate this high priority program on a responsible and workable basis.

The Family Assistance Program is an essential element of the *income strategy* adopted by this Administration. This approach of directly providing income and work opportunity for the poor is based on the proposition that the goal of self-sufficiency requires continuing emphasis and that the best judge of each family's particular needs is the family itself.

Federal aid system.—The old system for providing financial aid to State and local governments has become bogged down in an administrative morass. It breeds excessive centralization of decisionmaking, and tends to sap local initiative.

This Administration has begun to decentralize domestic programs. We seek to reinvigorate institutions close to the people, and to enlist their support in the solution of local problems before they become national problems. I hope to see new life in local institutions and a new vitality in voluntary action.

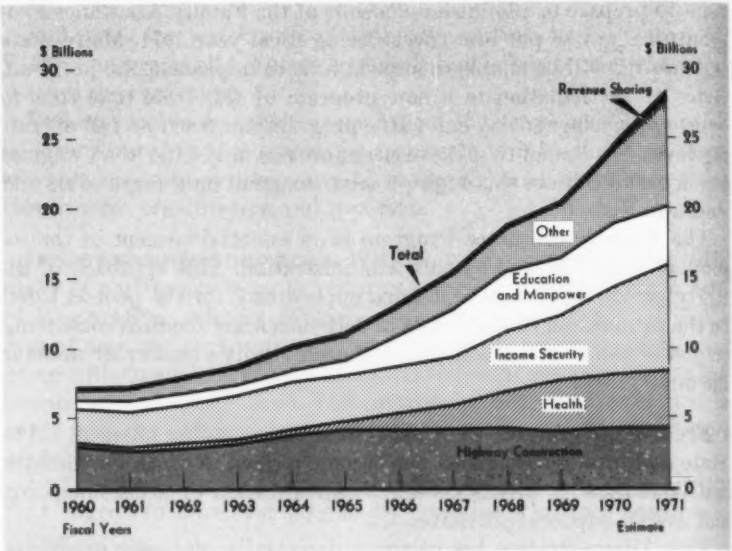
Federal *revenue sharing* with State and local governments is one vital element of our decentralization efforts. Revenue-sharing funds will not be frozen into specified program areas. Policy officials at the State and local level will have the responsibility for using these funds to meet high-priority needs. Revenue sharing is based on a formula that encourages State and local governments to increase their own fiscal efforts. I urge prompt action on this important effort to restore balance to our federal system.

Including revenue sharing, total Federal aid to State and local governments will rise to an estimated $28 billion in 1970, nearly four times the amount in 1961.

Recent experience has made it clear that many State and local government units are having serious difficulty securing funds in the municipal bond market. To assure more adequate access of these governments to financial markets, I shall propose the creation of an environmental financing authority to enable such governments to borrow money needed for their share of federally assisted projects for water pollution abatement.

Action is also underway to simplify administrative and technical requirements in Federal assistance programs. By cutting red tape,

Federal Aid to State and Local Governments



we can reduce processing time and decentralize decisionmaking. I urge completion of congressional action on my proposals to authorize joint funding of closely related grant projects and grant consolidation.

To achieve better coordination of Federal programs in the field, we have established uniform regional boundaries and regional office locations for the principal agencies involved in urban programs. This action will provide focal points for State and local officials to deal with these Federal field offices. I have also created 10 regional councils, composed of the regional directors of the main grant-making agencies, to mesh Federal activities more closely with State and local programs.

Improved organization.—There is great need for better organization and management of the Federal governmental system. I refer to the legislative branch and the judicial branch as well as to the executive branch. The Advisory Council on Executive Organization is hard at work on plans to strengthen the ability of the Executive Branch to insure that government programs produce the results intended by the Congress and the President.

The Congress has recently established, by law, a Council on Environmental Quality to coordinate efforts to improve our surroundings—an objective which I share.

We have reorganized the Office of Economic Opportunity to strengthen its capacity for innovation and experimentation in developing programs that effectively meet the needs of the economically disadvantaged. Other agencies, such as the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development, have been reorganized internally to increase their effectiveness.

A blue ribbon panel is studying the Department of Defense, its organization, research and development programs, and procurement practices. I have formed a Defense Program Review Committee to insure that major defense policy and program issues are analyzed in their strategic, economic, diplomatic, and political context.

The Nation's postal system is in need of basic reform. I have recommended complete reorganization of the Post Office along businesslike lines, and repeat my request to Congress for prompt approval.

I have also proposed strengthening our programs dealing with consumer affairs, including creation of an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and an Assistant Attorney General for Consumer Protection in the Department of Justice.

Education and manpower.—I place high priority on expanding the use of manpower programs as a means of getting people off welfare rolls and into productive employment. I have proposed a new comprehensive Manpower Training Act that will bring together a variety of separate programs and will enable State and local units to make more manpower decisions for themselves. These steps will give increased responsibility to State and local governments for planning and operating manpower programs to meet local conditions and the specific needs of each trainee. In the meantime, major operating reforms are taking place in nearly all manpower training programs to increase their effectiveness.

Computerized Job Banks will be in operation in 81 cities by 1971, providing a daily listing of available jobs to help match jobseekers with employment opportunities more rapidly.

We will continue our efforts to insure equal employment opportunities to all Americans. I have already requested the Congress to grant enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. I reiterate that request. Under the concept of the "Philadelphia Plan," we will help provide minority groups with fair access to training and jobs with Federal contractors.

390-000 O—70——3

The Federal Government is making a substantial investment in the Nation's education system. In 1971, counting all the education-related efforts of Federal agencies, we will spend an estimated $10.7 billion—the largest amount in our history.

This Administration is committed to improved performance in education programs. I have initiated proposals to provide broader support for education, including grant consolidation, and other steps to improve the effectiveness of Federal aid. I am also recommending major new efforts to raise student achievement through research and development projects. We are evaluating and redirecting other programs to assure that Federal assistance is targeted on high priority purposes, such as disadvantaged children, and that it achieves the results we expect.

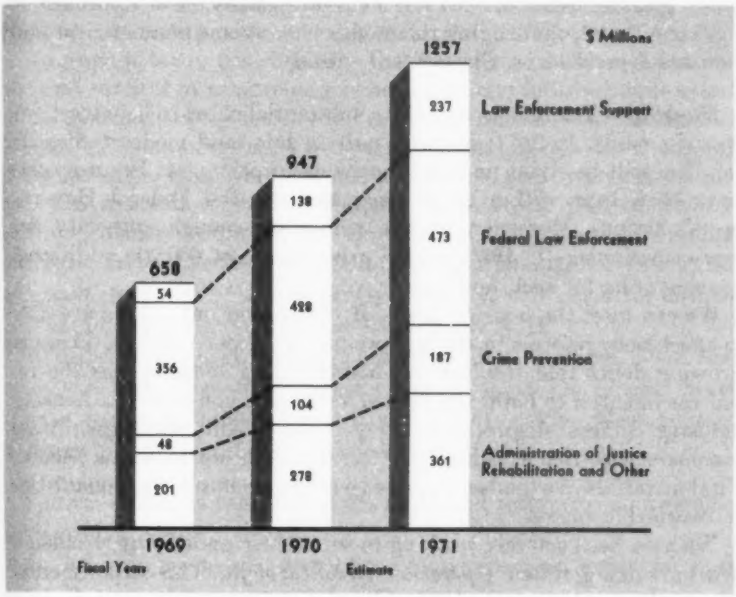
In the coming weeks I will send further recommendations to the Congress, outlining proposals for educational reform.

Crime reduction.—Some of my most important legislative proposals still awaiting congressional action are designed to launch a determined attack against crime. The budget for 1971 provides about $1.3 billion for crime reduction, nearly double the outlays in 1969. This budget represents a first step in a comprehensive program for improving all parts of our criminal justice system—at every level of government.

To accomplish this objective, I am proposing:

- A $190 million increase in outlays for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for broad-purpose block grants to States. The responsibility for reducing local crime rests with agencies of State and local governments, but the Federal Government must provide effective assistance when the need is so great.
- Reforms in correctional programs. Outlays will reach $177 million for these purposes in 1971.
- An intensification of the war on organized crime. I propose increasing our strike forces against organized crime to 20 in 1971, and continuing experimentation with strike forces also using State and local enforcement officers.
- An enlarged and more vigorous effort to control the traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- The development and testing of more effective methods for controlling and preventing crime. For the future, we must have a better understanding of criminal behavior, particularly juvenile crime and delinquency.

Outlays for Crime Reduction



Transportation.—Mobility of people and goods is important to economic growth and personal satisfaction. Today, our mobility is threatened by increasing congestion and aging facilities. This Administration has proposed legislation to:

- Assist urban transportation through a 12-year, $10 billion program of grants to communities to modernize and expand public transit facilities and services. The 1971 budget includes budget authority of $3.1 billion to cover the first 5 years of the program.
- Expand our airways and airports and maintain a high level of safety. We will accomplish this through a 10-year, $3.1 billion program of research and investment in our national airway system, and a $2.5 billion grant program for airfield construction and improvement. These added costs will be financed through increased *user charges.*
- Revitalize our merchant marine through improved techniques of Federal aid for ship construction and operation. This 10-year pro-

gram envisions building as many as 30 new ships each year, with a gradual reduction in the Federal subsidy. The approach is conditional, challenging the industry to become more efficient and less dependent on Government subsidy.

Housing.—The budget includes a substantial effort to help meet our housing needs. In 1971, over 1.9 million low- and moderate-income families will be living in good homes and apartments because costs have been kept within their reach through the Federal Government's actions. Moreover, we are requesting enough authority for new commitments in 1971 to help provide almost 600,000 additional housing units for such families.

We can meet the housing needs of the Nation only if we are able to effect basic reforms in the way we now go about the task. There is growing doubt that the Nation's homebuilding industry has the resources essential to build the needed volume of housing. The housing industry suffers disproportionately from credit shortages. More plumbers, electricians, and other construction workers are needed. Vital materials like lumber may not be available in sufficient quantities at reasonable prices.

We have been actively working to solve these underlying problems. We have inaugurated *Operation Breakthrough.* This experimental effort is designed to link the development of new methods for high-volume housing production with the assurance of housing markets large enough to make volume production feasible.

Health.—In the Sixties, the Federal Government embarked on a number of new health care programs. Medicare currently covers hospital costs and physician services for 20 million aged. Medicaid provides coverage for over 10 million poor.

Serious problems remain. Foremost among them are the rapid rise in medical care prices, inadequate health services for the poor, and other health problems only recently recognized.

To cope with fast-rising demand and health costs, we need to increase the efficiency and supply of our medical resources—both physical and human. We must provide more practicing physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health manpower. I have proposed revisions in the Hill-Burton program to increase construction of facilities for outpatient care as a means of easing the pressure on hospitalization or inpatient treatment facilities. Modernization needs will be met by a new loan guarantee program. Revisions will also be proposed in Medicaid to stimulate the use of proper, but less expensive, medical

treatment outside hospitals and long-term care institutions. Increased emphasis will be given to programs to assess and demonstrate more efficient ways of providing health care.

To provide better health care to the poor, I am increasing the number and services of comprehensive health centers in low-income areas.

To combat growing health problems, I have proposed significant increases in community-based programs for the prevention or cure of drug addiction, rehabilitation of alcoholics, and family planning services and research. Last year I announced a 5-year goal to reach 5 million women who want, but are not receiving, family planning services. The new National Center for Family Planning Services, working with the Office of Economic Opportunity, will reach 2.2 million women in 1971, almost halfway toward our goal.

While continuing general support for medical research, I am also recommending substantial increases in research on cancer, heart disease, serious childhood illnesses, and dental health—where current findings promise significant advances in the future.

Space.—Man has ventured to the moon and returned—an awesome achievement.

In determining the proper pace for future space activities, we must carefully weigh the potential benefits of:

- Scientific research by unmanned spacecraft;
- Continued exploration of the solar system, including manned exploration of the planets; and
- The application of space and aeronautics technology to the direct benefit of mankind.

I have reviewed many exciting alternatives for the future. Consistent with other national priorities, we shall seek to extend our capability in space—both manned and unmanned. I intend to do this within total space outlays 12% smaller than in 1970. In our current efforts, we will continue to stress additional uses of space technology. Our actions will make it possible to begin plans for a manned expedition to Mars.

Effective program planning and evaluation.—The American people rightly demand that Government spending be subjected to tough-minded evaluation so that their tax dollars are used in the most effective way.

I am revitalizing our Government-wide system for program planning and evaluation. Several steps have already been taken this year. I have encouraged the analysis of major policy issues to identify Federal programs that should be redirected, terminated or expanded. This process provided helpful information for many of the major problems addressed by the Executive Branch this year, and helped frame my program proposals for Family Assistance, Food Stamps, and Space.

Long-range planning is receiving increased emphasis in the Bureau of the Budget, and has provided a basis for the longer-range perspective of this budget. To help anticipate future needs, I created a National Goals Research Staff to examine long-term trends and to explore what America's goals and priorities might be in the years to come. It is my hope that the forthcoming Bicentennial will also focus public attention on the ideals of our American heritage.

I have also taken some first steps to increase the amount of information upon which effective program planning and evaluation must be based. At my direction the Bureau of the Budget instituted a continuing audit of the timeliness of major Federal statistical series. They are now being issued more promptly than a year ago. Still further efforts to strengthen the statistical program are also underway to provide the Executive Branch, the Congress, and the public with data adequate to meet today's needs.

CONCLUSION

We have begun to travel a new road.

I am confident that this new road will lead us to an honorable peace in Southeast Asia and toward peace and freedom in the years ahead. As we travel that road of responsibility, our economy will overcome its inflationary fever and return to a sustainable rate of growth.

Domestic programs are being reshaped and revitalized to reach and involve the individual American. Guiding us in this effort are five central themes, which are essential elements of the New Federalism:

- An awareness of the growing desire for fairness and equal opportunity in every facet of American life;
- A recognition of the importance of the interests of the individual in the decisions that determine his destiny;
- An emphasis on restructuring basic program systems to ensure that Government efforts deliver the full measure of their promise;

- An understanding that national unity is needed for the setting of goals, and national diversity must be respected in the administration of services; and
- A willingness to return power to the people and dignity to the individual, through financial help to State and local governments and renewed reliance on private, voluntary action.

This budget reflects these principles; it expresses the *shared purposes* of the Nation.

This budget imparts to our goals a sense of timing and commitment appropriate to a vigorous, free people seeking constantly to expand the Nation's potential and improve its performance.

RICHARD NIXON.

FEBRUARY 2, 1970.

PART 2

PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUDGET

This new section of the budget explains in greater detail a number of topics mentioned in the budget message. The subjects covered are: controllability of budget outlays; ceilings on Government spending, including an interim report on the legislated ceiling for 1970; proposed changes in outmoded or uneconomic programs; and potential long-range trends in the Federal budget to 1975.

CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

Budget outlays are not amenable to large discretionary changes in the short run. Outlays often flow from contractual and other legal obligations incurred in earlier years. For example, once the Government has signed a contract, or obligated funds for any purpose, payments must be made as the terms of the commitment are met.

In certain other programs, both the commitments and the need to pay for them are equally uncontrollable in the short run. The uncontrollable nature of such programs results from the terms of the authorizing legislation which often stipulates rates to be paid and conditions of eligibility for benefits. This is particularly true of such open-ended programs as social security, unemployment benefits, farm price supports, public assistance grants, interest on the public debt, and certain veterans benefits. Any change in the financial requirements for such programs must result from changes in economic or demographic factors, or must be sought through modification in the basic statute which establishes the program and its requirements.

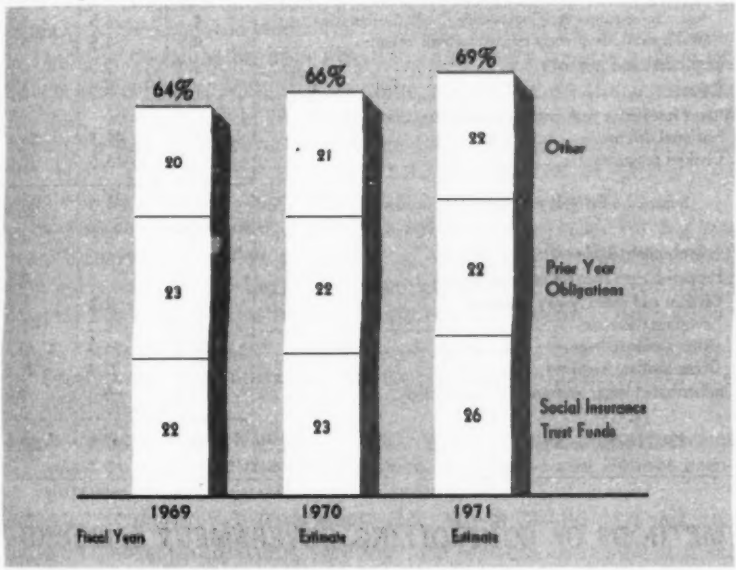
In addition to these cases, the concept of "controllability" embraces areas where distinctions are blurred. Therefore, it is more accurate to refer to outlays as being "relatively" controllable or uncontrollable.

In 1971, built-in costs for relatively uncontrollable programs will account for an estimated 69% of total outlays. The comparable amounts for 1969 and 1970 are estimated at 64%, and 66%, respectively—showing a growth in the proportion of outlays which is relatively uncontrollable. This fact makes it difficult for the budget to reflect fully even significant changes in priorities in the short run. It also demonstrates the need to re-examine programs regularly to ensure that their claims on the budget are appropriate to current requirements.

Between 1970 and 1971, relatively uncontrollable outlays under present law will rise by $7.2 billion:

- Up $5.9 billion for social security, Medicare, and other social insurance programs financed through trust funds;
- Up $1.9 billion for other charges that are unavoidable claims against the budget in the short run under requirements of existing law. These include, among others, interest on the debt, public assistance and Medicaid, veterans compensation and pensions, and military retirement pay; and
- Down $0.6 billion for outlays arising out of prior-year contracts and other commitments now reaching the payment stage.

Relatively Uncontrollable Outlays Percent of Total Budget



CONTROLLABILITY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Controllability in 1971	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Relatively uncontrollable outlays under present law:			
Open-ended programs and fixed costs:			
Social security, Medicare, and other social insurance trust funds under January 1969 laws	$39.8	$43.8	$46.9
Social insurance benefit increases recently enacted		1.8	4.6
Military retired pay	2.4	2.9	3.2
Interest	15.8	17.8	17.8
Veterans benefits: Pensions, compensation, education, and insurance	5.7	6.4	6.7
Public assistance grants (including Medicaid)	6.3	7.5	8.5
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation)	4.1	3.5	3.7
Postal operations directly related to mail volume	0.5	0.9	0.9
Legislative and judiciary	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	1.5	2.2	2.2
Outlays from prior year contracts and obligations:			
National defense	25.5	25.5	23.7
Civilian programs	16.4	18.5	19.6
Subtotal, relatively uncontrollable outlays	118.6	131.3	138.4
Relatively controllable outlays:			
Proposed allowance for revenue sharing			0.3
Civilian and military pay increases		0.2	1.4
Postal rate increase		−0.2	−1.2
Other national defense	53.2	51.1	46.7
Other civilian programs	17.9	21.6	21.8
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−5.1	−6.1	−6.6
Total budget outlays	184.6	197.9	200.8

METHODS OF CONTROLLING GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Control over Government spending is difficult to achieve in the short run. In the longer run, control must be exercised initially in the authorization, reform, and termination of programs by the Congress. For presently authorized programs, various methods have been used by the legislative and executive branches in an effort to contain Government spending.

Methods.—The techniques used by the two branches vary, are sometimes incompatible with each other, and often create significant problems in the budget process. Controls include limitations on:

- *Budget authority*—the power granted by Congress to enter into contracts or other commitments;
- *Obligations*—the process of signing contracts or other means of legally obligating the Government;
- *Outlays*—payments in fulfillment of obligations; and
- *Debt*—the amount of all securities issued by the Treasury and certain other Government agencies.

The time-honored method of controlling Government spending for ongoing programs is through budget authority. This control technique is anchored in the Constitution, which prohibits the Government from making payments of public funds unless covered by authority voted by the Congress. Budget authority currently takes the form of approximately 1,100 appropriations requiring congressional action each year—consolidated into 13 major appropriation bills—in addition to many other accounts that have authority granted by earlier action. In reaching decisions on appropriations and other budget authority, Congress has the opportunity to make judgments on the maximum size and scope of each Government program for the year ahead, subject to the approval or veto of the President on entire appropriation bills. This reflects the constitutional balance of power and responsibility between these two branches of Government.

To exercise a more effective role in setting *budget totals* for a given year, Congress has tried a number of approaches—beginning with proposals made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Little progress has been made with such comprehensive approaches as:

- A *"legislative budget"*, which would link revenues and outlays (and make the individual appropriations compatible with the total budget);
- A *Joint Committee on the Budget*, which would bring together some or all of the members of both the House and Senate committees for appropriations and taxing; and
- An *"Omnibus" Appropriation Act*, which would put all the separate appropriations together into one bill to ensure a more comprehensive evaluation of the budget total.

Congressional interest in controlling Government spending in recent years has turned again to aggregative techniques.

In *1968*, the Congress enacted a reduction in agency *obligations*—reducing the rate at which contracts are signed, stretching out or deferring obligations wherever possible (Public Law 90–218).

For fiscal years *1969 and 1970* Congress imposed a limitation on overall *outlays*, covering the checks issued and other payments actually made by the Government for the year as a whole.

A third technique for spending control is a congressionally-determined statutory limitation on *borrowing*. This is the so-called debt limit. Like the ceiling on outlays, the debt limit may require deferrals and cutbacks in programs that both the Congress and the executive desire, and thus may be inconsistent with congressional intent on separate appropriations.

Outlay ceiling for 1969.—The 1969 outlay limitation (Public Law 90–364) required reductions in both budget authority and outlays. Outlays were to be held $6 billion below the initial budget requests—then totaling $186.1 billion. However, the Congress excepted outlays for specified uncontrollable programs from the terms of the law. Programs *not* covered by the ceiling totaled almost half the budget, or roughly $93 billion. The largest among them were social security trust funds, the special support of Vietnam operations, and interest on the public debt.

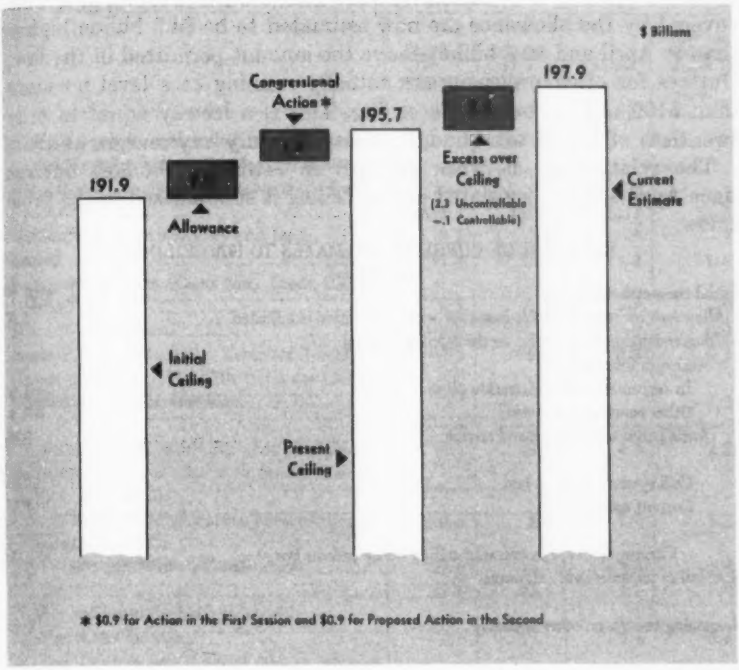
Outlays excepted from the limitation increased by $6.9 billion over original estimates, with Vietnam costs and interest on the debt accounting for three-fifths of the overrun. Programs covered by the ceiling were reduced by $8.4 billion below initial budget estimates, a cut of about 9%. However, because of the expenditure increases excepted from the ceiling, total budget spending was reduced by only $1.5 billion.

Outlay ceiling for 1970.—Congress also enacted an outlay ceiling for the 1970 budget (Public Law 91–47). However, the limit for 1970 is more rigid than the one applied to 1969 spending, and also more complicated. The legislative goal was to cut spending by at least $1 billion below the new Administration's revised estimates for the 1970 budget as of April 15, 1969—from $192.9 to $191.9 billion. The target is subject to certain important qualifications.

First, except for the first $1 billion of net decrease, increases or decreases approved by the Congress above or below the April 1969 budget estimates (through action or inaction) would correspondingly raise or lower the budget ceiling under the terms of the law.

Second, the treatment of uncontrollable programs is more stringent than for the 1969 ceiling. Rather than exclude from the ceiling the entire change in estimated outlays on major uncontrollable programs, the Congress provided only a $2 billion maximum allowance above the estimates of April 1969 for certain designated program increases.

Relation of Current Estimate to 1970 Ceiling



The current ceiling for the year as a whole is now estimated at $195.7 billion. This represents:

- The initial $191.9 billion ceiling;
- The full $2.0 billion maximum allowed for "uncontrollable" increases in specified programs, such as social security and interest;
- An additional upward revision of approximately $0.9 billion as a result of congressional action during the first session of the 91st Congress; and
- A further revision based on proposals requiring congressional action during the second session—such as relatively uncontrollable increases for veterans benefits.

Current estimates for 1970 indicate that the ceiling will be exceeded by $2.2 billion. *All of the overrun is attributable to increases in designated uncontrollable payments.*

Thus, the $2 billion allowance for designated uncontrollable increases is proving to be extremely inadequate. Outlays for all programs covered by the allowance are now estimated to be $4.3 billion higher than in April and $2.3 billion above the amount permitted in the law. Outlays for other programs are actually running at a level no more than $100 million below the ceiling. This is a leeway equal to one-twentieth of 1% of total budget outlays, hardly any margin at all.

The relationship between changes in estimated budget outlays since April and the legislated outlay ceiling is summarized in the table below.

RELATION OF CURRENT ESTIMATES TO 1970 CEILING

[In billions]

Initial congressional ceiling	$191.9
Allowance for uncontrollable items for which limitation is adjusted	2.0
Congressional action relative to the April estimates:	
Action in first session:	
In response to Administration plans	−2.5
Other congressional action	+3.4
Anticipated action in second session	0.9
Ceiling under present law	195.7
Current estimate	197.9
Current estimate in excess of ceiling under present law	2.2
Shortfall in uncontrollable allowance	2.3
Remaining margin on other spending	0.1

Perhaps the aspect of the outlay ceiling for 1970 that has caused the most misunderstanding relates to the reduction in expenditures for the military functions of the Department of Defense. In an attempt to hold outlays *below* the congressional ceiling—despite overruns in uncontrollable programs—the executive branch took actions during the summer to reduce military outlays by $3 billion. The Congress then several months later validated this action by reducing applicable appropriations in a way that would cut expenditures by virtually the same amount. This action of the Congress *correspondingly reduced the outlay ceiling*. It erased the margin that could have made it possible for the executive branch to remain within the legislated ceiling.

CHANGES IN ESTIMATED OUTLAYS, 1970

[In billions]

	April 1969 estimate	January 1970 estimate	Change	Effect on ceiling under present law
Designated items for which limitation is adjusted (changes under laws existing Apr. 15, 1969):				
Social security, medicare, and other social insurance trust funds	$42.1	$43.8	$1.7	$1.7
National service life insurance trust fund	0.7	0.7	—*	—*
Interest	16.4	17.8	1.4	1.4
Farm price supports (Commodity Credit Corporation)	3.5	3.5	—*	—*
Sales of financial assets [1]	−3.0	−2.1	0.9	0.9
Leases of lands on the Outer Continental Shelf	−0.6	−0.3	0.3	0.3
Change in excess of $2 billion (does not change limitation under present law)				−2.3
Total items for which limitation is adjusted	59.1	63.4	4.3	2.0
Congressional action in relation to April estimates:				
Action in first session:				
Social security and retirement benefit increases	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.2
Appropriation bills:				
Defense and Military Construction	77.6	74.7	−2.9	−2.9
Other	62.8	63.8	1.0	1.0
Other legislation (including inaction):				
Postal rate increase	−0.6	----------	0.6	0.6
Legislation to permit added sales of veterans and Farmers Home Administration loans	−0.4	----------	0.4	0.4
Medicaid, veterans, and other reform proposals	−0.3	----------	0.3	0.3
Legislation directing small business loans and reducing savings and loan institution premiums	----------	0.2	0.2	0.2
Veterans benefits and other	----------	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subtotal, action in first session	139.7	140.6	0.9	0.9
Anticipated action in second session:				
Supplemental appropriations:				
Military and civilian pay raises	2.8	3.2	0.4	0.4
Veterans benefits	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Public assistance grants	0.3	0.1	−0.1	−0.1
Other	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Postal rate increase	----------	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2
Subtotal, proposed action in second session	3.5	4.4	0.9	0.9
Remainder	−9.4	−10.5	−1.1	
Total	192.9	197.9	5.0	3.8

*Less than $50 million.

[1] By Department of Housing and Urban Development, Farmers Home Administration, Veterans Administration, and Export-Import Bank.

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Problems of control.—The budget serves many purposes, one of which is to set forth the executive branch plan or "target" for outlays in any given year. Although the legislative branch has lacked a formal process to achieve the same purpose, its actions on outlay "ceilings" indicate that the Congress feels the need for an overall plan or target. Actual experience points to some weaknesses in the techniques tried thus far.

- *Coordination of individual actions.*—An outlay ceiling loses its meaning when the sum of individual appropriation and other legislative actions exceeds the overall limit by a significant margin. The congressional specification of priorities then becomes ambiguous or contradictory.
- *Balance of revenues and spending.*—Consistent action requires a careful consideration of the balance between receipts and outlays. At the present time, the Congress lacks an organizational mechanism for keeping these two aspects of the budget in close harmony.
- *Allowance for uncontrollables.*—Any feasible outlay limit must make adequate provision for outlays that in the short term are beyond the control of the executive branch—and typically the Congress as well (as a practical matter). Adequate program coverage and sufficient dollar flexibility must be provided to make the goal attainable.

REDUCTIONS IN OUTMODED OR UNECONOMIC PROGRAMS

Government programs, once begun, tend to live on—sometimes long after their original reason for existence. Some programs are superseded by more recent efforts that are better attuned to current needs. Other programs are simply of low priority relative to the amount of tax money needed to support them under current economic circumstances.

A concerted effort was made in this budget to identify programs that should be reduced, terminated, or fundamentally restructured.

The result of these efforts is to reduce budget outlays by $2.1 billion in 1971. After allowing for savings of a nonrecurring nature, these actions will save $2.2 billion when placed on a full-year basis. If these actions were not taken, the much-needed budget surplus in 1971 would disappear.

The nature of the proposals reflects the Administration's strong interest in making programs perform better and more responsively to current needs. The plan envisions:

- *Termination of programs* totaling $300 million in 1971. Activities proposed for elimination include certain agricultural programs which have accomplished their purpose or are no longer of high priority.
- *Program restructuring* saving roughly $1.4 billion, and affecting the stockpile programs most importantly. The Nation's stockpile of strategic and critical materials was originally based on a concept that requires re-examination and modification in today's world. Even while such a study is underway, however, the current stockpile inventory can be reduced significantly. The initial year of this program, fiscal year 1971, will yield sales of $750 million. Education aid to impacted areas should also be redesigned along lines that scale benefits more appropriately to need. This will cut the costs of this program by $196 million in 1971.
- *Program reductions* lowering the 1971 budget by $436 million in 1971. Nearly all of the total results from actions taken in manned flight activities of the space program.

Many program reductions and terminations of uneconomic or outmoded programs were identified in the Department of Defense during 1970 in the course of reducing military and military assistance outlays by $4.1 billion below the level budgeted a year ago by the outgoing Administration. Actions were taken to close or reduce activities at over 300 military bases, deactivate over 120 Navy ships, accelerate deactivation of less effective air defense forces, retire the B–58 strategic bombers, and phase out over 200 indirect support aircraft. Substantial savings also resulted from the termination of the development of several weapon systems whose costs, requirements or technical progress no longer warranted continuation—including the manned orbiting laboratory and the Cheyenne armed helicopter.

In 1971, this intensive review will be continued with particular emphasis on selectivity in procurement of systems and equipment and a highly restrictive approach to overhead and headquarters activities, manpower levels, and the elimination of less effective forces.

The accompanying table does not include any new savings for the Department of Defense, since 1971 reductions are largely a continuation of actions initiated in 1970.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS, RESTRUCTURING, AND REFORMS

[Fiscal Years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1971 savings		First full year savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
Program Terminations:				
National defense:				
Atomic Energy Commission:				
Ultra high temperature reactor experiment	$2	$2	$2	$2
Fast breeder reactor, backup research and development	1	1	1	1
Development of radioisotopic generator for potential deep-sea applications	1	1	1	1
Princeton-Penn high-energy physics accelerator	2	2	4	4
Subtotal, Atomic Energy Commission	6	6	8	8
Space research and technology:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Electronics Research Center	16	15	20	20
Sustaining university program	26	1	26	26
Subtotal, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	42	16	46	46
Agriculture and rural development:				
Agriculture:				
Special milk program	84	64	84	84
Agricultural conservation program (cost-sharing)	211	66	227	233
Subtotal, Agriculture	295	130	311	317
Natural resources:				
Defense—Civil: Maintenance of recreational boat harbors			1	1
Commerce and transportation:				
Commerce:				
Special problem areas program	9	*	9	9
Bonus grants to redevelopment areas in development districts	4	*	4	4
Operation of nuclear ship *Savannah*	2	2	4	4
Subtotal, Commerce	15	2	17	17
Appalachian Regional Commission: Land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control	3	3	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS, RESTRUCTURING, AND REFORMS—Continued

[Fiscal Years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1971 savings		First full year savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
Program Terminations—Continued				
Commerce and transportation—Continued				
Transportation:				
Coast Guard Selected Reserve training	15	15	25	25
Federal ownership of the Alaska Railroad	100	100	.....	.....
Subtotal, Transportation	115	115	25	25
Community development and housing:				
Housing and Urban Development:				
Alaska housing grants	1	1	1	1
Public works planning advances	2	.....	NA	7
Grants for advance acquisition of land	4	.....	4	4
Low-income housing demonstration programs	1	.....	2	2
Subtotal, Housing and Urban Development	8	1	7	14
Education and manpower:				
Health, Education, and Welfare:				
University community services	10	8	10	10
Annual grants to land-grant colleges	12	12	12	12
Subtotal, Education and manpower	22	20	22	22
Health:				
Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Hospital construction grants	65	2	65	65
Tea inspection	*	*	*	*
Chronic disease control	10	4	10	10
Institutional support for schools of veterinary medicine	3	*	3	3
Subtotal, Health	78	6	78	78
General government:				
Treasury: Sale of savings stamps	*	*	1	1
Total, program terminations	**585**	**300**	**518**	**531**

See footnotes at end of table.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS, RESTRUCTURING, AND REFORMS—Continued

[Fiscal Years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1971 savings		First full year savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
Program Restructuring:				
National defense:				
Sale of stockpile commodities	597	751	----------	----------
International affairs and finance:				
State: Cultural presentations—exchanges will be limited to Soviet Union and East Europe except for sports groups to developing areas	1	1	1	1
Agriculture and rural development:				
Agriculture:				
Consumer protection, marketing and regulatory programs—initiate charges to recover full costs of voluntary grading, classing and inspection of tobacco, cotton and grain	4	4	9	9
Administrative expenses, marketing agreements and orders—initiate charges to recover cost of administering program	2	2	3	3
Federal crop insurance—increase insurance premium to cover all administrative and operating expenses	----------	----------	12	16
Subtotal, Agriculture	6	6	24	28
Natural resources:				
Interior: Recreational and fish and wildlife development in the Upper Colorado River basin—cost-sharing policies applicable elsewhere in the Nation will be applied to the Upper Colorado River Storage project	1	1	2	2
Water Resources Council: Additional cost-sharing on flood control and water quality control projects	----------	----------	NA	NA
Education and manpower:				
Health, Education, and Welfare: School assistance in federally affected areas—tie payments more closely to local fiscal needs	392	196	400	400
Labor: Regular on-the-job training—merge with the nationwide JOBS program	35	11	35	35

See footnotes at end of table.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS, RESTRUCTURING, AND REFORMS—Continued

[Fiscal Years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1971 savings		First full year savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
Program Restructuring—Continued				
Health:				
Health, Education, and Welfare:				
Health professions scholarships and loans—limit eligibility to students from family income background of $10,000 or less	4	2	4	4
Medicaid—discourage over-utilization of long-term institutional care and encourage greater use of more efficient providers of health care	235	215	300	300
Subtotal, Health, Education, and Welfare	239	217	304	304
Veterans benefits and services:				
Veterans Administration:				
Insurance policy loans—increase interest rate to a level comparable with commercial policy rates	----------	13	----------	13
Medical care—require private health insurers to reimburse the Government for treatment provided to their policy holders	40	40	75	75
Compensation—eliminate statutory payments for cases of arrested tuberculosis	46	46	43	43
Burial benefits—eliminate duplication with social security and other Federal benefits	54	54	72	72
Pensions—count railroad retirement benefits as part of income in setting amount of veterans pensions	6	6	5	5
Subtotal, Veterans Administration	146	159	195	208
General government:				
General Services Administration: Motor vehicle management program—motor equipment studies will be conducted only on a reimbursement basis	*	*	*	*
Defense, Civil: Coco Solo Hospital	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia: Federal funds—Public works program to be financed by local bonds instead of direct Federal loans; and higher education facilities to be financed by capital grants instead of direct Treasury loans	−17	54	----------	115
Total, program restructuring	**1,401**	**1,396**	**961**	**1,093**

See footnotes at end of table.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS, RESTRUCTURING, AND REFORMS—Continued

[Fiscal Years. In millions]

Function, agency, and program	1971 savings		First full year savings	
	Budget authority	Budget outlays	Budget authority	Budget outlays
Program Reductions:				
National defense:				
Atomic Energy Commission:				
Plutonium production reactors	17	13	17	12
Civilian applications of nuclear explosives (Plowshare)	8	6	8	9
Training, education, and information	3	2	3	2
Subtotal, Atomic Energy Commission	28	21	28	21
Space research and technology:				
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:				
Apollo/lunar exploration	215	277		
Launch vehicle and spacecraft production	160	125	500	500
Subtotal, NASA	375	402	500	500
Agriculture and rural development:				
Agriculture:				
Rural water and waste disposal grants	22	3	22	12
Natural resources:				
Interior:				
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	9	6	9	9
Petroleum research	*	*	*	*
Heavy metals program	1	1	1	1
Subtotal, Interior	10	7	10	10
Health:				
Health, Education, and Welfare:				
TB and venereal disease technical assistance	1	1	1	1
Hospital improvement program	2	2	2	2
Subtotal, Health, Education, and Welfare	3	3	3	3
General government:				
General Services Administration: Relocation transportation, and handling of stockpile materials	*	*	*	*
Total, program reductions	**437**	**436**	**562**	**547**
Grand total, program terminations, restructuring, and reductions	**2,423**	**2,132**	**2,041**	**2,171**

*Less than $500 thousand.
NA=Not applicable.

THE LONG-RANGE OUTLOOK

The President's ability to control budget decisions is limited by the long-range impact of past decisions as to the nature and dimensions of resource allocation. Budget control can be improved by projecting available resources and potential claims on them. Such projections require assumptions about the future course of economic, legislative, international, and other events and are necessarily rough and arbitrary. Nevertheless, they should be undertaken to present a tentative indication of our future fiscal environment.

This portion of the budget presents a projection that sets forth, for the Federal sector of the economy, *one possible combination of available resources and anticipated claims during the period fiscal years 1971–1975*. The analysis is presented in current dollars, and is on a fiscal year, unified-budget basis. The major conclusion of the analysis is that projected claims leave only modest resources for future initiatives, including tax and debt reduction as well as new expenditure programs, through 1975.

Highlights.—Projections of Federal receipts and outlays through 1975 indicate:

- Federal receipts under present law and legislation proposed in this budget are estimated to increase to $266 billion in 1975. The ratio of revenues to gross national product (GNP) is likely to be slightly lower in 1975 than in 1970.
- Estimated increases in existing and already proposed Federal programs will preempt almost 70% of the $67 billion increase in revenues expected between 1970 and 1975.
- Funds to cover new initiatives in addition to those already reflected in this budget are projected at $22 billion in 1975. These are the funds that will be available to cover the 1975 costs of all new initiatives that are introduced *subsequent* to this budget.
- This $22 billion is equal to approximately 1.5% of the gross national product estimated for 1975. On the basis of present estimates, little, if any, margin is available in 1972 for new initiatives.

The shape of the future.—The following discussion is concerned with projections of future revenues and outlays under current and proposed legislation, as well as the assumptions underlying the projections.

The Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers describes in more detail the economic assumptions and growth projection as well as the allocation of output among consumption, investment, and Government. The discussion of Federal Government finances, presented below, is consistent with the projection in the Council Report.

Projection of the economy.—Between fiscal years 1970 and 1975:

- The total economy—or gross national product (GNP)—is expected to increase by $400 billion, to nearly $1.4 trillion.
- *Consumption* expenditures are anticipated to rise by 45%. After allowing for population growth, this would result in an increase in per capita consumption of more than one-third.
- *Investment and total Government* purchases together would rise by 35% to provide the plant and equipment, housing, and supporting facilities and services consistent with a larger economy.

The potential total supply of goods and services—potential GNP—will grow significantly during the 1970–75 period as the civilian labor force increases substantially and average output per man-hour rises. Actual GNP could be expected to amount to nearly $1.4 trillion in 1975, measured in current dollars, after allowing for a declining rate of inflation during the next 2 years, followed by relative price stability thereafter.

Economic and budget policy must solve the two problems of (a) keeping demand roughly equal to potential output, once inflation is slowed, and (b) allocating Federal resources among alternative uses.

Constraints: Revenues and built-in expenditures.—The growth of GNP will obviously generate substantial increases in personal income and corporate profits. Applying the tax rates in this budget to these larger bases results in estimated Federal receipts amounting to $266 billion in 1975. Because of the termination of the surtax and the effect of the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the ratio of revenues to GNP is anticipated to be lower in 1975 than in 1970. The net amount of additional Federal revenues and current program outlays will determine the margin available to the Federal Government to use itself or to return to private citizens or to State and local governments.

ECONOMIC AND REVENUE ASSUMPTIONS

[Fiscal years. In billions of current dollars]

Item	1970	1975
Gross national product	$960	$1,360
Federal revenue	199	266
Federal revenue as a percent of GNP	20.8%	19.6%

As far as Federal outlays are concerned, the most predictable increases in future budgets will reflect an expanding population and some further rise in the cost of living. Outlays under a number of programs (such as social security and veterans compensation and

pensions) tend to increase on the basis of existing law because of a growing number of eligible beneficiaries, or to be increased by the Congress to provide for increases in the cost of living. Such expansion is virtually "built-in" to budgets of the future. Larger outlays will also be required in some other programs, merely to accommodate increases in both the prices of goods purchased and the population served. Additional budgetary growth will occur as the result of future pay increases for Government workers. On the basis of the assumptions used here, the estimated net increase in outlays for *current* programs averages $7 billion a year between 1971 and 1975. The termination or restructuring of outmoded or uneconomic Government programs proposed in this budget can reduce these built-in expenditures by $2 billion in 1972, thereby reducing the spending base. Budget savings can be increased in the future with the addition of new program reforms.

The projection of revenues and expenditures provides an estimate of the funds that will be available for discretionary action, as shown below.

PROJECTED RESOURCES

[Fiscal years. In billions of current dollars]

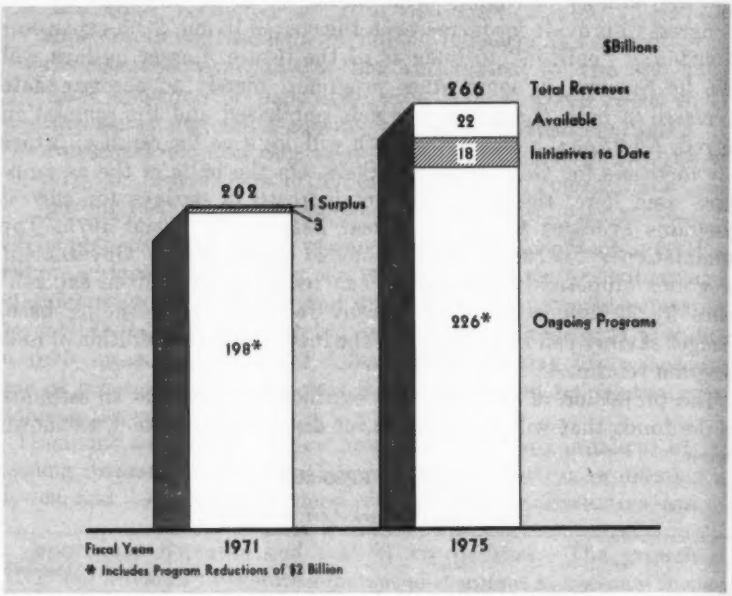
Item	1971 estimated	1975 projected
Revenues [1]	$202	$266
Outlays:		
Current programs	200	228
Price, pay, and workload increases		(20)
Net increase in other current programs		(8)
Initiatives reflected in this budget	3	18
Less: Outlays for terminations, restructuring, and reductions	−2	−2
Total	201	244
Funds to cover new initiatives		22

[1] Includes effect of legislation proposed in this budget.

The $22 billion of funds to cover new initiatives during the 1972–75 period—including tax reduction or budget surpluses as well as new programs—is the difference between projected revenues and the budget base that is necessary to provide for built-in program requirements.

Though the amount may seem large when viewed in the abstract, it is quite small when seen as the limit of the outlays required in 1975 for all initiatives begun in 1972 and the other intervening years to 1975. It is not enough to cover the likely demands for all initiatives in any of these years, initiatives which have a pervasive cumulative effect as the initial year's costs are multiplied in subsequent years.

Projected Resources



Effects of changing assumptions on the uncommitted resources.—In practice, revenues will depend on the future tax structure and the performance of the economy. Relatively small changes in the rate of economic growth, the rate of price increases, and the distribution of national income between personal income and profits can change revenues substantially.

The prices the Government must pay to obtain goods and services also reflect the general price level and productivity experience in the private sector. Thus, the level of built-in outlays could also vary significantly from this projection.

The estimates of 1975 outlays for the initiatives reflected in this budget are subject to the special uncertainties that attend new ventures. These outlays will depend on the number of individuals eligible for program benefits, the responses of State and local governments to grant programs, the price performance of specific sectors of the economy, and the success of research and development efforts. Neither the costs nor rate of progress toward distant goals can be accurately forecast.

Budget strategy.—Long-range planning involves developing a resource allocation strategy that specifies objectives, describes alternative approaches, and anticipates possible outcomes. The optimum budget would be one that most fully meets the objectives in each year and brings us nearest to long-range goals. Each year, projections should be revised and the best course of action again chosen. This approach emphasizes the value of comprehensive and flexible strategies.

Overall fiscal and monetary policy influence (and are influenced by) the level of employment, price trends, and conditions in financial markets. At the same time, the projected economic environment establishes the framework for specific program decisions and the likelihood of program success. For example, the kinds and levels of manpower training, income security, and housing programs must be geared to the economic environment. A comprehensive strategy must recognize these important policy and program interrelationships.

Feasible strategies are those that balance new programs with available resources. A comprehensive strategy includes consideration of tax changes, reductions in the base of the budget, debt reduction, and the addition of new programs. This year's proposals to terminate and reduce outmoded and uneconomic programs will help relax the constraint of limited resources.

Nonetheless, the funds available will be grossly inadequate to accommodate all meritorious new initiatives. Therefore, new initiatives for program increases, budget surpluses, or tax reductions can be fit into successive budgets over time only as resources permit.

This presentation is a new departure in Federal budgeting. The publication of a long-range outlook is intended to provide perspective by emphasizing the lack of resources relative to claims and to encourage a longer range strategy for Government actions.

It is virtually certain that the 1975 budget will not fit any projection that possibly could be made at this time. Rather, it will reflect the experience and changing needs of the intervening years.

PART 3

REVENUES

REVENUES

This section of the budget describes the major sources of budget receipts, sets forth the economic assumptions on which the receipts estimates are based, and discusses the legislative proposals that affect Government revenues.

The detail of budget receipts by source is shown in table 11 in part 7. Proprietary receipts are identified in table 12 in part 7, as are transactions between Federal agencies (interfund and intragovernmental receipts). These latter transactions are omitted from receipts and deducted from budget authority and outlays to avoid double counting. Thus, they do not affect the budget surplus or deficit.

SUMMARY

Total budget receipts in 1971 are estimated at $202.1 billion, compared with $199.4 billion in 1970, an increase of $2.7 billion.

The expansion of economic activity, although at a lower rate than in the recent past, and the corresponding growth of individual income will provide increased budget revenues in 1971. However, the complete removal of the income tax surcharge on June 30, 1970, and the tax reductions provided in the recently enacted tax reform bill offset most of the revenue increase due to higher incomes.

Estimated receipts for 1971 include proposed legislation to:

- Impose additional user charges in the field of transportation, so that those who benefit directly from Government services will pay a fairer share of the costs involved;
- Extend, for 1 year, the present excise tax rates on automobiles and telephone services.
- Raise the taxable income base for the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs from $7,800 to $9,000 effective January 1, 1971; and
- Increase railroad retirement revenues to finance an increase in benefits.

Composition of Federal revenues.—The Federal tax system relies predominantly on income taxes. In 1971:

- Income taxes paid by individuals and corporations are estimated at $91.0 billion and $35.0 billion, respectively. Combined receipts from these income taxes will account for 62% of total budget receipts.

- Social insurance taxes and contributions will produce an estimated $49.1 billion, 24% of the total.
- Excise taxes imposed on various commodities and services are expected to provide $17.5 billion in receipts, 9% of total budget revenues.
- Other taxes and miscellaneous receipts will amount to an estimated $9.5 billion, 5% of the total.

BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

[In millions of dollars]

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Individual income taxes	87,249	92,200	91,000
Corporation income taxes	36,678	37,000	35,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds)	39,918	44,805	49,108
Excise taxes [1]	15,222	15,940	17,520
Estate and gift taxes	3,491	3,500	3,600
Customs duties	2,319	2,260	2,260
Miscellaneous receipts [1]	2,916	3,681	3,614
Total budget receipts	187,792	199,386	202,103

[1] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Federal receipts reflect both tax laws and economic conditions. In recent years, the economy has suffered from unacceptable inflation. To reduce inflation, restrictive fiscal and monetary policies were adopted to restore economic growth to a rate that will be more sustainable in the long run. These policies are expected to reduce the rate of economic expansion somewhat in calendar 1970, as reflected in the economic assumptions shown below.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

[Calendar years. In billions of dollars]

Description	1968 actual	1969 preliminary	1970 estimate
Gross national product	865.7	932.3	985
Personal income	687.9	747.1	800
Corporate profits before tax	91.1	94.3	89

390-000 O—70——5

Changes in budget receipts.—The estimated changes in receipts resulting from projected levels of income and from recently legislated or proposed tax changes are shown in the following table:

CHANGES IN BUDGET RECEIPTS

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Change, 1970 to 1971
Receipts under December 1969 tax rates, excluding income tax surcharge	188.3	198.0	+9.7
Income tax surcharge:			
10% rate effective to Dec. 31, 1969	+7.9	+0.3	−7.6
5% rate effective from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1970	+2.0	+1.1	−0.9
Subtotal	198.2	199.4	+1.2
Other revenue effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 (repeal of investment tax credit and tax reform and relief)	+1.2	+0.1	−1.1
Social security tax rate increase (effective Jan. 1, 1971)	----------	+1.6	+1.6
Scheduled decrease in excise tax rates (effective Jan. 1, 1971)	----------	−0.6	−0.6
Total receipts under existing legislation	199.4	200.5	+1.1
Increase in receipts under proposed legislation:			
User charges	*	+0.7	+0.7
Extension of excise tax rates to Dec. 31, 1971	----------	+0.6	+0.6
Increase in social security wage base	----------	+0.2	+0.2
Increase in railroad retirement revenues	----------	+0.1	+0.1
Receipts from proposed legislation	*	+1.6	+1.6
Total receipts from existing and proposed legislation	199.4	202.1	+2.7

*Less than $50 million.

Total budget receipts are estimated to rise by $2.7 billion from 1970 to 1971. This relatively small increase reflects the slower rate of economic growth, termination of the income tax surcharge, and the effect of the tax changes provided in the recently enacted tax reform bill.

Total receipts under December 1969 tax rates, excluding the income tax surcharge, are estimated to increase by $9.7 billion from 1970 to 1971, due largely to higher incomes. However, the surcharge (which expires June 30, 1970) adds $9.9 billion to 1970 receipts and only $1.4 billion to 1971 receipts—a difference of $8.5 billion. Therefore, termination of the surcharge largely offsets the rise in receipts due to higher incomes.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969, enacted in December, extended the surcharge for 6 months at 5%, repealed the investment tax credit, and deferred a scheduled reduction in automobile and telephone excise taxes until January 1, 1971—in addition to providing widespread tax reform and relief. The revenue effects of the Act, as shown in the table below, add an estimated $3.8 billion (net) to receipts in 1970, including $2.0 billion from the surcharge extension. In 1971, the Act adds $2.4 billion (net) to receipts, including $1.1 billion in additional receipts from the surcharge extension, $2.5 billion from repeal of the investment tax credit, and $1.2 billion from the extension of excise tax rates, partially offset by tax reductions totaling $2.4 billion.

REVENUE EFFECT OF THE TAX REFORM ACT OF 1969 (PUBLIC LAW 91-172)

[In billions of dollars]

Description	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Change, 1970 to 1971
Extension of income tax surcharge at 5% rate from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1970	+2.0	+1.1	−0.9
Individuals	(+1.7)	(+0.4)	(−1.3)
Corporations	(+0.3)	(+0.7)	(+0.4)
Extension of excise tax rates to Dec. 31, 1970	+0.6	+1.2	+0.6
Repeal of investment tax credit	+1.3	+2.5	+1.2
Individuals	(+0.4)	(+0.6)	(+0.2)
Corporations	(+0.9)	(+1.9)	(+1.0)
Tax reform and relief provisions	−0.1	−2.4	−2.3
Individuals	(−0.4)	(−3.3)	(−2.9)
Corporations	(+0.3)	(+0.9)	(+0.6)
Total	+3.8	+2.4	−1.4

Under existing law, the combined employer-employee tax for social security will rise from 9.6% to 10.4% on January 1, 1971—adding $1.6 billion to 1971 receipts. Present law also provides for a reduction in the current excise taxes on automobiles and telephones, effective January 1, 1971, which will reduce 1971 receipts by $0.6 billion.

The Department of the Treasury will take steps administratively to speed up the payment to the Government of income taxes withheld by employers. Excise tax collections also will be accelerated. These steps will increase 1971 receipts by $1.2 billion.

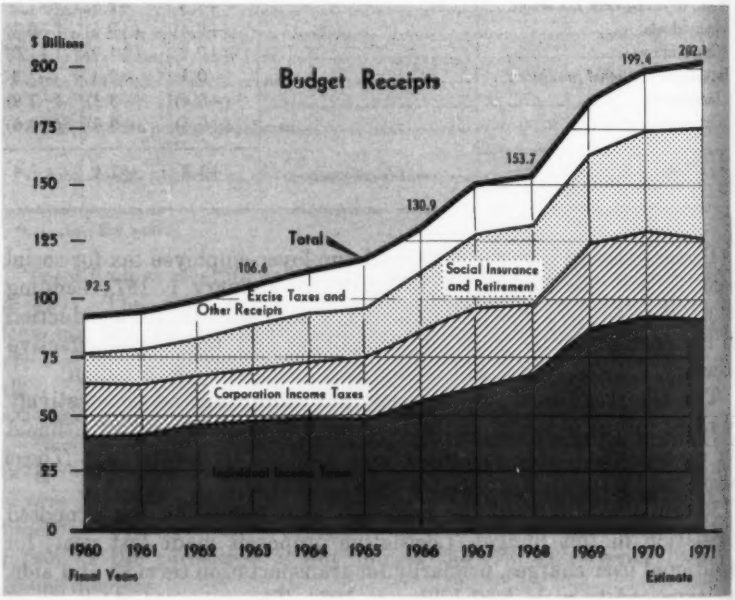
Receipts in 1971 will be increased $1.6 billion by the proposed legislation in this budget. Legislative proposals made last year, for additional user charges, primarily for transportation services and aids, are expected to yield $0.7 billion in 1971. The proposed extension of

automobile and telephone excise taxes to December 31, 1971, will yield $0.6 billion in fiscal 1971. The proposed increase in the taxable income base for social security will add $0.2 billion to receipts in 1971. Finally, the proposed increase in railroad retirement revenues will increase 1971 receipts by $0.1 billion.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

Individual income taxes.—The income tax surcharge, first adopted in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 and then extended in 1969, added 10% to calendar year 1969 income tax liabilities, except that taxpayers whose taxable income is wholly within the two lowest tax brackets were exempt from the surcharge entirely. Under the extension at 5% from January 1 to June 30, 1970, the surcharge amounts to 2½% of calendar year 1970 tax liabilities.

Individual income tax receipts are estimated at $91.0 billion in fiscal year 1971, $1.2 billion lower than in 1970. Individual income tax receipts decline from 1970 to 1971 because the complete removal of the tax surcharge and the tax reductions enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1969 more than offset the normal increase in receipts due to the expected growth of personal income.



Corporation income taxes.—With extension of the tax surcharge at 5% to June 30, 1970, corporation income tax receipts are estimated to be $35.0 billion in 1971, down $2.0 billion from 1970. The reduction reflects both the expected decline in corporate profits between calendar year 1969 and calendar year 1970 and the termination of the income tax surcharge. These factors more than offset the increase in corporate tax liabilities provided in the Tax Reform Act.

Social insurance taxes and contributions.—Receipts from this source are expected to total $49.1 billion in 1971, an increase of $4.3 billion over 1970. Included in this total are social security and other payroll taxes, unemployment insurance taxes and deposits, and such items as Federal employee retirement contributions and payments by the elderly for supplementary medical insurance. The rise in collections reflects:

- An anticipated increase in the number of people and in the dollar volume of payrolls covered by the social security system and other retirement and insurance programs;
- An increase in the supplementary medical insurance payments by the insured (and matched by the Federal Government) from $4.00 per month to $5.30 per month, effective July 1, 1970;
- An increase in the combined employer-employee payroll tax under existing law from 9.6% to 10.4% on January 1, 1971; and
- Proposed legislation to increase the present taxable earnings base from $7,800 to $9,000, effective January 1, 1971.

The increase in the contribution and benefit base—the annual earnings on which social security contributions are paid and that can be counted toward social security benefits—will restore the relationship between the base and general earnings levels that existed in the early 1950's. Since one of the goals of social security is the replacement, in part, of lost earnings, the proposed increase in the earnings base will prevent a relative deterioration of the benefits that would occur if the earnings base fell substantially below general earnings levels.

Excise taxes.—Excise taxes are levied on a variety of manufactured products, activities, and services. Receipts from these taxes in 1971 are estimated to rise by $1.6 billion over 1970, to a total of $17.5 billion. The proposed extension of current excise tax rates on automobiles and on telephone services to December 31, 1971, will provide $0.6 billion in excise tax collections in 1971 that would not be forthcoming if the scheduled rate reductions take place. Proposed transportation and other user charges, described below, account for $0.7 billion, or about 41% of the increase in excise taxes in 1971.

User charges.—In many areas of Government activity, where special benefits accrue to certain individuals or groups, charges are imposed on users or specific beneficiaries to provide a more equitable sharing of the cost of these Government services. For example, fees are collected in connection with the processing and awarding of patent and copyright privileges and for providing specific immigration, passport, and consular services. Transportation user charges help to finance some of the costs of providing adequate transportation services.

Where legislative authority exists, the user charges program is being advanced by administrative action. All charges are reexamined regularly to assure that they adequately compensate for costs incurred and reflect benefits derived.

This budget repeats proposals made last year for additional user charges that will add $653 million to 1971 budget receipts, mainly in the field of transportation. For highway users, a 2-cent-per-gallon increase is recommended in the present 4-cent-per-gallon tax on diesel fuel. A change is also proposed in the present fixed-rate use tax on heavy trucks to a graduated scale based on weight.

For users of aviation services, charges are proposed to defray the costs of the planned major expansion of the national airways system and the airport development program. Recommendations include:

- An increase in the passenger ticket tax from 5% to 8%;
- An increase in the tax on gasoline used in general aviation, from 2 to 9 cents per gallon;
- A new 9 cent tax on jet fuel used in general aviation;
- A 5% waybill tax on air freight; and
- An international departure tax of $3.00 per passenger.

The table on the following page shows the revenue effect of proposed user charges.

Estate and gift taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are estimated to total $9.5 billion in 1971. Estate and gift taxes are estimated to rise by $0.1 billion, to $3.6 billion. Customs duties and miscellaneous receipts, largely from the earnings of the Federal Reserve System, are expected to remain virtually unchanged in 1971.

REVENUE EFFECT OF USER CHARGE PROPOSALS[1]

[In millions of dollars]

Proposal	1971 estimate
Transportation:	
Highways:	
Increase in diesel fuel tax	122
Graduated use tax	137
Total	259
Aviation services:	
Increase in passenger ticket tax	245
Increase in general aviation gasoline tax	34
General aviation jet fuel tax	18
Waybill tax on air freight	44
International departure tax	29
Total	370
Other	24
Total	653

[1] Excludes charges that are offset against expenditures of the programs to which they apply.

PART 4

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

This section discusses the Federal programs recommended for 1971 in terms of the functions or purposes they are intended to serve. The functional classification arranges Federal activities by mutually exclusive categories according to their principal purpose, regardless of the agency administering the program. This classification differs from that used in the separate volume of Special Analyses. There, a program may be placed in more than one category, depending upon the analytical purpose to be served. Data are also presented on a functional basis in several summary tables in Part 7, which begins on page 537.

SUMMARY

Total budget outlays in 1971 are estimated at $200.8 billion, compared with $184.6 billion in 1969 and $197.9 billion in 1970. The total includes $200.1 billion of expenditures and $0.7 billion of net lending.

Major functions.—The distribution of 1971 budget outlays among major functions may be summarized as follows:

- The national defense function accounts for $73.6 billion, or 37% of the total, reduced from 44% in 1969.
- Human resources programs—including the education and manpower, health, income security, and veterans benefits and services functions—together make up $81.9 billion, or 41% of the total, increased from 34% in 1969.
- Physical resources programs—including the agriculture and rural development, natural resources, commerce and transportation, and community development and housing functions—represent $20.4 billion, or 10%.
- Interest amounts to $17.8 billion, or 9%.
- Programs in other functions—international affairs and finance, space research and technology, and general government—will account for $11.1 billion, or 6% of total outlays.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Function	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
National defense	81,240	79,432	73,583	73,153
International affairs and finance	3,785	4,113	3,589	4,723
Space research and technology	4,247	3,886	3,400	3,330
Agriculture and rural development	6,221	6,343	5,364	5,962
Natural resources	2,129	2,485	2,503	5,830
Commerce and transportation	7,873	9,436	8,785	13,714
Community development and housing	1,961	3,046	3,781	3,804
Education and manpower	6,825	7,538	8,129	7,830
Health	11,696	13,265	14,957	15,909
Income security	37,399	43,832	50,384	56,595
Veterans benefits and services	7,640	8,681	8,475	8,909
Interest	15,791	17,821	17,799	17,799
General government	2,866	3,620	4,084	4,236
Allowances:				
Revenue sharing			275	275
Civilian and military pay increases		[2] 175	[2] 1,400	[2] 1,400
Contingencies		300	900	1,200
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:				
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366	−2,366
Interest received by trust funds	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273	−4,273
Total	**184,556**	**197,885**	**200,771**	**218,030**
Expenditure account	183,080	194,985	200,088	216,772
Loan account	1,476	2,900	683	1,258

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970 as follows:
1969: Total $196,167 million (NOA $194,652 million; LA $1,515 million).
1970: Total $209,051 million (NOA $202,991 million; LA $6,060 million).
[2] Includes costs of adjustments in postal field service pay accompanying postal reform.

Allowances and adjustments.—In addition to the outlays estimated in the functional categories, the budget includes several lump-sum "allowances." Three such items are provided for in the 1971 budget:

- $275 million to initiate a program for sharing Federal revenues with State and local governments;
- $1.4 billion for pay increases for civilian and military personnel, including the cost of adjustments in postal field service pay accompanying postal reform; and
- $900 million for unforeseen contingencies and for programs on which detailed proposals have not yet been completely formulated.

Budget authority and budget outlay totals do not include the contributions the Government makes, as an employer, to retirement trust funds for Federal employees and interest received by trust funds on their investments in Federal debt securities, but the amounts shown for each function do. Deductions equal to the total amounts of these transactions are necessary to avoid double counting. The transactions occur solely within the Government accounts, and do not result in any flow of funds to or from the public. Since the same adjustments are made on the receipts side of the budget, the budget surplus or deficit is not affected.

BUDGET OUTLAY TRENDS, 1960–71

During the past decade, total Federal outlays have remained a relatively stable fraction of the total economy—about one-fifth of gross national product. (In 1968 outlays were 21.6% of gross national product, but they are estimated to decline to slightly below 20% in 1971.) Total budget outlays grew at an average annual rate of 7.3% from 1960 to 1971, but the growth rate from year to year and in the various functional areas was far from uniform and reflected changes in the Nation's needs and priorities.

1960-65

Growth in budget outlays during the period 1960–65 reflected mainly the Nation's commitment to space research and technology, growing concern with human resources, and efforts to improve our natural resources and transportation systems. Total outlays increased from $92.2 billion to $118.4 billion, or by 28% (an average annual increase of about 5%), but the growth rate for individual functions varied considerably.

- Space programs grew more than tenfold, from $401 million to $5.1 billion, and accounted for nearly 18% of the increase in total outlays.
- Outlays for human resources programs rose $10 billion (39%), and made up 38% of the increase in total outlays.
- Spending for physical resources programs rose by $4.4 billion (nearly 45%), and represented 17% of the total increase.
- Defense spending increased by $3.7 billion, or 8%, and accounted for less than 15% of the total increase.

1965-69

The years 1965 to 1969 were a period of increasing support for military operations in Vietnam and expanding emphasis on programs to improve the conditions of the poor, the aged, and the disadvantaged. Total budget outlays increased by $66.1 billion, or more than 55% (an average annual rate of nearly 12%).

- Outlays for national defense increased by $31.7 billion (64%), and accounted for nearly half the total increase.
- Spending for human resources rose $28 billion (nearly 80%), and made up 43% of the increase.

- Outlays for physical resources increased nearly $4 billion (25%), but constituted less than 6% of the increase in total outlays.
- Outlays for international affairs and finance and for space research and technology decreased by over $1 billion.

BUDGET OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE AND FUNCTION

Function	Amount (billions of dollars)				Average annual rate of increase (percent)		
	1960	1965	1969	1971	1960–65	1965–69	1969–71
National defense	**45.9**	**49.6**	**81.2**	**73.6**	**1.6**	**13.1**	**−4.1**
Human resources	**25.4**	**35.4**	**63.6**	**81.9**	**6.8**	**15.7**	**13.5**
Education and manpower	1.3	2.5	6.8	8.1	14.5	28.1	9.2
Health	.8	1.7	11.7	15.0	18.0	61.2	13.1
Income security	18.0	25.5	37.4	50.4	7.2	10.1	16.1
Veterans benefits and services	5.4	5.7	7.6	8.5	1.1	7.5	5.3
Physical resources	**10.1**	**14.5**	**18.2**	**20.4**	**7.5**	**5.7**	**6.0**
Agriculture and rural development	3.3	4.8	6.2	5.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural resources	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	15.1	.8	8.4
Commerce and transportation	4.8	7.4	7.9	8.8	9.1	1.7	5.6
Community development and housing	1.0	.3	2.0	3.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Interest	**8.3**	**10.4**	**15.8**	**17.8**	**4.5**	**11.1**	**6.2**
Other	**4.8**	**11.6**	**10.9**	**11.1**	**19.5**	**−1.6**	**.1**
International affairs and finance	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	7.3	−3.4	−2.6
Space research and technology	.4	5.1	4.2	3.4	66.3	−4.5	−10.5
General government	1.3	2.2	2.9	4.1	10.7	6.7	19.4
Allowances for:							
Revenue sharing	------	------	------	.3	------	------	(2)
Civilian and military pay increases	------	------	------	[3] 1.4	------	------	(2)
Contingencies	------	------	------	.9	------	------	(2)
Undistributed intragovernmental payments							
Employer share, employee retirement	−.9	−1.3	−2.0	−2.4	7.3	11.0	8.3
Interest received by trust funds	−1.4	−1.8	−3.1	−4.3	5.5	14.9	17.4
Total	**92.2**	**118.4**	**184.6**	**200.8**	**5.1**	**11.7**	**4.3**

[1] Percentage change not applicable because of varying offsetting receipts.
[2] Percentage change not applicable.
[3] Includes cost of adjustments in postal field service pay accompanying postal reform.

1969-71

The years 1969–71 initiate a period of hard choices and new policies both for national defense and civilian programs. A careful screening of existing programs has been undertaken to cull out those that are outmoded or uneconomic. Major program reforms are being initiated as part of a determined effort to reduce outlays for lower priority activities. Sound fiscal policy decisions will enable us to increase resources allocated to improve the environment, to reduce crime, and to strengthen our human resources. Total budget outlays will increase from $184.6 billion in 1969 to $200.8 billion in 1971, an average annual increase of 4.3%, compared with nearly 12% per year from 1965 to 1969.

- National defense outlays in 1971 will decline by $7.7 billion from their 1969 level. As a proportion of the total budget, these outlays will be lowered to 37% in 1971, compared with 44% in 1969.
- Spending for space research and technology and for international affairs and finance will continue to decline and will be $1 billion lower than in 1969.
- Outlays for physical resources programs will increase $2.2 billion, or at an average annual rate of 6%.
- Spending for human resources programs will increase $18.4 billion, with its share of the total budget increasing from 34% in 1969 to 41% in 1971.
- Outlays for general government will increase $1.2 billion, or at an average annual rate of nearly 20%, reflecting an increase in law enforcement and crime prevention activities and improvements in tax collection and administration.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

Strong defense forces are essential to deter aggression and preserve freedom.

Program highlights.—This Nation must maintain powerful forces for its own security and to protect its vital interests abroad. In a world of changing threats and new technology, substantial resources are required to fulfill these obligations. Our defense forces and programs have been subjected to a long-needed reexamination in terms of our commitments and the interests they serve, potential threats, alternative strategies for countering these threats, and the resources needed for each. This task, the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken, has been coupled with the difficult job of bringing an end to the Vietnam war.

Strategic forces are crucial to the prevention of general nuclear war; they must at all times constitute a strong, credible deterrent to any kind of nuclear attack. Indeed, pending agreement to limit strategic armaments, we must proceed with a full range of new programs—including the Safeguard missile defense system—for protection against an evolving threat from potential aggressors.

General purpose forces, which are the heart of our ability to meet international commitments involving conflicts other than general nuclear war, must also be strong. They will be designed to complement the forces of our allies, who will be expected to carry the principal burden of their internal defense and to make a significant contribution to repel external threats, particularly by ground forces. This policy, together with a realistic assessment of the number and kind of military contingencies for which we need to prepare, permits us to move in the direction of lower budget requirements and lower manpower levels.

Our plan to end the fighting in Vietnam as rapidly as possible consistent with achieving our basic objective of self-determination for the South Vietnamese people is well underway. In accord with the plan for Vietnamization, the authorized U.S. forces in Vietnam have been reduced by 115,500 below that existing when this Administration took office. We expect that further reductions can be made in the future. However, U.S. actions depend upon the actions of the other side in Paris and on the battlefield, as well as on progress in Vietnamization. Consequently, estimates are not shown for either the size or the timing of our future actions. Because of the need to maintain the security of this plan, certain information included in recent budgets does not appear this year.

Budget highlights.—In accord with these considerations, national defense outlays will decline to $73.6 billion in 1971 from $79.4 billion

390-000 O—70——6

in 1970 and $81.2 billion in 1969. Within the total, the largest decreases are for the military activities of the Department of Defense. The programs of the Atomic Energy Commission will also show lower outlays. The combined defense-related activities of civilian agencies—selective service, readiness planning, and emergency health planning—are expected to decrease, due largely to sales totaling $750 million from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials; which will generate substantial offsetting receipts.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971[1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Department of Defense—Military:				
Military personnel	21,374	22,301	20,911	21,033
Retired military personnel	2,444	2,857	3,193	3,194
Operation and maintenance	22,227	21,500	19,650	19,512
Procurement	23,988	21,550	18,799	17,359
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,457	7,300	7,382	7,346
Military construction	1,389	1,124	1,154	1,416
Family housing	572	630	623	719
Civil defense	87	75	70	74
Revolving and management funds and other	−1,534	−698	−434	303
Military trust funds	10	8	8	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−135	−140	−163	−163
Subtotal, military[2]	77,877	76,505	71,191	70,798
Military assistance:				
Grants and credit sales[2]	685	545	625	584
Trust fund[2]	103	−50	−25	−130
Subtotal, military and military assistance[2]	78,666	77,000	71,791	71,251
Atomic Energy[2 3]	2,450	2,461	2,411	2,363
Defense-related activities:				
Stockpiling of strategic and critical materials	18	19	23	23
Expansion of defense production	166	18	−157	0
Selective Service System	65	74	75	76
Emergency preparedness activities	11	8	8	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public[4]	−138	−150	−572	−572
Total	**81,240**	**79,432**	**73,583**	**73,153**
Expenditure account	81,244	79,434	73,583	73,153
Loan account	−4	−2	*	*

*Less than $0.5 million.

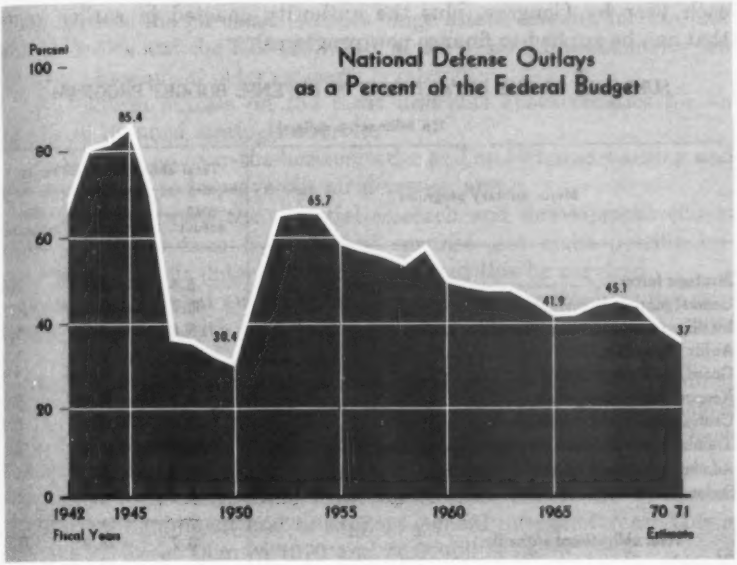
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970 as follows:
1969: Total, $80,058 million (NOA, $80,058 million; LA, less than $0.5 million).
1970: Total, $76,106 million (NOA, $76,106 million; LA, less than $0.5 million).

[2] Entries net of offsetting receipts.

[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been deducted by subfunction above: 1969, $1,094 million; 1970, $1,171 million; 1971, $1,179 million.

As shown in the accompanying chart, national defense outlays in 1971 are expected to account for a smaller proportion of the Federal budget than in any year since the demobilization period following World War II.



Department of Defense—Military.—Outlays for the military functions of the Department of Defense are estimated to decline to $71.2 billion in 1971, $9.5 billion below the amount for 1970 requested by the prior Administration and $5.3 billion less than presently estimated for that year. Budget authority of $70.8 billion is recommended for 1971, a decrease of $2.7 billion from 1970 and $6.2 billion from 1969.

The 1971 program will provide for the procurement of carefully selected weapons systems and for a prudent research and development program designed to assure our future military strength. This can be accomplished within a lower budget total because not all of the outlays planned when this Administration took office are required to meet our needs. Older systems, which are ineffective or expensive to maintain, are being retired, and our manpower requirements are being reduced. Some of these reductions are offset, however, by the increasing cost of benefits for retired military personnel and higher military and civilian compensation.

For planning purposes, the military forces of the Defense Department are grouped according to the major missions they are designed to accomplish. The accompanying table shows total obligational authority for these major missions.

Total obligational authority includes the budget authority granted each year by Congress plus the authority enacted in earlier years that can be applied to finance new programs.

SUMMARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE BUDGET PROGRAM

[In billions of dollars]

Major military programs	Total obligational authority		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Strategic forces	8.6	7.5	7.9
General purpose forces	30.7	27.8	24.7
Intelligence and communications	5.8	5.6	5.2
Airlift and sealift	1.6	1.7	1.5
Guard and Reserve forces	2.1	2.5	2.5
Research and development	4.7	4.8	5.4
Central supply and maintenance	9.4	9.4	8.4
Training, medical, and other general personnel activities	12.4	13.0	12.6
Administration and associated activities	1.3	1.5	1.5
Support of other nations	2.2	2.4	2.5
Total obligational authority	78.7	76.4	72.3
Of which:			
New budget authority	77.0	73.5	70.8
Prior year funds and other financial adjustments	−1.7	−2.9	−1.5

Strategic forces.—Our strategic forces are designed to provide a highly reliable and credible ability to inflict unacceptable damage upon those who might attempt a nuclear attack upon the United States or its allies.

This deterrent strength is currently assured by a mixed force that includes more than 1,050 hardened ICBM's, more than 650 submarine-deployed missiles, and more than 500 bombers, together with extensive command and control systems.

We seek to limit strategic arms through negotiations; however, we will need to continue a strong deterrent force. Until negotiations are successful, we need a full range of new strategic programs to maintain our deterrent in the face of an evolving threat. The 1971 budget provides funds to:

(a) Replace Minuteman I missiles with Minuteman III's and convert additional ballistic missile submarines from Polaris to the more

capable Poseidon system, thereby providing missiles with multiple warheads that can be directed to separate targets;

(b) Continue deployment of the Safeguard missile defense system to limit damage from a small, accidental, or unauthorized nuclear attack and to protect some of our retaliatory forces.

(c) Initiate the purchase of short-range attack missiles for the late model B–52's and the FB–111, while at the same time continuing the gradual phaseout of older strategic bombers;

(d) Perform studies on the most desirable characteristics for an advanced manned strategic aircraft;

(e) Develop an over-the-horizon radar and an airborne warning and control system to improve our air defenses; and

(f) Carry forward the essential research and development efforts that protect us from technological surprise and make possible improvements in our deterrent strength should this be required.

Total obligational authority of $7.9 billion is required for this program, compared with $7.5 billion in 1970 and $8.6 billion in 1969.

General purpose forces.—Versatile general purpose forces are required for a wide range of military contingencies other than general nuclear war. Most of our naval, land, and air forces are designed for such contingencies.

In 1971, total obligational authority of $24.7 billion will be needed to buy new equipment and to support general purpose forces. This is $3.1 billion lower than in 1970 and $6.0 billion below 1969.

The new ship construction program proposed in 1971 for the *naval forces* carries forward the major effort initiated in 1970 to modernize the fleet. Total obligational authority for this program in 1971 will be $2.6 billion, about the same as in 1970 and considerably higher than the 1967–69 average of $1.5 billion.

This budget provides additional strength for our antisubmarine warfare forces through the procurement of three very fast nuclear attack submarines, an additional nuclear-powered guided missile frigate, and six of a new class of antisubmarine destroyers.

The development of a new carrier-based antisubmarine aircraft and additional procurement of the latest land-based patrol aircraft will increase our ability to locate and destroy an enemy under water.

The budget also provides for additional large assault ships for our amphibious forces, together with funds for advanced procurement related to construction of the third nuclear-powered *Nimitz* class attack carrier. However, the advance procurement funds for the third carrier will not be obligated until completion of studies in progress to assess future requirements for attack carriers.

New procurement in 1971 for *land forces* will enhance the firepower and mobility of the weapon systems used by these forces. The equipment to be purchased includes additional surface-to-air, surface-to-surface and antitank missiles, improved ground support equipment, and land combat vehicles. Helicopter procurement in 1971, including Kiowa light observation aircraft, will replenish losses and modernize air mobile units designed for swift and selective operations.

The *tactical air forces* program for the Air Force provides for an increased number of A–7 attack aircraft for close support of land forces and the initial development of the F–15, a high-performance fighter to assure continued air superiority in the 1970's and beyond.

Funds are required for the Navy to begin procuring the F–14, an advanced swing-wing aircraft designed for defense of the fleet. The Navy tactical aircraft program also includes procurement of the improved A–6E all-weather bomber, additional A–7 attack aircraft, and the first production of the advanced EA–6B electronic warfare system to help neutralize enemy radar and weapons control systems.

Airlift and sealift.—The units in this program give the general purpose forces mobility by being ready at all times to deploy men and their equipment rapidly over great distances and to supply them in combat. This capability is provided by aircraft, ships, and stocks of equipment prepositioned overseas.

The 1971 program includes funds to complete the procurement of C–5A cargo aircraft for a four-squadron force, a significant reduction from earlier plans for a six-squadron force. This giant aircraft will transport the large and bulky equipment (such as tanks and helicopters) needed to deploy our land forces and sustain them in combat. The introduction of these highly capable aircraft will complete the modernization of the air transport fleet and permit the older C–124 and C–133 aircraft to reinforce the Reserves or to be phased out of service.

Total obligational authority of $1.5 billion in 1971, compared with $1.7 billion in 1970 and $1.6 billion in 1969 is required to accomplish this program.

Research and development.—The process through which new weapons and equipment are developed is being improved. Future research and development will proceed prudently and selectively to insure that what is needed is developed and that what is put into use has been carefully tested.

Major efforts in 1971 will be made to improve the effectiveness and survivability of our strategic forces and to pursue advanced technology for ballistic missile defense and strategic surveillance.

Efforts related to tactical warfare include a new aircraft for close air support of our ground forces, heavy lift helicopters for the Army and Navy, and an antiship missile capable of being launched from aircraft or surface vessels.

In scientific research, emphasis will be on efforts offering high promise for military application such as electronics, sensor physics, aerodynamics, propulsion, and high-strength materials. The need to establish technical confidence in proposed new weapons systems prior to committing them to production will result in increased emphasis on testing and evaluation.

The pursuit of new military technology and the development of new defense systems will require $5.4 billion in 1971, an increase of $600 million over 1970.

Central supply and maintenance.—This program includes the transportation and depot level supply and maintenance activities of each of the services and the Defense Supply Agency. Total obligational authority for this program will drop in 1971 by $1.0 billion. The higher costs associated with the introduction of complex advanced weapons systems are being offset by the lower demands of a smaller overall force and the retirement of certain less effective equipment and systems.

Support of other nations.—Included in this program is the direct support by the Department of Defense for Allied Forces in Southeast Asia, the military assistance missions and advisory groups, and the U.S. share of certain NATO costs.

Military assistance.—Military assistance to support the forces of other nations is an important instrument of foreign policy. Grant assistance and credit sales supplement the efforts of other countries to deter external aggression and to maintain the internal security necessary for political and economic development. The grant program includes training for foreign military personnel both at home and in the United States.

In 1971, total obligational authority for military assistance grants will be $392 million as compared with $409 million in 1970. The foreign military credit sales program will increase from $350 million in 1970 to $385 million in 1971. Budget authority to finance this program, however, will decrease slightly from the 1970 level of $275 to $272.5 million.

The amount requested for grant assistance is based upon the amount authorized by the Congress for 1971. An additional authorization and a budget amendment for grant military assistance may be transmitted to the Congress if a further review of our needs indicates that such a request is justified.

Atomic energy.—Outlays by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1971 are estimated at $2.4 billion, $50 million lower than 1970. Increases are planned for production of enriched uranium to fuel nuclear powerplants, production of nuclear weapons, and development of naval propulsion reactors. These increases will be more than offset by a reduction in outlays for procurement of uranium concentrates and by an increase in AEC's revenues from sales of material and services.

Total funds available for AEC's programs are shown in the following table.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Procurement and production of special nuclear materials	465	415	416
Military applications	1,199	1,164	1,103
Space applications	107	93	84
Central station nuclear power development	156	221	150
Other civilian applications	26	27	18
Basic research in the physical and biomedical sciences	484	503	489
Nuclear science and technology support	157	145	117
General support	143	188	169
Total program funding	2,737	2,756	2,546
Of which:			
Carryover funds and other adjustments, including revenues	121	532	183
Budget authority	2,616	2,224	2,363

Nuclear materials.—The procurement of raw uranium concentrates, which reached a peak level of $706 million in 1960, will be terminated during 1971, with the fulfillment of existing contracts.

The cost of operating AEC's uranium enrichment complex will rise as operations are stepped up to meet the anticipated needs of the nuclear power industry, but the related revenues from enriching services will also rise. Because these facilities are now used primarily to supply the power industry, the President has asked the Atomic Energy Commission to realine its uranium enrichment operations into a form comparable to a commercial enterprise. The budget includes $5 million for design of facilities necessary to support a long-term program, known as the Cascade Improvement Program, to increase the capacity of the uranium enrichment complex by about 25%.

One of the six operating plutonium production reactors will be shut down in the second half of fiscal year 1970 as requirements for plutonium and other reactor products for military uses are reduced. The reactors remaining in operation will be used to meet civilian as well as military needs.

Military applications.—The military applications of atomic energy consist of the development and production of nuclear weapons and the development of higher performance reactors for propulsion of submarines and surface naval ships.

Central station nuclear power development.—The main thrust of AEC's activities to develop improved nuclear powerplants will center on an economic liquid metal fast breeder reactor, which promises to produce more fissionable material than is consumed in the process of producing power. The budget includes funds to enable AEC to join in a cooperative project with industry to design and construct a fast breeder reactor powerplant to demonstrate this technology.

Basic research.—In order to concentrate resources on higher priority projects, one large particle accelerator for high energy physics research will be shut down in 1971. However, AEC has under construction two major facilities for research on the frontiers of physics. These are the 200 billion electron volt (Bev) proton accelerator in Batavia, Ill., and the Meson Physics Facility in Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Defense-related activities.—The programs in this category include the Selective Service System, management and maintenance of the strategic and critical materials stockpile, readiness planning, and emergency health activities.

Selective Service outlays will increase in 1971, in part to provide for the random selection of inductees. This new procedure, introduced late in calendar year 1969 following a review of selective service induction procedures, is designed to shorten the period of maximum draft vulnerability and enable a young man to assess better his draft risk. Medical stockpile activities in 1971 are estimated only slightly below the 1970 level, pending a study to assess the need for all types of medical emergency services, from highway accidents to natural or nuclear disasters.

Outlays for the combined defense-related programs are estimated at −$51.3 million in 1971, compared with $117.7 million in 1970 and $259.9 million in 1969. Sales of stockpile commodities no longer essential to national security will amount to $750 million in 1971. Offsetting receipts, resulting largely from these sales, will rise to $572.3 million in 1971, compared with $150.5 million in 1970 and $138.4 million in 1969. Where necessary, legislation authorizing sale of such commodities will be requested of the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

The United States will seek to advance its essential interests and to participate as a force for peace and progress in international affairs. Our international programs have been carefully selected to assist in the development of friendly nations, complement security programs in quest of peace, and strengthen overseas trade and investment. These programs are characterized by a new style of mutual cooperation among nations with greater reliance on multilateral institutions and with minimum direct involvement in the affairs of other countries.

Program highlights.—Our international programs for 1971 reflect new decisions to:

- Hold bilateral development assistance to essential programs, while utilizing to a greater extent multilateral channels for aid to developing countries;
- Emphasize the role of private enterprise in the developing world;
- Make trade a major focus of our economic relations with developing countries;
- Create a new partnership with nations of the Western Hemisphere; and
- Reduce official American personnel overseas to levels consistent with the performance of essential functions.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for international programs are expected to be $3.6 billion, down from $4.1 billion in 1970 and $3.8 billion in 1969. The most significant outlay changes between 1970 and 1971 are:

- An increase of $79 million, to $335 million, for U.S. contributions to international financial institutions;
- A decrease of $41 million, to $1,720 million, by the Agency for International Development;
- A decrease of $405 million, to $195 million, by the Export-Import Bank, mainly reflecting increased sales of loans; and
- A decrease of $119 million, to $852 million, in the Food for Peace program as developing countries become more self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs.

The budget authority recommended for international programs is $4.7 billion, up from $3.6 billion in 1970 and $2.8 billion in 1969. The

number of persons administering these programs will be reduced in 1970 and 1971 by about 3,100, mostly overseas.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Economic and financial assistance:				
Agency for International Development:				
Development loans	540	458	427	570
Technical cooperation [2]	198	178	181	185
Alliance for Progress	374	371	366	428
Supporting assistance	474	461	513	515
Contingencies and other	346	293	235	217
Subtotal, Agency for International Development [3]	1,931	1,761	1,720	1,915
International financial institutions:				
Present programs	121	250	285	180
Proposed legislation	-------	6	50	575
Export-Import Bank	246	600	195	561
Peace Corps [2]	105	102	100	99
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-------	-------	−16	38
Other: [2]				
Present program	18	25	20	11
Proposed legislation	-------	-------	4	20
Food for Peace	975	971	852	932
Foreign information and exchange activities:				
United States Information Agency [2]	184	197	195	189
Department of State and other [2]	53	40	45	47
Conduct of foreign affairs:				
Department of State [2]	357	381	398	418
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	10	11	10	8
Tariff Commission	4	4	4	4
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1	1
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	*	*	*	*
Proprietary receipts from the public	−217	−236	−273	−273
Total	**3,785**	**4,113**	**3,589**	**4,723**
Expenditure account	3,422	3,395	3,278	4,162
Loan account [2]	363	718	311	561

*Less than $0.5 million.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: Total, $2,842 million (NOA, $2,842 million; LA, $0).
1970: Total, $3,586 million (NOA, $3 586 million; LA, $0).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on p. 96.

Foreign economic assistance.—Economic assistance includes both the bilateral programs, which are conducted by AID, and the multilateral programs, which consist of U.S. participation through the Treasury Department in international financial institutions and AID contributions to international organizations and other multinational activities. The following table summarizes budget authority and outlays for both bilateral and multilateral economic assistance and indicates the trend toward multilateral programs.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TOTALS [1]

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Bilateral programs:						
AID bilateral assistance	1,207	1,282	1,743	1,720	1,608	1,562
Multilateral programs:						
International financial institutions	686	711	755	121	256	335
International Development Association	(160)	(160)	(160)	(36)	(90)	(90)
Inter-American Development Bank	(506)	(506)	--------	(74)	(150)	(185)
Asian Development Bank	(20)	(45)	(55)	(10)	(16)	(20)
Provision for expanded multilateral assistance	--------	--------	(540)	--------	--------	(40)
AID multilateral programs	166	143	170	209	152	156
Contribution to international organizations	(126)	(105)	(123)	(171)	(115)	(110)
Other [2]	(40)	(38)	(47)	(38)	(37)	(46)
Subtotal, multilateral	852	854	925	330	408	491
Total	**2,059**	**2,136**	**2,668**	**2,050**	**2,016**	**2,053**

[1] Excludes trust funds, which do not require congressional action. Offsetting receipts are not deducted.
[2] Includes the UN Relief and Works Agency, the Organization of American States, Indus Basin development, and UN peacekeeping functions on Cyprus.

Economic and financial assistance.—Economic and financial assistance accounts for two-thirds of the 1971 outlays for international affairs and finance programs.

Agency for International Development (AID).—AID is the principal U.S. agency for conducting our foreign economic assistance programs. Within a reduced request level, significant changes in the AID program for 1971 will emphasize:

- Lending to private enterprise in developing countries;
- Strengthening multinational frameworks for coordinating aid;
- Reducing the U.S. role in economic planning for developing countries and placing greater reliance on initiatives by the recipient countries;

- Providing innovative technical assistance; and
- Raising agricultural productivity and lowering rates of population growth.

The continuing decline in AID outlays, from $1.9 billion in 1969 to $1.8 billion in 1970 and to $1.7 billion in 1971, results largely from reduced appropriations of the past 2 years and a 1971 budget request below that of previous years. Budget authority requested for AID is $403 million below the 1970 budget recommendation.

This request, with the exception of the increase recommended for Vietnam supporting assistance, is consistent within the foreign assistance authorization already enacted for 1971. It represents an interim level pending recommendations of a Presidential task force on foreign aid.

SUMMARY OF THE AID BUDGET PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Major assistance programs	Total obligational authority					
	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Western Hemisphere	693	585	547	342	488	556
Near East and South Asia	664	573	533	373	343	492
Vietnam	591	495	400	314	383	[2] 474
East Asia	264	276	240	212	182	215
Africa	176	203	157	154	136	158
Contributions to international organizations	138	144	148	147	133	157
Other programs	140	140	148	149	213	182
Total obligational authority [1]	**2,666**	**2,415**	**2,173**	**1,688**	**1,878**	**2,234**
Of which:						
New obligational authority	2,463	2,143	1,894	1,373	1,425	1,913
Prior year funds and loan repayments	203	272	279	315	453	321

[1] Excludes trust funds.
[2] Includes $100 million proposed for separate transmittal under authorizing legislation to be proposed.

Western Hemisphere.—To carry out the partnership approach announced by the President on October 31, the budget provides for new programs of hemispheric cooperation. With $556 million available for the region, emphasis will be placed on assisting the private sector, promoting trade and tourism, and strengthening the inter-American system. Development programs in agriculture and education will be continued. Also, the Department of Transportation will request $20 million in budget authority under proposed legislation as a first step

toward closing the "Darien Gap" of the Pan-American Highway and, thereby, finally linking the Americas by road.

Near East and South Asia.—The 1971 program of $492 million will help maintain the growth momentum in India's and Pakistan's agricultural sectors by financing needed imports of fertilizer and other agricultural items. Prospective increases in food grain production in these countries enhance the outlook for industry, which will also receive additional capital goods and raw materials under AID loans in 1971.

Vietnam.—The AID program of $474 million in Vietnam will provide necessary economic support for our Vietnamization policy. The commercial import program, increasing from $240 million to $320 million, is required to combat increasing inflationary pressures in Vietnam. The program to assist the Vietnamese Government in providing essential public services will continue. Reductions are being made in the number of Americans involved in these programs, who comprise 35% of those working for AID overseas. The program level for Vietnam will require a $100 million increase in the 1971 AID authorization.

East Asia.—The assistance program for East Asia is estimated at $215 million in 1971. The aid is primarily for Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, and Korea and contributes to economic growth and security in these countries.

Africa.—Assistance to Africa for 1971 is estimated at $158 million. About 65% will go to "development emphasis countries," particularly Nigeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Morocco. Most of the balance will go to regional, multicountry programs, largely for agriculture, health, and manpower development.

Contributions to international organizations.—Voluntary AID contributions to international organizations will total $157 million in 1971. Of this, $100 million is for the U.N. Development Program, which finances technical assistance projects and development feasibility studies. These funds will be more than matched by contributions from other donors.

International financial institutions.—As a member of the World Bank and regional development banks, the United States is a major contributor to their loan programs for developing countries. The budget provides for increased contributions to these institutions

in both 1970 and 1971. In 1970, a supplemental appropriation of $206 million is proposed for the ordinary capital of the Inter-American Development Bank. In 1971, U.S. contributions to international financial institutions are proposed at $755 million, $44 million above 1970, and more than twice the level of only 4 years ago.

The $160 million requested for 1971 for the International Development Association provides long-term, low-interest financing to developing nations. The U.S. contribution of $480 million over the 3-year period, 1969–71, is 40% of the total subscription by industrialized nations.

In 1971, the United States will make a contribution of $20 million to the Asian Development Bank for its ordinary capital, which finances development projects on banking terms. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the United States to contribute to the Bank's special funds, which provide long-term, low-interest development financing. Contributions of $25 million in 1970 and $35 million in 1971 are recommended.

A proposal now under consideration is expected to lead to an increase in subscriptions by the United States and a number of other countries to the World Bank's capital, in harmony with certain increases that the United States and others are expected to obtain in International Monetary Fund quotas. Consideration is also being given to ways in which the United States might join with Latin American nations through expanded multilateral programs to support development initiatives there. When internationally agreed proposals have been formulated, legislation will be submitted to Congress to authorize the U.S. contributions. The budget provides $540 million for these and other proposals.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation.—The OPIC will provide an easily accessible investor-service center to help increase the flow of private capital to the developing world. The Corporation will insure U.S. private investment against political and commercial risks, provide loans to mobilize private funds into key areas, disseminate information on investment opportunities, and finance development feasibility studies.

Budget authority of $37.5 million in 1971 will permit expansion of the guarantee program that provides coverage for commercial risks. Receipts from existing programs will exceed disbursements in 1971 by $16 million.

Export-Import Bank.—As an essential element of the Administration's effort to achieve a more favorable balance of payments, the Export-Import Bank has embarked vigorously on new programs designed to help exporters expand existing overseas markets for U.S. exports and to enter new areas. These programs include an expanded financial guarantee facility, guarantees of foreign bank loans to their importers for the purchase of U.S. exports, and a new discount loan program. By the end of 1971, the Bank's programs will have insured $4.5 billion of exports against commercial and political risks.

The decrease in net lending, from $718 million in 1970 to $311 million in 1971, is largely accounted for by increased sale of loans expected in 1971. The Bank's income, largely interest on loans, will exceed expenditures, primarily interest paid, by $116 million. Budget authority of $561 million for 1971 will provide for the necessary expansion of the Bank's direct lending and discount lending programs.

CREDIT PROGRAM—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Export-Import Bank:			
Commitments	(3,022)	(5,806)	(7,239)
Disbursements	1,665	2,136	1,903
Repayments	1,302	1,418	1,592
Net lending	363	718	311

[1] Excluding credit programs in expenditure account.

Peace Corps.—At the end of 1971, 10,000 Peace Corps volunteers will be in training or serving in foreign countries, mainly in educational, agricultural, and community action activities. At least 500 will be recruits with industrial or agricultural occupational experience. Outlays for the Peace Corps in 1971 will be $100 million, a decrease of $[illegible] million from 1970.

Food for Peace.—The United States donates and sells agricultural commodities on favorable terms to friendly nations under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (Public Law 480) for which extension will be recommended in 1970. This program, closely linked to the AID program, combats hunger and malnutrition, promotes economic growth in developing nations, and develops and expands export markets for U.S. commodities. Outlays will decrease from $971 million in 1970 to $852 million in 1971, which reflects a greater capability on the part of developing countries to produce

more food. Of the 1971 outlays, the cost of sales will constitute about $501 million and donations $351 million. More than half of the shipments under this program go to India, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Korea.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—The United States Information Agency and the Department of State conduct overseas programs of an informational and educational nature. Because important benefits flow from widened social, educational, and cultural contacts among the peoples of the world, the budget authority recommended for educational and cultural exchanges in 1971 is substantially increased. However, outlays for these programs will be $241 million, a slight increase from 1970. A new major radio broadcasting facility in Greece will near completion in 1971.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—The Department of State has overall responsibility for assisting the President in foreign affairs and represents the United States throughout the world. Increases in assessed contributions to international organizations account for most of the $17 million increase in the Department's 1971 outlays of $398 million for the conduct of foreign affairs. Legislation will be proposed to authorize a special one-time, $20 million contribution to the United Nations to help finance an expansion of its headquarters in New York City. There will be no outlays resulting from this contribution in 1971.

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SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Program highlights.—Man has successfully journeyed to the moon, started exploration there, and returned safely to earth. Accomplishing this goal was an adventure for all mankind. Future Apollo lunar landings will be appropriately scheduled to assure the maximum scientific return from each mission. Other pressing national priorities make it imperative that the Nation's space program be extended in a deliberate manner. The 1971 budget provides funds for the Nation's first earth orbital workshop, for unmanned space flight, for applications of space technology, and for ground-based research activities. Within the context of a balanced program, these efforts will make it possible to begin at some future time a program of manned planetary exploration.

SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

[In millions of dollars]

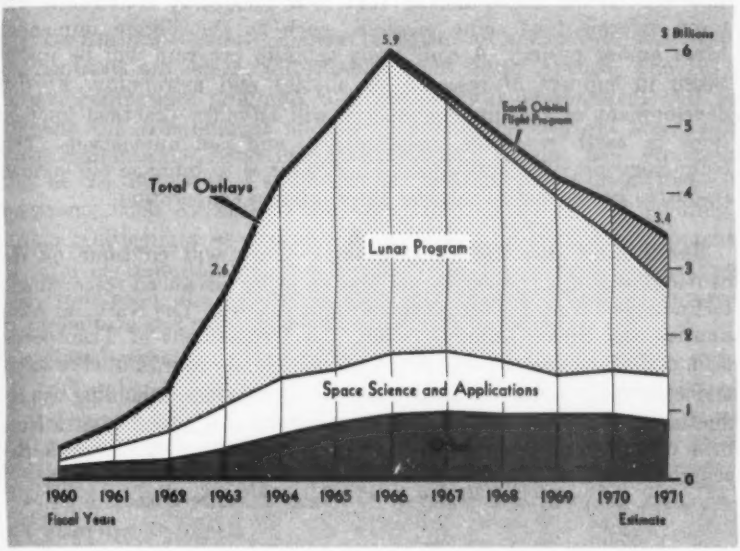
	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Manned space flight:				
Lunar program	2,486	1,868	1,254	1,109
Earth orbital program	295	486	683	702
Space science and application	569	634	612	683
Space technology	344	337	306	293
Aircraft technology	168	180	184	186
Supporting space activities [2]	390	387	376	374
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−6	−15	−15
Total	**4,247**	**3,886**	**3,400**	**3,330**

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970 as follows:
1969 total, $3,991 million.
1970 total, $3,735 million.
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Budget highlights.—New budget authority of $3.3 billion is $405 million less than that in the current year. Total outlays of $3.4 billion are $486 million less than in 1970. These decreases reflect the reduced requirements for manned space flight following completion of the expensive development phase of the lunar landing program, as well as budgetary constraints that limit spending on both existing

space programs and the development of major new space systems. Hard choices were called for and were made, resulting in decisions to suspend additional Saturn V launch vehicle and spacecraft production, defer the Viking unmanned Mars lander project, close the Electronics Research Center, and eliminate the sustaining university program.

Space Research and Technology



Manned space flight.—Additional manned flights to the moon will be made at appropriate intervals to collect data for scientific investigations into the origin and history of the moon. Through these investigations, we hope to learn more about the events that shaped our solar system.

This budget provides funds to proceed with development of the restructured Apollo applications workshop, which is a space station prototype. A Saturn V launch vehicle will be used to launch the workshop late in calendar year 1972. Manned operations in earth orbit will extend for periods of up to 56 days, with primary emphasis on performing engineering, biomedical, and astronomical experiments.

Funds are also provided for research and technological studies on a reusable space shuttle and a space station. The objective of these studies is to explore the technological unknowns prior to full system development. The space shuttle and station could evolve into a new space capability that can fully exploit and use space for the benefit

of all mankind, and at the same time substantially reduce the cost of space operations.

As a result of reassessment of space program priorities, production of additional Saturn V launch vehicles and spacecraft is being suspended. There will be eight Saturn V's remaining in inventory for manned flights during the early 1970's.

Space science and application.—Unmanned planetary exploration will be continued during 1971, but budgetary constraints will force deferment of some missions, such as the Viking unmanned Mars lander project. A continuing satellite program will be undertaken in support of research in physics and astronomy. Further development of satellite technology will advance practical applications in earth resources, meteorology, and communications. This technology provides substantial opportunities to manage our natural resources better and to increase international cooperation.

Space and aircraft technology.—Work will continue on the development of a nuclear rocket and on other advanced research and technological work for future space flight projects. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Transportation, and other agencies will continue their closely coordinated research and technological efforts in all areas of aeronautics, including the reduction of aircraft noise. Decisions to reduce the NASA institutional base of support have resulted in the closing of the Electronics Research Center.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

During the past three and one-half decades, farm commodity programs have been the principal means by which the Federal Government has sought to raise incomes and improve living conditions in rural areas. Nevertheless, the problems that face millions of Americans who live in rural areas and small communities have not been fully appreciated. We must recognize that the problems of rural America are not the same now as 35 years ago.

Program highlights.—Federal programs for agriculture and rural development are being redirected to meet today's needs. The 1971 budget emphasizes programs to promote rural development and to upgrade the environment and living conditions in rural areas and small communities. One important element of this new direction will be an improved framework for coordinating related Federal programs, such as health care, education, housing, and training, within multicounty or areawide development projects. Development of rural communities requires forming new ties with urban centers and stimulating the process of economic growth. The key features of agriculture and rural development programs include:

- New agricultural commodity legislation to control excess agricultural productive capacity while giving farmers more freedom of choice;
- An expanded rural housing program to help families with low-to-moderate incomes obtain adequate housing;
- An increased effort to assist in devising and planning rural development projects;
- Loans, grants, and technical advice to help rural communities plan and develop public facilities; and
- Enlarged food stamp, child nutrition, and nutrition education programs to improve the diets of poor people throughout urban and rural America.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Farm income stabilization:				
Price support and related programs	4,114	3,541	3,704	3,767
Long-term land retirement programs	189	120	80	78
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities	415	471	462	464
National Wool Act	68	58	65	58
Sugar Act	87	93	88	84
Agricultural and emergency credit programs (less net asset sales) [2]	−47	−16	−114	.....
Other [2]	174	217	181	184
Subtotal, farm income stabilization	5,000	4,485	4,467	4,635
Rural housing and public facilities:				
Rural electrification and telephones	314	369	339	293
Rural housing (less net asset sales)	13	341	−627	5
Rural water and waste disposal grants	28	34	31	24
Other [2]	−37	86	81	85
Agricultural land and water resources:				
Soil Conservation Service—conservation operations	117	127	130	128
Agricultural conservation program payments (including CCC loans)	194	183	152	.....
Other [2]	32	34	35	35
Research and other agricultural services:				
Research and extension programs [2]	437	482	542	541
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs [2]	152	184	191	192
Other [2]	56	61	66	66
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−3	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−79	−39	−41	−41
Total	**6,221**	**6,343**	**5,364**	**5,962**
Expenditure account	5,829	5,691	5,906	5,691
Loan account [3]	393	652	−542	271

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970 as follows:
1969: Total, $8,003 million (NOA, $7,300 million; LA, $703 million).
1970: Total, $6,651 million (NOA, $6,285 million; LA, $367 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on page 103.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Farm income stabilization:			
Commodity Credit Corporation:			
Disbursements	221	223	212
Repayments	−137	−194	−220
Net lending	84	29	−8
Agricultural and emergency credit programs:			
Disbursements	4,996	1,198	977
Repayments	−4,893	−1,237	−1,132
Net lending	103	−39	−155
Rural housing and public facilities:			
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Commitments	470	470	470
Disbursements	402	505	492
Repayments	−172	−157	−167
Net lending	229	349	325
Rural housing and other:			
Disbursements	708	1,216	1,603
Repayments	−732	−903	−2,307
Net lending	−24	313	−704
Total, net lending	393	652	−542

[1] Excluding credit programs in the expenditure account.

Budget highlights.—Excluding the effect of sales of assets to private investors under the various agricultural credit programs, outlays for agriculture and rural development in 1971 will be $337 million above the 1970 level. The increase is primarily for price support programs, rural housing, meat and poultry inspection, nutrition education, and rural development. However, assumed easing in the credit market will permit greater participation of private lenders in credit programs in 1971. As a result, the Farmers Home Administration expects to increase its loan sales by $1.3 billion. Including the effect of these loan sales, total outlays for agriculture and rural development will decline by nearly $1 billion.

Farm income stabilization.—In 1971, outlays to support farm income are expected to be $4.5 billion, about the same as in 1970. Larger payments to wheat, cotton, and feed grain producers and increased price support costs for dairy products are expected to be more than offset by the reduction in net lending for agricultural credit programs and expiration of land retirement contracts under the conservation reserve program.

The following table provides information on all Commodity Credit Corporation's domestic and foreign operations. The Food for Peace program is discussed in the international affairs and finance section.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OUTLAYS

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Agriculture and rural development:			
Price support operations:			
Wheat payments	771	832	904
Feed grain payments	1,427	1,269	1,516
Cotton payments	739	817	906
Other price support operations	4,284	4,108	3,722
Receipts and adjustments	−3,107	−3,486	−3,345
Subtotal, price support operations	4,114	3,541	3,704
Other activities	71	106	75
Subtotal	4,184	3,646	3,779
International affairs and finance:			
Food for Peace:			
Gross outlays	1,233	1,252	1,133
Receipts and reimbursements	−258	−281	−281
Subtotal	975	971	852
Total outlays	**5,159**	**4,617**	**4,631**

The Federal crop insurance program has now reached the stage where Federal assistance can be gradually reduced. Legislation will be proposed to place the program on a completely self-supporting basis over a period of time. This will permit crop insurance premiums to be adjusted to cover administrative costs if this can be done without seriously affecting program participation.

The Administration is committed to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and has taken steps to meet that commitment through expansion and improvements in the family food assistance and child nutrition programs. These programs, which include the food stamp program, are discussed in the income security section of this budget. However, the funds and commodities made available to families and to children in school through the appropriation for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities are an important part of the total food assistance effort. While the direct distribution of commodities to families will be reduced as the food stamp program expands, outlays under the special feeding program, largely for lunches for needy children in school, will increase by $89 million.

Rural housing and public facilities.—Over half the Nation's substandard housing is located in rural areas. As part of the Administration's effort to improve the quality of the environment and upgrade rural communities, technical and financial assistance to low- and moderate-income rural residents for building or buying adequate housing or for repairing existing housing will be expanded. Alternative private sources of funds in rural areas are nearly nonexistent, particularly in times of credit stringency. As shown in the table below, loans for low- and moderate-income housing will assist in starting or acquiring 153,000 homes in 1971 for rural families as compared with 84,000 in 1970.

LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

[Estimated units committed. In thousands]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
New construction	24	48	100
Rehabilitation	10	15	20
Rural rental housing	2	2	4
Farm labor housing	1	1	2
Subtotal, new or rehabilitated housing	36	67	126
New or rehabilitated housing with aid from homeownership program [1]	1	2	7
Subtotal, new or rehabilitated	37	69	133
Purchase of existing housing	10	15	20
Total, housing for low- and moderate-income families	**47**	**84**	**153**

[1] Funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and included in the community development and housing function.

The following table shows the emphasis being given to publicly assisted housing as compared with other loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration. Publicly assisted housing commitments increase from $819 million in 1970 to almost $1.5 billion in 1971, while no commitments will be made for higher income housing.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Direct and Insured Loan Commitments [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program elements	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Improving farm income:			
Farm operating loans	275	275	275
Farm ownership loans	275	205	205
Grazing and soil and water loans	18	10	10
Emergency loans	115	64	67
Community development services	3	2	2
Improving housing:			
Loans to individuals with low to moderate incomes	441	791	1,425
Loans to individuals with above moderate incomes	40	20	.....
Farm labor housing loans	4	7	10
Rental housing loans	18	20	37
Low income housing repair loans	6	10	10
Mutual and self-help housing loans and other	.....	1	2
Public facilities and business expansion:			
Water and sewer loans	165	144	126
Nonfarm enterprise loans	2	4	10
Resource protection:			
Watershed protection loans	3	3	4
Recreation, wildlife and natural beauty:			
Recreation loans	20	13	10
Total loan commitments	**1,383**	**1,569**	**2,194**
Direct	488	433	415
Insured	895	1,136	1,779

[1] Represents obligations of direct loans and approvals of insured loans.

Net outlays for rural electrification and telephones will be $339 million in 1971. A private bank is being established to provide additional financing for rural electrification borrowers. Legislation is now before the Congress to create a telephone bank of mixed, and eventually private, ownership. The telephone bank will provide credit for rural telephone systems at rates more competitive with commercial lending rates. To complement this objective, authority should also be provided to make interest rates for the Government's direct telephone loan program more comparable with the Government's costs.

Agricultural land and water resources.—The 1971 budget provides for an increasing emphasis on conservation operations aimed at community development and problems of pollution caused by sediment, feedlots, and pesticides. The 1971 resource conservation and development program, designed to bring about area development, will reach a level of 68 projects for which planning has been completed.

The agricultural conservation cost-sharing program will be terminated in 1971 to help provide resources for higher priority programs.

Research and other agricultural services.—Outlays for research and extension programs will increase in 1971 to provide an expanded nutrition education program, increased support for rural development, and strengthening of the Federal-State partnership for cooperative research and extension.

Under consumer protective and regulatory programs, outlays for meat and poultry inspection and pesticide registration will increase by $11 million. Greater meat and poultry consumption and full implementation of the Wholesome Meat and Poultry Acts will require an increase in Federal inspection activities and assistance to States. Expansion of the pesticide registration program is necessary to keep up with the latest research concerning pesticide effects on the environment. These increases will be partially offset by the enactment of proposed legislation to impose user charges for tobacco, cotton, and grain inspection. These costs should properly be borne by the beneficiaries.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The natural resources programs of the Federal Government are designed to maximize the net benefits to our society from prudent development and use of the Nation's natural resources. Protecting and improving the quality of our environment, through attacks on such problems as water pollution, are important Federal resource objectives. The objectives also include achieving the most desirable long-term pattern of resource use.

Program highlights.—Budget increases for new or expanded natural resources programs are limited to high-priority programs in a few selected problem areas. Particular emphasis is given to the quality of the environment. The increases are partially offset by reductions in lower priority programs.

Water pollution control program outlays will expand significantly in 1971. Legislation is being proposed for a 5-year program to stimulate $10 billion of construction for new waste treatment facilities, combining $4 billion of Federal grants with State and local borrowing through a new Federal environmental financing authority. Creation of this environmental financing authority is being proposed to assist borrowing by State and local governments of their share of the water pollution control facilities. The purpose of this authority is to encourage State and local participation in projects of this type without placing additional burden on congested municipal bond markets. The function of this new Federal authority will be to purchase the obligations of State and local governments participating in these federally assisted programs and to issue its own securities to the public. Legislation is also proposed to double grants to support State and interstate water pollution control programs.

Recreational resource programs are being increased to operate and maintain the existing Federal park areas for increased numbers of visitors. New areas, for State and local ownership, will be acquired and developed to meet demands for recreation facilities. Federal acquisition will help preserve unique areas of national significance for the enjoyment of future generations.

Several new or expanded programs or studies are intended to help resolve resource supply problems, particularly in timber, natural gas, fuel gas from coal, and water from weather modification.

NATURAL RESOURCES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Water resources and power:				
Corps of Engineers [2]	1,244	1,235	1,395	1,298
Department of the Interior:				
Bureau of Reclamation [2]	288	274	326	298
Power marketing agencies [2]	140	136	131	127
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration:				
Present programs [2]	215	258	423	98
Proposed legislation for water pollution control			42	4,002
Office of Saline Water [2]	37	37	28	29
Office of Water Resources Research and other	11	10	11	14
Tennessee Valley Authority	187	224	425	250
Soil Conservation Service—watershed projects [2]	101	123	124	112
International Boundary and Water Commission	12	4	8	8
Federal Power Commission and other [2]	21	25	28	27
Subtotal, water resources and power	2,256	2,325	2,940	6,264
Land management:				
Forest Service [2]	473	549	590	559
Bureau of Land Management and other [2]	170	196	180	179
Mineral resources [2]	71	116	110	105
Recreational resources:				
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation:				
Present programs [2]	129	180	193	143
Further program proposals		7	62	189
National Park Service [2]	133	147	151	135
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and other [2]	109	112	139	130
Other natural resources programs:				
Geological Survey	92	98	105	106
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and other [2]	69	80	78	69
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—1	—1	—1
Proprietary receipts from the public	—1,372	—1,324	—2,047	—2,047
Total	**2,129**	**2,485**	**2,503**	**5,830**
Expenditure account	2,123	2,479	2,498	5,827
Loan account	7	6	5	3

* Less than $500 thousand.

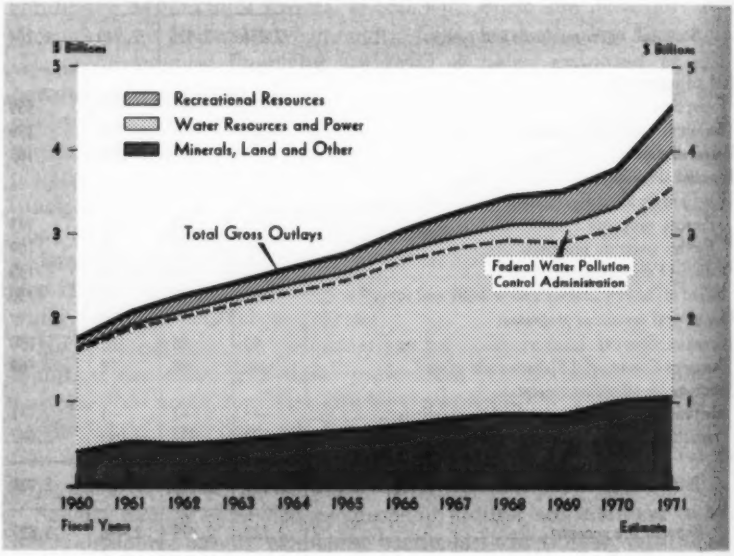
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970 as follows:
1969: Total, $2,246 million (NOA, $2,245 million; LA, $2 million).
1970: Total, $3,021 million (NOA, $3,018 million; LA, $4 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Budget highlights.—Total outlays for natural resources programs (before deducting offsetting receipts) are estimated at $4.6 billion in 1971, an increase of $740 million over 1970. Increases for waste treatment grants ($204 million), recreation programs financed by the Land and Water Conservation Fund ($68 million), and Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation water programs ($212 million) account for 65% of the total increase.

Receipts from such sources as leasing mineral lands, sales of power and timber, and disposal of public lands are expected to increase by $723 million to a total for 1971 of $2 billion. Of this total, $800 million is expected from Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing receipts that have been held in an escrow account pending settlement of a dispute between the State of Louisiana and the United States. Efforts will be made to improve and reform the methods and practices used in the management and disposal of such valuable public assets to insure the maximum benefit to all Americans.

Natural Resources Program Trends



Water resources and power.—The 1971 budget provides for substantial increases in outlays for water resources, including water pollution control, and related power programs. Environmental quality programs and construction of water projects started in prior years account for most of the increases. Projects will be continued at rates

designed to avoid delays in completion, if possible. Construction will be started on only a limited number of new projects of high priority. Estimated outlays for these programs will total $2.9 billion, an increase of $616 million over the 1970 level.

Water pollution abatement programs.—The Federal Government is providing leadership in the attack on water pollution in a number of ways. These include grants to municipalities for construction of waste treatment facilities, grants to support State and interstate water pollution control programs and regional planning, technical assistance, research and demonstration projects, and monitoring and enforcing water quality standards.

Proposed legislation would authorize $4 billion of contract authority to be used over 5 years for grants to localities for the construction of waste treatment facilities. Of that amount, $800 million will be allocated to the States in 1971 and in each of the next 4 fiscal years. Coupled with State and local financing, the Federal share will stimulate about $10 billion of construction.

Legislation will be proposed to reform the municipal waste treatment program to assure that Federal funds go to areas where the benefits are clear and where States and local governments have developed adequate programs to achieve stated goals. This program must also assure that cost sharing for treatment works is equitable and creates incentives for reducing the amount of waste that would otherwise have to be treated in municipal systems.

Water development programs.—Water development programs provide for the construction of projects to produce and transmit hydroelectric power, control floods, prevent watersheds from eroding, contribute to water quality improvement, develop water supplies for municipal, industrial, and agricultural use, improve harbors and inland navigation, and provide facilities for water-related outdoor recreation.

The increased outlays for these projects are not due to any lessening of budget stringencies in 1971 as compared with 1970. Rather, water development projects already under construction have been continued at minimum rates for several years, and many projects are now at a point where the only alternative to increased funding is to halt construction.

Bureau of Reclamation outlays will increase by $52 million above the 1970 level. Most of the increase will be for municipal and industrial water and hydroelectric power projects already under construction. Construction will be started on one municipal and industrial water supply project and one multiple-purpose project, a power project will be resumed, and land acquisition will be started for another project. The 1971 program also provides for three new, small reclamation loan projects.

Corps of Engineers outlays will increase by $161 million over the 1970 level. The increase will permit 16 new construction starts that have a total estimated cost of $829 million. These projects will provide flood control, water supply, and other benefits.

Soil Conservation Service assistance for watershed protection projects will provide for the initiation of construction of 70 new projects in 1971.

The budget includes $2 million for the Corps of Engineers to establish a fund to be used for land acquisition in advance of appropriated construction funds on projects where delay of acquisition would cause severe personal hardship to affected landowners.

Legislation is proposed to shift responsibility for operation and maintenance costs of recreational boat harbor projects from Federal to local interests. Consideration will be given to starting several new small boat harbor projects after enactment of the proposed legislation.

Power programs.—The development of power facilities will be continued at levels sufficient to help meet increased power demands in areas served by Federal power agencies.

The Northwest hydrothermal program has been initiated. It is a long range, cooperative arrangement between the Federal Government and public and private utilities to provide adequate electric power for the Pacific Northwest. This program will facilitate the construction of large nuclear and conventional thermal powerplants by non-Federal groups to meet future power demands efficiently and reliably.

Interest rates to be used for determining repayment requirements for the Federal investment in new Federal power projects and system transmission facilities will be raised in order to bring rates more nearly in line with current interest costs to the Treasury.

The Tennessee Valley Authority will require an estimated $425 million in outlays in 1971. Nearly 87% of this is for the electric power program. Increasing amounts are being devoted to environmental protection activities from power revenues and other program funds.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Accrued expenditures:			
Power operations	289	322	351
Other program operations	47	50	53
Capital outlays and inventories for power program	260	367	531
Other capital outlays	27	28	27
Total accrued expenditures	623	767	962
Accrued income:			
Power operations	−412	−485	−527
Other receipts	−24	−27	−27
Change in receivables and liabilities		−31	17
Outlays	187	224	425

The Federal Power Commission will initiate a national gas survey in 1971 to provide necessary data for analysis of the supply, production, and distribution of natural gas.

Federal participation will start in 1971 in a research program to reduce the costs of underground transmission of high-voltage electric power. Successful reduction of the costs of such transmission could reduce the need for overhead transmission line rights-of-way where environmental quality would be significantly damaged by overhead lines.

Land management.—Most land management programs will be continued at about the 1970 levels. Increased investments will be made in the national forests and on the public lands to provide additional timber for the Nation's housing needs. Timber sales administration and management, construction of timber access roads, reforestation, and timber stand improvement will be strengthened.

Funds are included to carry out surveillance and environmental protection activities connected with a possible petroleum pipeline to the north slope of Alaska for which an application for a right-of-way permit is being considered by the Department of the Interior. Increased funds are provided to operate and maintain recreation facilities on public lands. This is necessary to keep the sites and facilities from deteriorating as a result of large increases in the number of visitors. Steps will be taken to make oil and gas leasing and other disposals of publicly owned assets more businesslike and to insure that a fair market value is received when such assets are leased or sold.

390-000 O—70——8

Mineral resources.—Mineral resources programs will be continued somewhat below the 1970 levels. Research to develop economic processes for producing fuel gas from coal is being increased by 66% in 1971. Research is also being increased on magnetohydrodynamic conversion of fossil fuels into electricity. If certain engineering problems can be solved, this process for the generation of electricity would reduce environmental pollution and would also be substantially more efficient than presently available methods.

A decrease in the projected demand for helium, together with technological developments that will augment the potential supply, has resulted in a decision to reexamine the need for the long-range helium program initiated in 1960. Following completion of this review, a budget amendment will be transmitted to Congress. The budget totals provide for such an amendment.

Recreational resources.—Outlays for recreational resources in 1971 will total $546 million, an increase of $99 million over 1970.

The 1971 budget includes $327 million in new budget authority for the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide additional park and recreational opportunities. Of this amount, $189 million will be transmitted to the Congress later after the program has been completely developed. In addition, the 1971 budget proposes $30 million in cash to liquidate prior years' contract authority.

Of the $139 million in new budget authority transmitted at this time, $63 million will be used to make grants to States for planning, acquiring, and developing park and recreational areas. The States will match this total with an equal amount of their own funds. New budget authority of $73 million will be used to acquire Federal park and recreation areas. Because of escalating costs of recreational lands, consideration is also being given to improved procedures for more timely acquisition.

Other natural resources programs.—These programs are being continued at about 1970 levels. Some low-priority programs are being reduced. The 1971 budget includes funds to start new environmental quality projects in subsurface waste storage and a series of urban pilot studies designed to show how the information and scientific resources of the Geological Survey can be applied to solving urban environmental and related problems. Increased funds are also provided for engineering geology and for the cooperative program with the States in water resources investigations. More stringent regulations are being applied to oil and gas operations on the Outer Continental Shelf in order to avoid accidents which would result in environmental pollution.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

Government and private enterprise must continually work together in mutual respect and understanding toward the goal of sound economic growth. A high degree of cooperation and joint action will be required to improve transportation systems, develop overseas markets for our products, assist small firms—particularly minority entrepreneurs—and develop less advantaged sections of the country.

Program highlights.—This Administration is dedicated to achieving a balanced national transportation system that will move goods and people efficiently, while placing maximum reliance on private enterprise. Achievement of this goal will take time. Hard decisions must be made now to eliminate obsolete and inefficient programs so that initiatives attuned to new priorities can be undertaken.

To relieve traffic congestion, initial steps will be taken to help communities improve public mass transit service and to modernize the Nation's system of airways and airports. Our position in world transportation and our domestic economy will be assisted by helping the shipping industry rebuild and revitalize the U.S. merchant marine and, thereby, become less dependent on government subsidy—and by assisting the financing of the supersonic transport prototype aircraft, the Federal costs of which will be recovered through royalties on aircraft sales.

Savings will be achieved through elimination of the Coast Guard Selected Reserve Training program and through the proposed sale of the Alaska Railroad.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971[1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Air transportation:				
Airways and airports:				
Present programs	917	1,087	1,198	1,183
Proposed legislation	.....	2	163	293
Supersonic transport	81	163	275	290
Air carrier subsidies	44	37	31	27
Water transportation:				
Merchant marine aids	314	319	333	420
Coast Guard	548	593	597	625
Other	2	7	8	.....
Ground transportation:				
Highways [2]	4,255	4,627	4,573	5,708
Urban mass transportation:				
Present programs	142	161	204	218
Proposed legislation	.....	.....	80	2,882
Railroad and related systems	16	21	23	29
Postal service	920	1,247	382	583
Advancement of business:				
Export and travel promotion [2]	22	29	33	37
Economic and demographic statistics [2]	51	165	95	85
Physical environment [2]	179	193	199	208
Physical standards	35	43	43	45
Promotion of technology [2]	51	56	57	56
Small business assistance	110	273	178	272
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	−313	−333	−359	.....
Other aids to business [2]	−35	48	54	72
Area and regional development:				
Area and district development	197	255	229	263
Regional development [2]	179	277	310	355
Other	208	185	172	150
Regulation of business	107	123	124	128
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−49	−39	−11	−11
Proprietary receipts from the public	−108	−105	−206	−206
Total	7,873	9,436	8,785	13,714
Expenditure account	7,914	9,111	8,609	13,285
Loan account [3]	−41	325	176	429

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows: 1969 total, $10,167 million (NOA, $9,998 million; LA, $169 million). 1970 total, $11,107 million (NOA, $10,769 million; LA, $339 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[3] For greater detail, see table on p. 123.

The growing demands of business and private citizens for postal service have placed great pressure on our postal system. This budget proposes substantial additions to the construction and mechanization program to replace outmoded and overcrowded facilities.

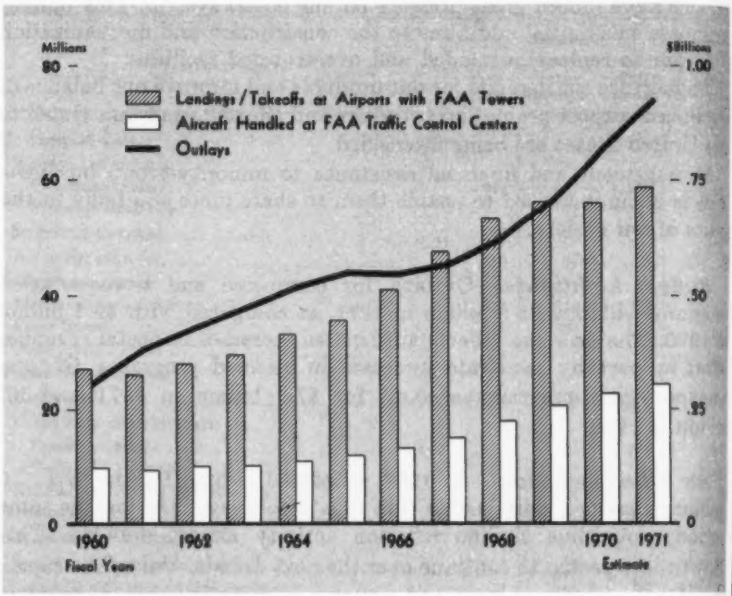
To increase the demand for our products and improve our balance of payments, export promotion activities and efforts to increase travel to the United States are being intensified.

Management and financial assistance to minority-group businessmen is being increased to enable them to share more equitably in the fruits of our society.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for commerce and transportation programs will total $8.8 billion in 1971, as compared with $9.4 billion in 1970. The decrease reflects anticipated increases in postal revenues offset in part by moderate increases in selected programs. Of this, transportation programs account for $7.5 billion in 1971 and $7 billion in 1970.

Air transportation.—In 1968, scheduled airlines logged over 150 million passenger trips, triple that of a decade ago. During the same period, nonairline civilian aviation activity almost doubled. This growth is expected to continue over the next decade. Unless the capacity of our airways system and airports is expanded, the increase in air travel will spawn congestion and thereby detract from the time-saving value of air transportation. The Administration has proposed a new legislative program to achieve this objective. The costs of this program must be borne by those who benefit directly—the users of airports and the airways system. To this end, a major increase in aviation user taxes is an integral part of the legislative proposal submitted during the first session of the 91st Congress.

FAA Operations



In 1971, the Federal Aviation Administration will spend $1,345 million, an increase of $267 million over 1970, to operate and maintain the Nation's air traffic control and navigation system and to assist airport development through grants-in-aid. This increase will be offset by the proposed aviation user charges which are expected to produce approximately $661 million in 1971, an increase of $370 million over 1970.

Approximately 5,100 Federal employees will be added primarily for air traffic control and for system maintenance. In addition, the semi-automated, en route air traffic control system will be largely completed with the procurement of $190 million in additional equipment and facilities.

Upon enactment of the Administration's legislative proposal, additional budget authority of $292.5 million will be requested. These funds will be used for grants for airport construction, additional air traffic facilities such as control towers, instrument landing systems, radars, and an expanded research program.

The United States has long been the world leader in aviation. To maintain this leadership, the Government is underwriting 90% of the prototype development costs of the SST (Supersonic Transport) program. The Government's share of the development costs will be

recouped through royalties on sales of the aircraft. Outlays for the SST program will be $275 million.

Water transportation.—The Administration's proposals to modernize the U.S. merchant marine are now before the Congress. This legislation provides for a more efficient operating subsidy system and for a decline in the construction subsidy rate through efficiencies that will result from construction of larger numbers of ships from standardized designs. Estimated outlays of $112 million in 1971 will support a 19-ship construction program that can be expanded to an average of 30 ships a year over the next 10 years if savings are achieved. Success of the program—and the Administration's commitment to it—is contingent upon a favorable industry response to the challenge of producing a more efficient maritime industry. To satisfy higher priorities, experimental operation of the nuclear ship *Savannah* will be discontinued.

The Coast Guard Selected Reserve training program will be discontinued by the end of 1971, producing a saving of $25 million in 1972. The Coast Guard's facilities modernization program includes construction of a modern polar icebreaker and six medium-range helicopters. With this new equipment, the Coast Guard will be able to improve its search and rescue, polar navigation support, and maritime law enforcement services. Funding will also continue for the development of buoys that will be used to gather oceanographic and atmospheric data for both scientific research and day-to-day operations.

Ground transportation.—For the past 30 years, urban public transportation has been a declining industry. Costs and fares have risen, while the quality of service deteriorated and the number of passengers declined. Automobiles have not provided an adequate substitute, especially in the larger cities. We now know that future needs cannot be met by reliance on just one means of transportation—that the automobile must be complemented by adequate public transportation.

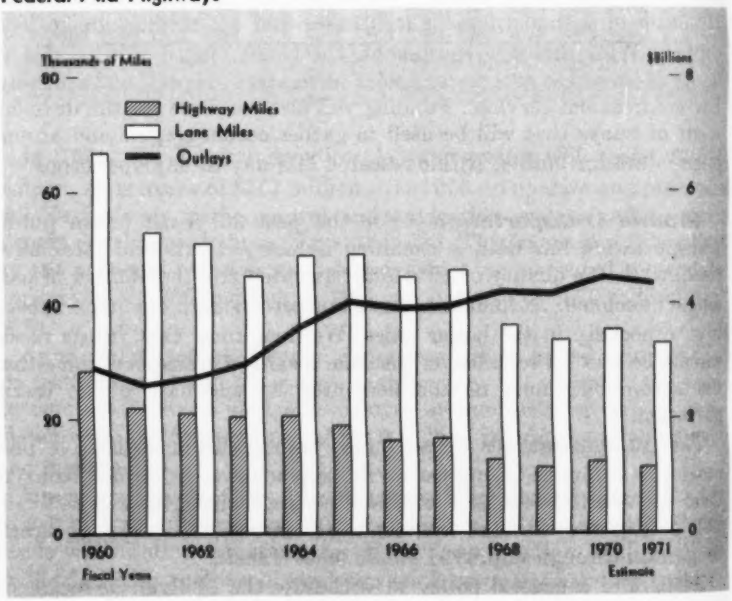
The Administration's urban public transportation legislative proposal now before the Congress would help achieve the needed balance. Over the next 5 years, $3.1 billion of contract authority will be available to pay two-thirds of the cost to communities for relieving urban congestion through improved public mass transit.

As part of a general policy to withdraw the Federal Government from programs and enterprises that can more appropriately be carried on at other governmental levels or by the private sector, legislation will be proposed to authorize the sale of the Alaska Railroad in 1971.

In 1968, over 55,000 people were killed in highway accidents. Although this is an increase over 1967, the rate of fatalities per 100 million vehicle-miles remained constant at 5.5. To attack this problem funds are requested for: (1) research on traffic accidents and the causes of resulting deaths and injuries, on better crash-resistant vehicle structures and passenger-restraint systems and on methods to control driving by alcoholics; and (2) improvement and added enforcement of standards for motor vehicles and tires. As a result, ground system improvements will be complemented by emphasis on traffic, highway, and motor carrier safety programs. Expenditures for highway related safety programs will total $111 million in 1971.

Outlays for other highway programs will be held to a total of $4,462 million in 1971, $69 million lower than in 1970, but still higher than in any other year. The bulk of this spending is for grants to States for the 90% Federal share of constructing the 42,500-mile Interstate Highway System, and for the 50% Federal share of constructing primary and secondary highways and their urban extensions.

Federal-Aid Highways



By October 1, 1969, 28,750 miles (68%) of the Interstate System were open to traffic. Only 1,878 miles (4%) had not yet advanced beyond the preliminary stage. This System is financed through the

highway trust fund program from highway excise tax receipts (mainly the 4 cents per gallon Federal gasoline tax). Under current law, receipts will no longer be available for the highway trust fund after September 30, 1972. Legislation will be proposed to extend the highway trust fund and to transfer the financing of the Forest and Public Lands Highways programs to the trust fund. The regular biennial authorization bill will be proposed to provide new authority for ongoing highway programs.

Legislation also will be proposed to provide $25 million for highway beautification grants to States for billboard and junkyard control, and for landscaping and scenic enhancement.

Postal service.—Obligations for postal services are estimated at $8.4 billion in 1971, compared to $7.9 billion in 1970. Capital investment for construction and modernization of postal facilities and growth in mail volume, are the primary reasons for the increase.

The budget estimates assume that legislation presently under consideration in Congress to increase first-class rates to 7 cents per ounce will become effective April 1, 1970. This increase, plus additional rate changes in other classes of mail, will bring in additional revenue of $156 million in 1970 and $674 million in 1971. As a result of higher mail volume, the proposed postal rate increases, and other measures presently under consideration by the Post Office, total postal revenue is expected to increase from $6.5 billion in 1970 to $7.7 billion in 1971. These additional revenues are needed to offset continually rising costs including anticipated postal pay increases reflected in total elsewhere in this budget, and to provide for approximate break-even operation in 1971 after the legally defined "public service costs" are subtracted from operating costs.

Mail volume is expected to increase by 2.4% in 1971. This is slightly below the 2.8% increase projected for 1970. Estimates of mail volume compared to recent experience are shown in the following table:

MAIL VOLUME

	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Millions of pieces	75,607	77,858	79,517	82,005	84,315	86,301
Percent increase from previous year	5.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.4

The Congress has been asked to authorize conversion of the Post Office to a Government corporation in order to provide broad opportunities for improvement in postal operations. Enactment of such

legislation would not materially change the 1971 budget, but would result in reductions in subsequent budgets.

SUMMARY OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

Item	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Obligations by major program:			
Direct services to mailers	1,001	1,075	1,089
Processing of mail	1,940	2,087	2,106
Delivery services	2,235	2,380	2,416
Transportation	615	641	661
Enforcing postal laws and regulations	28	34	37
Research, development, and engineering	24	48	63
Administrative postal support	543	630	660
Logistical postal support	842	1,035	1,331
Total obligations	**7,228**	**7,930**	**8,362**
Financing:			
Net postal revenues	6,114	6,369	6,521
Additional revenues from proposed rate increase and other actions		156	1,174
Net unobligated budget authority	−95	−33	84
New budget authority	1,209	1,438	583
Total financing	**7,228**	**7,930**	**8,362**

Advancement of business.—Outlays for programs designed to strengthen the contributions of business and commerce to the economy are estimated to be $300 million in 1971 as compared with $474 million in 1970.

Export promotion.—Export promotion activities of the Commerce Department will be expanded in 1971 to emphasize joint efforts with U.S. business. The $2.6 million increase will be used for the joint export association program—a cooperative government-business effort to develop and expand overseas markets for U.S. firms—and a new national campaign to stimulate U.S. business participation in the export program.

Travel promotion.—In calendar year 1969 the U.S. Travel Service altered its overseas approach from direct consumer contact to working with the travel industry. The proposed increase of $1.7 million

in outlays will be used to support this new approach through the production of promotional material designed to attract foreign visitors to specific areas.

Economic and demographic statistics.—As a result of completing the peak workload of the 1970 census, outlays can be reduced by more than $70 million in 1971. Data collected in the census will be used in measuring the Nation's economic and social progress and as a basis for business decisions.

As a follow-on to the census, data will be collected in selected poverty areas of major cities and some rural areas to provide new information for planning various programs connected with employment problems.

Physical environment.—This budget provides $5.8 million in additional funds to improve weather and flood forecast and warning services. These improved services should help prevent the loss of hundreds of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars in property damage as a result of natural disasters each year.

Activities required to develop a better understanding of air pollution will also be expanded.

MAJOR CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

[In millions of dollars]

Agency and program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Loan approvals			
Small Business Administration:			
Minority entrepreneurship	86	178	270
Deprived areas	195	242	265
General economic growth	264	338	373
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	76	71	94
Net lending			
Small Business Administration	−18	203	95
Department of Commerce:			
Area and regional development	42	89	54
Water transportation	−7	−9	−7
Other	−58	42	36
Total, net lending	−41	325	176

Small business assistance.—The 1971 budget of the Small Business Administration (SBA) places a major emphasis on assistance to minority entrepreneurs.

Loans to minority entrepreneurs will total approximately 30% of SBA's business loan activity in 1971, and will rise from $86 million in 1969 to $178 million in 1970 and $270 million in 1971. SBA's contracting program, aimed at providing management and technical assistance to these businessmen, will also increase from $5 million in 1970 to $10 million in 1971.

In order to maximize the dollar impact of its financial assistance programs, the Small Business Administration will continue its efforts to broaden the participation of private financial institutions in its lending programs.

Area and regional development.—Outlays for economic development programs will total $711 million in 1971, compared with $717 million in 1970.

Area and district development.—Funds for these programs will be used to help establish stable, diversified local economies in those parts of the country burdened with substantial unemployment or low median family income. To obtain the greatest return in terms of new jobs and increased incomes, industrial development loans and public facility grants and loans will be focused primarily on those communities that have the greatest potential for growth.

Regional development.—The Appalachian program assists in providing the basic facilities essential to economic development in Appalachia and to the eventual establishment of a regional economic base that can support self-sustaining growth. In 1971, the program emphasis will continue to be on vocational and technical education facilities to train and upgrade the region's labor force, health facilities and services to relieve problems which sap human resources and impede development, and a development highway system to improve accessibility and accelerate economic growth.

The funds provided for the Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Ozarks, and Upper Great Lakes regional commissions will enable them to make a meaningful start on implementing the respective regional plans developed during their initial years of operation.

Indian development.—The budget provides for starting a tribal development fund to encourage the initiation and management of reservation development programs by Indians. These seed-money grants would assist Indians in the early stages of their own projects for range and forestry development, commercial enterprises, and other economic activities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Our population is expected to increase by almost 50% during the next generation. This growth, together with present need, will severely challenge the Nation's ability to produce the needed housing and to create communities free from congestion, decay, pollution, and poverty.

Program highlights.—In 1971, the primary emphasis in community development and housing programs will be on making the programs more effective in helping to meet the housing and related needs of a growing population.

In the housing area, several Federal programs increase the effective demand for housing by providing financial assistance to lower income families that enables them to afford decent homes. However, these programs must be accompanied by improvements in production and technology if the Nation is to produce the volume of housing needed at prices most Americans can afford. Therefore, a new program—Operation Breakthrough—has been designed to demonstrate the economic feasibility of high-volume housing production techniques and remove market constraints that inhibit their use.

In the community development area, it is no longer acceptable to provide increasing aid for community facilities or urban redevelopment without concern for the total community environment. Accordingly, increases in this budget emphasize programs designed to help States and localities improve their management capability and to assist their planning efforts to assure that population growth can be accommodated on a basis that meets community standards and needs. Research on the effect of Federal programs in this area will also be increased.

In preparing the 1971 budget, community development and housing programs were examined to determine where increases were required to meet present needs and where programs could be reduced or terminated as unnecessary or ineffective. As a result of this examination:

- Increased authority, including advance authority for 1972, is requested in assisted housing programs so that the production of low- and moderate-income housing can be raised.
- Support will be available to developers of 10 new communities, compared to an expected six in 1970.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971[1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:				
Homeownership assistance	1	18	84	84
Rent reduction payments in private housing	5	20	59	67
Low-rent public housing	352	457	646	660
Special assistance functions	432	546	617	7
Housing for the elderly	76	49	29	3
Rehabilitation loans and other	6	63	63	70
Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:				
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Mortgage insurance programs	−128	−196	−160	.....
Management and liquidating functions	107	−109	−198	.....
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities and other	−47	3	*	*
Federal National Mortgage Association (trust)	−17	.....	.....	.....
Fair housing and equal opportunity programs	2	6	11	11
Federal property insurance programs	−33	−19	−1	6
Federal Home Loan Bank Board and other:				
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and other	−290	−154	−117	.....
Community planning and administration:				
Housing and urban research and other	13	32	45	79
Comprehensive planning and training programs	34	49	50	64
Community environment:				
New community programs	.....	−1	−1	10
Open space land programs	43	55	71	75
Urban renewal programs	589	1,068	1,104	1,022
Community facilities:				
Water and sewer facility grants	80	119	146	150
Public facility loans and other	55	56	53	12
Neighborhood facilities	11	26	38	40
Concentrated community development:				
Office of Economic Opportunity:				
Community action programs and other	668	660	712	870
Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Model Cities program	15	300	530	575
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−13	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	−*	−*	−*	.....
Total	1,961	3,046	3,781	3,804
Expenditure account	1,060	2,506	3,209	3,769
Loan account [3]	900	540	573	36

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: Total, $3,351 million (NOA, $2,759 million; LA $592 million).
1970: Total, $8,363 million (NOA, $3,312 million; LA $5,051 million).

[3] For greater detail, see table on page 129.

- Under the community action programs, resources are being concentrated on the most effective local efforts, and the delivery of health services to the poor is being improved and expanded.
- Research and development is being accelerated on techniques for fostering community development in poverty areas.
- Support for State and local government management improvement has been simplified by consolidating four programs into two.
- Four programs of lower priority are being terminated.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for community development and housing programs in 1971 will total $3.8 billion, $735 million more than in 1970, which was, in turn, over $1 billion higher than 1969. These annual increases result primarily from program decisions made in prior years that committed the Government to subsequent outlays. The largest increase will be for low- and moderate-income housing programs, as housing started in prior years under long term contracts for annual assistance payments are completed and occupied. Major increases in outlays will also occur in model cities programs.

Since *outlays* in the budget year for community development and housing programs are determined almost completely by prior year program decisions, a discussion of outlays would reflect past, rather than present, decisions. The discussion that follows is primarily in terms of *program levels*, because budget decisions for 1971 were made on that basis.

Low- and moderate-income housing aids.—The Federal Government encourages the production of housing for low- and moderate-income families, primarily by contracting to make assistance payments on behalf of tenants or homeowners. In some cases, the assistance is provided through low-interest rate loans. These payments or loans reduce rents or mortgage payments to levels these families can afford. The table on the next page shows the number of housing units for low- and moderate-income families for which the Federal Government has committed or will commit assistance in the 3 years presented in this budget.

Under the *homeownership assistance* program, the Federal Government contracts to pay mortgage lenders an amount equal to the difference between payments on a mortgage at market interest rates and 20% of the homebuyer's income. However, the Government's payment cannot reduce the homebuyer's payment below that required to amortize a 1% mortgage. The 1971 budget requests authority to enter into contracts calling for up to $140 million of interest payments on behalf of lower income homeowners. These contracts will support the future provision of 148,500 homes for lower income

LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

[Units committed in thousands]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Homeownership assistance	28	146	148
Rent reduction payments in private housing	38	126	166
Low-rent public housing	110	108	106
Loans for low- and moderate-income housing (GNMA special assistance functions)	31	18	4
Housing for the elderly	5	4	2
Rehabilitation loans and grants	11	17	24
Other housing in rural communities [1]	46	82	146
Total	**269**	**502**	**597**

[1] Funded by the Farmers Home Administration and discussed in the agriculture and rural development function.

families. Authority for another $140 million of contracts is requested now for 1972 to assure builders a continuing market for the housing they plan to build.

Contracts for *rent reduction payments in private housing* are made under two programs—rent supplements and rental assistance. In the rent supplement program, the Government contracts to pay the owner up to 70% of the rent so that low-income families can afford an apartment with 25% of their income. Authority to contract for an additional $75 million of rent supplement payments on 68,100 apartments is requested for 1971; another $75 million of authority is requested for 1972. To an increasing extent, rent supplement authority is used to ensure that poorer families are not isolated from the rest of society. In 1971, over one-half (37,800) of the rent supplement units placed under contract will be in apartment houses built for moderate-income families.

Moderate income families are defined to include those with incomes too high to qualify for the rent supplement program but too low to be able to afford new standard housing. The primary program to provide housing for these families is the rental assistance program, in which the Government makes payments to reduce mortgage interest costs to 1%. Tenants pay 25% of their income for rent. The owners refund to the Government any rent collections in excess of the amount needed for operating costs and amortization of a 1% mortgage. Authority to contract for $145 million of rental assistance payments on 141,700 apartments is requested for 1971, and another $145 million is requested for 1972.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Low- and moderate-income housing aids:			
Special assistance functions and Housing for the elderly:			
Disbursements	603	719	717
Repayments	−81	−156	−128
Net lending	522	564	589
Rehabilitation loans:			
Disbursements	27	44	42
Repayments	−2	−3	−5
Net lending	25	41	37
Low rent public housing and other:			
Disbursements	289	600	425
Repayments	−310	−600	−413
Net lending	−20	*	12
Maintenance of the housing mortgage market: Major programs:			
Mortgage insurance programs: [1]			
Disbursements	309	124	128
Repayments	−214	−231	−264
Net lending	95	−108	−136
Federal National Mortgage Association: [2]			
Disbursements	249		
Repayments	−72		
Net lending	177		
Loans to Government sponsored enterprises: [3]			
Disbursements	1,652	500	
Repayments	−1,652	−500	
Net lending			
Community facilities: Public facility loans:			
Disbursements	48	42	40
Repayments	−4	−5	−6
Net lending	44	37	34
Other community development and housing:			
Disbursements	385	430	494
Repayments	−328	−425	−457
Net lending	57	6	37
Total net lending	**900**	**540**	**573**

* Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Excludes the following amounts of loans sold by FHA to GNMA: 1969, $254 million; 1970, $60 million; 1971, $50 million.

[2] Transactions prior to conversion to private status.

[3] 1969 amounts were temporary loans to Federal National Mortgage Association; 1970 amounts are possible temporary emergency loans to the Federal home loan banks.

390-000 O—70——9

Under the *low-rent public housing program*, the Federal Government agrees to pay that part of the principal and interest on bonds issued by local housing authorities that cannot be covered by rent collections. In addition, if rent receipts are not sufficient to cover operating costs, the Government may pay further special subsidies. New contracts in 1971 are expected to support 106,000 units of housing, with maximum annual payments of $201 million.

The older programs of making direct loans at 3% interest for construction of rental housing for moderate income families—*special assistance* and *housing for the elderly*—are being phased out as the rental assistance program is expanded to meet the needs. In 1971, as in 1970, new commitments under these programs will be limited to amounts recovered from the cancellation of prior loan commitments. Loan agreements are canceled as sponsors convert financing of rental projects to the more flexible rental assistance program or as they discover they cannot build the housing as planned. In the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) special assistance program, commitments are also being made to purchase mortgages on housing built under the homeownership and rental assistance programs if builders or sponsors cannot obtain private commitments without paying excessive discounts. These commitments enable builders to proceed with plans, although it is expected that private financing will be available by the time the housing is completed. In the event that excessive discounts still prevail at that time, GNMA will purchase the mortgages and sell them at the necessary discount.

Rehabilitation loans to homeowners or small businesses in urban renewal or other blighted areas will help bring over 6,000 properties up to acceptable standards. No appropriations are requested to continue the low income housing demonstration or Alaska housing programs, which are no longer needed to accomplish their objectives.

Maintenance of the housing mortgage market.—The production and sale of housing depends upon the existence of a smoothly functioning mortgage market. The Federal Government helps maintain such a market through a number of programs.

Under the *mortgage insurance programs* of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Government helps housing buyers and builders compete for needed funds in the capital market. This is accomplished by insuring mortgages that finance the sale of new or existing homes, as well as their improvement and the construction or rehabilitation of apartment buildings. Commitments to insure mortgages on 1.2 million homes and apartments and 550,000 property improvement loans are anticipated in 1971. The volume of loans insured by the FHA is expected to increase to $76 billion by the end of

1971, almost $8 billion above the expected 1970 level. Income from insurance fees and premiums and receipts from sales of properties acquired in connection with insurance claims are expected to continue to exceed operating costs and payment of insurance claims. Net receipts in 1971 are estimated at $160 million, which is $36 million less than expected in the current year because of a nonrecurring sale of mortgages in 1970.

Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities are made by GNMA in order to convert mortgages into more attractive investment instruments and thus draw additional funds into the housing market. Under this program, private financial institutions accumulate a supply of Government insured or guaranteed mortgages and sell securities backed by the mortgages to other investors. Payments of principal and interest on these securities are based on the receipts collected on the mortgages. GNMA guarantees performance on the part of the issuer of the security.

The *Federal National Mortgage Association* (FNMA) was transferred to private ownership in 1969. Its transactions are no longer reflected in the budget totals, although they are displayed as an annexed budget in the Budget Appendix. It is anticipated that FNMA as a private, Government-sponsored enterprise will purchase $5 billion of mortgages in 1971, compared with $6 billion in 1970.

Outlays for *fair housing and equal opportunity programs* are expected to increase $5 million in 1971 to an $11 million level. This increase reflects the determination to carry out fully the fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act and other laws designed to assure that all Americans can enjoy their right to buy or rent a home of their choice. It will also be used to insure that those participating in housing and community development programs provide equal employment opportunities to minority groups.

Under the *Federal property insurance programs*, the Federal Government provides reinsurance and other assistance to encourage private insurance companies to insure property against damage caused by floods or civil disorders. Under the flood insurance program, the Government subsidizes premiums to a reasonable level for structures already in flood-prone areas. Premiums for flood insurance on new construction, however, must cover the full actuarial cost. Such premiums should discourage construction in unsafe locations. A 1969 law authorized a 2-year emergency program to make flood insurance available for existing property at reasonable rates throughout the country. Actuarial rates for new construction, however, must await detailed surveys in each area to determine flood frequency and damage probabilities. An additional 170 areas are expected to be surveyed in 1971. The civil disorder insurance program is expected to be in opera-

tion in 27 States in 1971. It will be made available in any State with a program to assure fair access to property insurance and to provide for State sharing of excess insurance losses.

The *Federal Home Loan Bank Board* (FHLBB) facilitates the flow of mortgage money by supporting savings and loan associations which invest most of their assets in mortgages. The support is provided by chartering and supervising Federal savings and loan associations and by supervising the 12 privately owned Federal home loan banks that lend money to member associations to help them expand mortgage lending or meet unexpected withdrawals. Loans to associations are expected to increase by $2.4 billion during 1971, from a level of $10.9 billion in 1970. Although the banks obtain loan funds in the private market, the Government stands ready to provide them money in emergency situations. An estimated $500 million of emergency loans may be made and repaid during 1970. Additional support is provided by the FHLBB through the *Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation* (FSLIC), which insures savings accounts in both Federal and State associations.

Total savings in institutions supported by the FHLBB system are expected to increase to $152 billion by the end of 1971, some $8 billion higher than in 1970. Revenues, primarily interest on investments, are expected to continue to exceed the payment of any insurance claims and other expenses of the FHLBB. Net receipts are estimated at $117 million in 1971. This is $37 million less than in 1970. The decrease occurs because a recent law determined that the reserves of the FSLIC reached 2% of the total savings capital of insured associations on December 31, 1969. Under the law, when this level is reached, all premiums cease in the following calendar year and do not resume until the reserves drop to 1.75% of total savings capital.

Community planning and administration.—In 1971, the primary emphasis in *housing and urban research* will be on Operation Breakthrough, which is developing new systems for providing housing. This program is designed to do more than demonstrate the technical and economic feasibility of volume methods of producing, financing, and marketing housing. It seeks improvements in land use and shows how State and local government programs can assemble housing sites to provide volume markets permitting the use of mass production techniques, and yet provide sufficient flexibility to meet the needs of individual owners and builders. Moreover, the program will show how local building codes, zoning, or other requirements that now restrict the use of new building methods can be changed to accommodate these methods without sacrificing safety, environmental desirability, or other essential objectives.

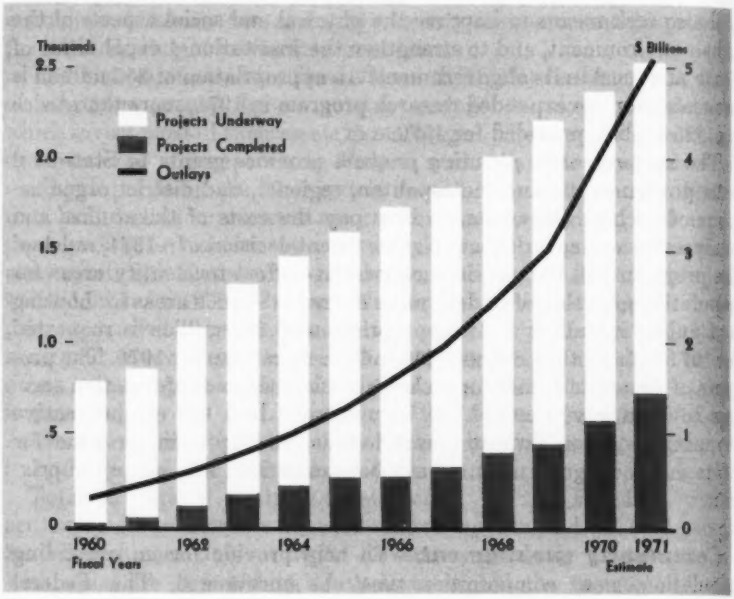
In addition to Operation Breakthrough, the research program will also seek means to improve the physical and social aspects of the urban environment, and to strengthen the institutional capabilities of State and local units of government. An appropriation of $55 million is requested for the expanded research program in 1971, more than twice the $25 million provided for 1970.

The *comprehensive planning program* provides grants to State and local governments, and metropolitan, regional, and district organizations of such governments, to help pay the costs of the studies and analyses necessary for effective government decisions. In 1971, much of the program will be used in a cooperative effort to identify areas for population growth and to determine the needs in such areas for housing and public investment. An appropriation of $60 million is requested for 1971 to fund the program, $10 million more than for 1970. The program of grants to States for technical assistance and information services to local governments has been merged into the comprehensive planning program. Two programs designed to help train personnel for State and local governments have been combined into one appropriation.

Community environment.—To help provide for an expanding population, new communities must be encouraged. The Federal Government now helps the development of new communities by guaranteeing borrowings of private developers. Supplemental grants are also available for federally aided water and sewer or open space land projects in communities developed with guaranteed loans. This initial Federal aid is expected to assist six new communities in 1970 and 10 more in 1971.

The *urban renewal program* remains the primary tool for helping cities and towns convert slums into attractive, productive areas. Under a 1969 law, localities must assure that sufficient housing is available or will be provided for those living in the slums scheduled for conversion without decreasing housing opportunities for others in the community. The 1971 request for $1 billion of budget authority will continue the program at the 1970 level. The Neighborhood Development Program (NDP)—the new annual programing approach to urban renewal—is being phased in as fast as is practicable. Commitments for future outlays of $5 billion have already been accumulated under the conventional renewal program. Urban renewal proceeds much faster under NDP, and most Federal outlays occur in the year following the Federal commitment, rather than being spread over the 10 or more years required to complete a conventional project. The combination of progress on older conventional projects and the fast action in NDP is expected to result in $1.1 billion of outlays in 1971.

Urban Renewal



Community facilities.—The Federal Government maintains several programs designed to assist local governments to provide community facilities. Although these programs are very popular with communities fortunate enough to obtain a grant, their benefits are not distributed equitably among eligible communities. Limited total Federal resources do not permit expanding these programs to meet all needs. To help concentrate Federal efforts on more important programs, the minor programs of advances for public works planning and grants for advance acquisition of land are being terminated in 1970. The remaining programs will be maintained in 1971 at the 1970 levels as they are studied to see how they can fit into the new Federal-State-local partnership. In the *water and sewer facility grant* program, $150 million of grant commitments in 1971 will help 280 communities to build or extend water or sewer systems. *Public facility loans* are available to smaller cities and towns which cannot borrow for public facility construction at reasonable rates in the private market. In 1971, some 65 communities will receive commitments for loans totaling $40 million.

The *neighborhood facility program* provides grants to cities for the construction of buildings to house essential services in poorer neighborhoods. These services include such things as adult education, manpower training, family counseling, recreation, libraries, food stamp

distribution, and health clinics. A 1971 appropriation of $40 million will support construction of 106 neighborhood facilities.

Concentrated community development.—During 1969, the *Office of Economic Opportunity* (OEO) was restructured to strengthen its capacity for developing innovative approaches to improve the delivery of services to the poor and involve them in effective self-help community activities. The Job Corps and Head Start programs were delegated by OEO to the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively. Responsibility for OEO operational programs, including community action agencies, has been centralized in a new Office of Operations. This Office has specific responsibility for developing measures to insure expanded involvement by State and local governments in the planning and operation of OEO *community action programs*. Steps are being undertaken by this Office to identify and improve the performance of the most effective community action agencies and phase out less effective programs. A separate Office of Legal Services has been created to give increased emphasis to OEO programs providing legal advice and representation and education concerning legal rights and responsibilities.

These changes have helped free OEO to carry out its role as a focal point for innovation. Significant increases have therefore been made in OEO research and program development efforts. The 1971 budget request provides increases totaling $93 million in budget authority for research, pilot programs, and innovative activities in community economic development, day care, income maintenance, early childhood development, secondary education, health and nutrition, and other program areas directly related to the problems of the poor.

Under the *Model Cities program*, each participating community is developing its own plans to utilize available governmental and private resources in a comprehensive effort to upgrade its disadvantaged areas. Supplementary grants are made to pay for activities that contribute to the community's program but which cannot be met from usual resources. In 1971, all 150 participating cities are expected to have completed initial planning and initiated their locally developed programs.

The development of local programs requires considerable advance planning, which requires advance knowledge of what resources may be available. For this reason, the appropriation of $575 million requested for 1971 is large enough, when combined with balances of prior year appropriations, to make contracts for supplementary grants for all 150 cities in 1971, and to provide assurance of subsequent year funding for all cities coming up for contract renewal in the first half of 1972. The movement of all 150 cities from planning to action is expected to increase outlays to $530 million in 1971 from the $300 million expected in 1970.

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

Federal investments in education and manpower programs contribute to both individual advancement and the Nation's social and economic growth.

Program highlights.—The Administration is committed to programs that produce results. Basic changes in Federal-State-local relations have been proposed for education and manpower activities. These reforms will strengthen the capacity of government at all levels to increase program responsiveness and impact.

In 1971, Federal *education* programs will stress:

- A program of experimental schools and other research and evaluation efforts to discover what activities increase student achievement;
- Emphasis on improved education for disadvantaged students and on expansion of educational opportunities beyond high school;
- Greater attention to children during the first 5 years of life—the critical period in which educational deprivation often begins and the future course of a life may be determined;
- Proposed new programs of revenue sharing and welfare reform, which will have a profound impact on educational finances;
- Initiation of efforts to achieve the "Right to Read" goal for the 1970's;
- Consolidations, reductions, and eliminations of existing lower priority categorical grant programs;
- Expansion of major cultural programs, including those of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; and
- A national review directed at reform of the basic financial structure of elementary and secondary education.

The focus of Federal *manpower* programs in 1971 will be on:

- A complete restructuring of the delivery system for manpower services, under the proposed Manpower Training Act, including consolidation of existing programs, decentralization of program administration, and more flexible funding arrangements;
- Stronger efforts to help welfare recipients become economically independent through the Work Incentive Program and initiation of the proposed Family Assistance Program; and
- Improved job placement services through the expansion of Job Banks to cover 81 cities.

Budget highlights.—Federal outlays for education and manpower programs in 1971 are estimated at $8.1 billion, the highest level in the Nation's history, and an increase of $591 million over 1970.

Education.—Outlays for education will continue to increase in 1971 and will give priority to research and development efforts, the education of disadvantaged children, and aid to college students. Outlays will be reduced for lower priority activities.

Manpower.—Higher outlays for manpower in 1971 support the Administration's emphasis on programs that encourage greater individual dignity and self-support. Involvement of private industry in hiring and training the unemployed will be emphasized through the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program. During 1971, the Work Incentive Program for welfare recipients will be expanded to combat rising public assistance costs through increased employment, job training, and child care services. Funds are included for first-year costs of the proposed Manpower Training Act.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government has taken on many new responsibilities in the field of education over the past decade. Budget outlays for education have grown from $0.8 billion in 1960 to more than $5 billion in 1971. Total Federal spending for educational purposes—including activities discussed in these pages, as well as graduate training, academic research, veterans education benefits, and other programs—will exceed $10 billion for 1971 compared with $2 billion in 1961. (See Special Analysis on Federal Education Programs.)

Federal assistance programs for education have been developed in the expectation that they would improve schools and raise academic achievement. All too often this expectation has not been fulfilled. This Administration is committed to four major types of actions to achieve better performance and vitally needed reforms in education.

First, the Administration is committed to providing broader support to State and local governments for education. The Administration's

EDUCATION AND MANPOWER

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Elementary and secondary education:				
Early childhood development	350	324	327	339
Children from low-income families	1,092	1,200	1,324	1,394
Education of handicapped children	56	75	84	97
Indian education (Department of the Interior)	176	229	257	233
Formula grants to States	322	209	173	116
Assistance to schools in federally impacted areas	398	397	128	.....
Proposed legislation	.....	.....	212	425
Other	86	234	205	199
Higher education:				
Student grants, direct loans, and guaranteed loans	418	582	632	651
Construction of facilities	596	643	580	100
Other	216	170	237	197
Vocational education	262	266	329	379
Science education and basic research:				
National Science Foundation [2]	490	490	490	513
Other education aids:				
Educational research and development	85	94	100	118
Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution [2]	97	109	112	102
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	12	23	40	40
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	5	15	22	22
Other	174	193	137	95
Subtotal, education	4,835	5,253	5,389	5,020
Manpower training:				
Proposed legislation (additional first-year cost)	.....	.....	25	45
On-the-job training	121	216	397	455
Institutional training	456	384	404	406
Work experience	356	357	377	376
Special targeting	173	327	411	369
Program direction and research	87	84	106	121
Other manpower aids:				
Federal-State employment security program [2]	630	711	769	776
Other manpower programs [2]	181	217	264	277
Subtotal, manpower	2,003	2,297	2,754	2,824
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−13	−13	−14	−14
Total	6,825	7,538	8,129	7,830
Expenditure account	6,607	7,284	7,948	7,817
Loan account	219	254	181	14

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: Total, $7,325 million (NOA, $6,923; LA, $402 million).
1970: Total, $7,061 million (NOA, $7,051; LA, $10 million).
[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

revenue-sharing proposal to allocate a fixed and growing portion of Federal revenues to the States and localities will yield major dividends to education. The Administration's welfare reform proposal will aid education indirectly, by freeing States of a significant portion of fast-growing welfare costs and by stabilizing the home environment. Legislative proposals have also been made to consolidate several narrow purpose elementary and secondary grants into one. Other grant consolidation proposals will be made in the coming year.

Second, much greater emphasis is being placed on experimentation and evaluation to learn more about the relative "pay-offs" of different types of educational activities. These efforts include programs for preschool children and school age children in the early grades, as well as vocational education, dropout prevention, and comprehensive experimental schools. Results will be communicated to educators and policymakers throughout the Nation.

Third, the budget proposes to reduce, redirect, or eliminate education programs that are outdated, have failed to achieve their objective, or are not reaching high priority targets. Legislation will be proposed to revise the authorizations for payments to school districts in federally affected areas. This program has for many years provided funds disproportionate to the financial impact of Federal property on school tax revenues, often far in excess of fiscal need. This proposed legislation will concentrate payments in districts where Federal impact is the greatest, taking into account variations in local tax effort and fiscal capacity. The 1971 budget also proposes to terminate the payment of operational funds to land grant colleges. Such funds are a relatively minor source of revenue for these institutions, which collectively are among the strongest and most prestigious institutions of higher education in the Nation. Assistance will be continued, under another program, to the predominantly Negro land grant institutions that have been more dependent on such revenue.

Fourth, special programs for the education of disadvantaged students at preschool, school, and college levels will be continued and improved. A review is currently underway to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the largest of these programs—Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act—and to develop recommended courses of action that will correct present deficiencies. Support grants, work-study assistance, and remedial services for college students from low-income families will be expanded in 1971.

Elementary and secondary education.—Outlays estimated at $2.7 billion in 1971 will support a variety of programs for preschool and elementary and secondary school students, especially those with disadvantaged backgrounds or other handicaps.

A new *Office of Child Development* (OCD) has been created in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide leadership and coordination for all Federal programs for preschool children. A major OCD responsibility is the administration of Head Start, which provides numerous educational, medical, and social services to 3- to 5-year-old children whose development has been impeded by poverty. Recent evaluations of Federal programs in this area failed to show lasting developmental gains. Consequently, more emphasis will be placed on systematically testing a variety of approaches to aid preschool children. Total outlays of $327 million will support these programs in 1971.

Children who need special educational services benefit from several Federal programs other than Title I. The Follow Through program, operated by the Office of Education under delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity, is an important instrument for testing different ways of teaching children in the elementary grades. Federal support will increase for the education of handicapped children, including research, demonstration, and training teachers. These Federal efforts are "seed money" to encourage greater State and local support, now estimated at over $1 billion. Other Federal programs provide for assisting the education of children from non-English-speaking homes, for education of American Indians, and for new techniques (including contracting out to private industry) to keep potential dropouts in school and improve their performance.

States will be given greater responsibility and flexibility in administration and planning under a consolidation of four separate *State formula grant programs*—for books, equipment, counseling, and exemplary services. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will cooperate with the States in devising ways to use these funds for "start up" costs associated with the implementation of new programs.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED

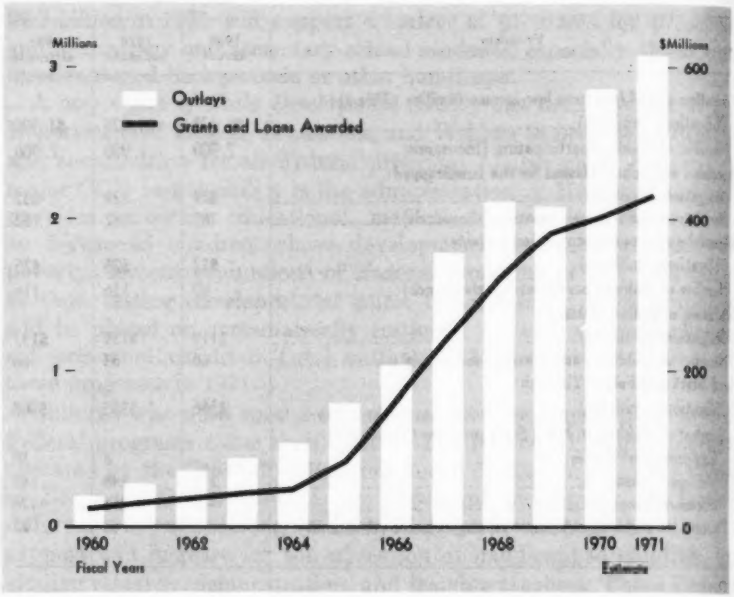
Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Education of children from low-income families (Title I):			
Obligations (millions)	$1,123	$1,226	$1,300
Number of children participating (thousands)	7,900	7,900	7,900
Preschool and school classes for the handicapped:			
Obligations (millions)	$29	$29	$32
Number of children participating (thousands)	182	182	182
Bilingual and dropout prevention projects:			
Obligations (millions)	$12	$25	$25
Number of children participating (thousands)	69	116	116
Education of Indian children:			
Obligations (millions)	$119	$139	$157
Number of children participating (thousands)	60	63	66
Head Start and Follow Through:			
Obligations (millions)	$366	$393	$408
Number of children in Head Start program (thousands):			
Experimental classes	----------	6	10
Full-year classes	217	248	248
Summer classes	447	258	178
Number of children in Follow Through classes (thousands)	35	62	77

Outlays of $125 million will permit new directions in *education manpower*. Under the Career Opportunities Program, teacher aides are recruited from among the poor and trained for jobs with progressively greater responsibility. Experienced teachers will be retrained in areas where there are serious shortages of education personnel. Entire staffs from schools in poverty areas will receive training. The Teacher Corps will provide opportunities for interns to receive on-the-job training for careers in education, working under experienced team-leaders in low-income areas.

In light of recent court actions, Federal activities associated with *desegregation of public schools* have been selected for special attention in the 1971 budget. Increasingly, the courts are requiring schools to seek Office of Education assistance in developing and carrying out desegregation plans. Such assistance is provided through consultation and through support for State and university programs providing advisory services and training of school personnel.

Higher education.—The budget provides increases in funds for student aid programs and decreases in direct aid for the construction of higher education facilities. Greater reliance will be placed on loan programs using private capital in both student aid and construction. Additional efforts will be made to assist 2-year and predominantly

Student Aid



Negro colleges and to encourage disadvantaged students to enter and remain in colleges and universities. Lower priority programs, including annual grants to land grant colleges, funds for international studies, and fellowships for college teachers, are proposed to be reduced or eliminated in 1971.

Outlays of $632 million, an increase of $50 million over 1970, are estimated for *student aid* programs. Three programs—educational opportunity grants, work-study grants, and direct loans—mainly assist low-income students. A substantial increase is provided for the guaranteed loan program, which uses capital from private lenders and is available without regard to family income. Such student aid is supplemented by education assistance for servicemen and by payments to survivors of social security beneficiaries who remain in school and college.

Vocational education.—Outlays for vocational education programs will increase from $261 million to $290 million in 1971. These programs are emerging from decades of orientation to a rural and nontechnological world. Vocational education must now prepare

students for jobs primarily in technical fields. This will require more emphasis on post high school training and cooperative work and study opportunities. It will also require a better basic education for students who enter the job market without completing college.

Needed reforms in vocational education will require closer ties between schools and employers. Accordingly, the budget provides for an expansion of cooperative work and education grants. The reforms will also require the development of new programs that combine general educational and occupational training features. The budget provides $25 million for such exemplary programs in 1971.

In line with the Administration's determination to simplify grant administration, recommendations will be made to merge several closely related statutory authorities for vocational education programs. This will give States greater flexibility and responsibility in the use of Federal funds.

An increase of $5 million in grants to States will fund additional adult basic education projects and contribute to the "Right to Read" effort. In total, $55 million in budget authority will be provided for these programs in 1971.

Science education and basic research.—Outlays of the National Science Foundation will be $490 million in 1971—the same level as in 1969 and 1970. These funds support a broad range of programs to foster research and science education at all levels. Priority will be placed on research activities in important problem areas, particularly those affecting the environment.

Other education aids.—This category includes activities that contribute to the Federal role of stimulating innovation and change in education and supporting national cultural resources.

Office of Education research and development activities support the Administration's commitment to produce new knowledge and develop techniques to improve student performance. The experimental schools program will develop, test, and demonstrate comprehensive new approaches in actual school situations. The national assessment of educational achievement being conducted by the Education Commission of the States will be expanded. New means for disseminating the results of educational experimentation to States and schools will be developed.

Outlays for a variety of cultural activities, including the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, and support for public and college libraries, will reach $169 million in 1971. The budget provides outlays

for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities totaling $40 million, about double the 1970 level. The Arts Endowment will start a new program to help major cultural institutions overcome chronic deficits and increase support of State arts councils. The Humanities Endowment will begin new programs to train junior college faculty and provide major development grants to colleges and universities for improving the quality of instruction in the humanities. Legislation has been submitted to the Congress to extend the Foundation's authorization for 3 years. Legislation will also be proposed to continue Federal support and encourage more private donations for noncommercial television and radio broadcasting through the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. A total program for the Corporation of up to $30 million, including donations, is anticipated for 1971.

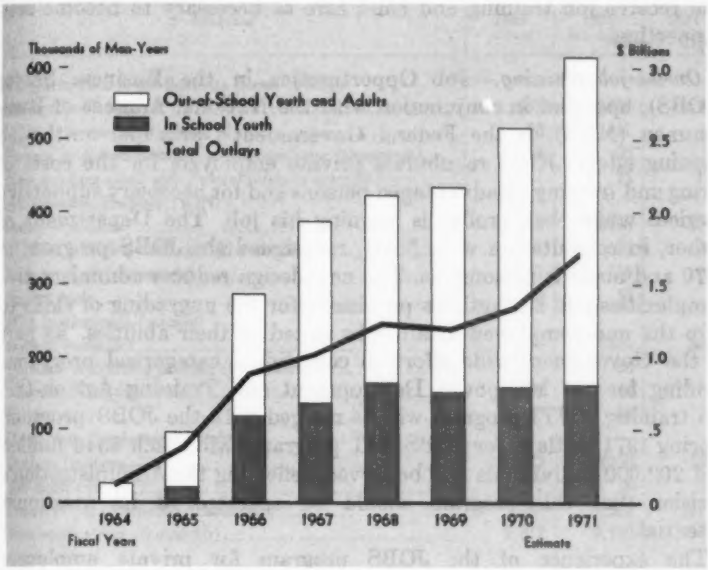
MANPOWER

Manpower training.—Manpower training programs are a bridge to self-support for many of the Nation's disadvantaged. They reduce economic dependency by enabling unemployed and underemployed individuals to become productive, self-sufficient members of the labor force. Manpower services include basic education, skill training, vocational counseling, job placement, and the necessary supportive services such as care for dependent children.

Proposed manpower legislation.—The Administration's proposed Manpower Training Act is a central element in its reform of major programs of government. At present, a variety of manpower training programs are administered by the Department of Labor, some under direct statutory authority and others by delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Existing programs have differing funding sources, eligibility criteria, and training allowances. They are generally administered on a direct contract basis, with many communities having several different sponsors or contractors operating manpower programs. These administrative arrangements make it difficult for States and communities to tailor manpower programs to the specific needs of the individuals served and to coordinate manpower efforts with the closely related programs of vocational education and rehabilitation.

The newly proposed Manpower Training Act is addressed to these deficiencies. The Act consolidates statutory authorizations for all manpower training programs administered by the Department of Labor, except the Work Incentive Program—which will be replaced by the proposed Family Assistance Program. Planning and operation will be decentralized to State and local governments to permit the

Manpower Training



development of comprehensive manpower programs designed to meet local conditions and individual needs. Decentralization will occur in three stages as States and communities develop manpower planning capability, reorganize their administrative structures to administer a comprehensive manpower program, and achieve exemplary performance levels. The Manpower Training Act encompasses programs with a combined program level of $1.6 billion. Outlays of $25 million are included for additional first year costs.

The Manpower Training Act will forge a new link between manpower programs and economic conditions. If the national unemployment rate reaches 4.5% for 3 consecutive months, appropriations under the Act will be automatically increased by 10%.

Closely related to the Manpower Training Act is the proposed Family Assistance Program, which will replace the existing Aid to Families with Dependent Children program with an entirely new approach that ties into the Nation's manpower programs. The program requires employable recipients, except mothers of preschool children, to undertake suitable employment or job training. Strong incentives to work are incorporated into the benefit structure. Employable adults receiving benefits must register with the State

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Employment Service. Those recipients unable to obtain employment will receive job training and child care as necessary to become self-supporting.

On-the-job training.—Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS), operated in conjunction with the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), is the Federal Government's principal on-the-job training effort. JOBS reimburses private employers for the costs of hiring and training disadvantaged persons and for necessary supportive services while the enrollee is learning his job. The Department of Labor, in consultation with NAB, redesigned the JOBS program in 1970 and made it nationwide. The new design reduces administrative complexities and strengthens provisions for the upgrading of skills to help the underemployed attain jobs suited to their abilities. As part of the Government-wide effort to consolidate categorical programs, funding for the Manpower Development and Training Act on-the-job training (OJT) program will be merged with the JOBS program. During 1971, outlays for JOBS/OJT programs will reach $346 million and 202,000 individuals will be served, reflecting the Administration's decision that this program should be operated at its maximum potential.

The experience of the JOBS program for private employers prompted the development in 1970 of a new Public Service Careers (PSC) program. PSC aims to increase the hiring and training of disadvantaged persons for regular positions in Federal, State, and local governments by reimbursing agencies for the extra costs incurred. The program incorporates the existing New Careers effort to train disadvantaged persons for subprofessional positions in the manpower-short health, education, and social service fields. Outlays for the PSC program will increase from $25 million in 1970 to $51 million in 1971, with 32,000 persons participating.

Institutional training.—Skill training in a classroom setting is provided by the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) institutional training program and the Job Corps. The MDTA institutional training program, which is administered jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, will train 152,000 persons in 1971. Special efforts will be made to reach newly discharged veterans and persons in rural areas.

In 1969, the Job Corps was delegated to the Department of Labor and a major redirection of the program was initiated. Budget authority for this program was reduced by $109 million in 1970. The restructured Job Corps will have 30 new centers open in or near major urban areas by 1971. These community residential centers will serve local youth and target their training to the local labor market. For

MANPOWER PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS):			
Outlays (millions)	$42	$129	$296
Cities in program (beginning of year)	50	131	(1)
Persons employed without Federal assistance (thousands)	92	90	90
New enrollees aided with Federal funds (thousands)	51	75	173
Work Incentive Program (WIN):			
Outlays (millions)	$33	$138	$199
Children receiving child care (thousands)	15	95	233
New enrollees (thousands)	81	133	180
Percent male	40	35	30
MDTA Institutional Training:			
Outlays (millions)	$194	$200	$205
Enrollees completing training (thousands)	95	66	72
New enrollees (thousands)	135	148	152
Percent poor	65	65	65
Federal-State Employment Service:			
Outlays (millions)	$317	$350	$380
Job Bank cities	7	56	81
Nonfarm job placements (thousands)	5,489	5,520	5,710
New applications (thousands)	9,811	9,960	10,410

[1] Nationwide coverage.

1971, no increase in Job Corps centers is provided over the lower 1970 level. However, outlays will rise slightly to $191.7 million as the new centers opened during 1970 become operational.

Work experience.—Many individuals are prevented from obtaining suitable employment because of age or local economic conditions. During 1971, 9,000 chronically unemployed adults will gain useful work experience and provide needed services in schools, parks, and hospitals.

A redesigned program for school dropouts will be implemented in urban areas. This out-of-school program will stress counseling, basic education, and other services needed to encourage and enable 59,000 enrollees to return to school or to enter other training programs.

Over 400,000 disadvantaged high school students will have opportunities for work during the school year or in the summer to enable them to obtain the necessary income for continuing their education.

Outlays for work experience programs will total $377 million in 1971, about the same as 1970.

Special targeting.—The Work Incentive Program (WIN) will provide a foundation for the expanded training program proposed in the Family Assistance Program. WIN provides manpower services

to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. In 1971, outlays for WIN will total $199 million, an increase of $61 million over 1970, enabling 180,000 recipients to be enrolled in the program.

WIN is also a major source of support for child care services. An estimated 233,000 children will participate in 1971, an increase of 139,000 over 1970. Total Federal support for child care services, under several functional categories, is up significantly, as shown in the table below.

FEDERAL CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

[Outlays in millions of dollars and number of children in thousands]

Program	1969 actual		1970 estimate		1971 estimate	
	Outlays	Children	Outlays	Children	Outlays	Children
Full-day:						
Head Start	$75	75	$97	90	$98	90
Work Incentive Program	1	4	19	27	47	65
Other [1]	15	32	21	41	23	47
After-school:						
Work Incentive Program	3	10	12	68	30	168
Other	4	19	6	32	7	39
Experimental:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	6	5	13	10	18	14
Office of Economic Opportunity			3	6	23	16
Total	**$104**	**145**	**$171**	**274**	**$246**	**439**

[1] Includes children supported by non-Federal funds in Child Welfare Services program.

Persistently high rates of unemployment exist in certain urban and rural areas. The Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) was established to provide comprehensive manpower services to meet the needs of people in these areas. Significant steps were initiated during 1969 to improve the operation of local CEP projects, including the development of objective performance standards. Total CEP outlays in 1971 will reach $212 million to serve 155,000 individuals.

Program direction and research.—As a part of the Administration's efforts to improve management and coordination of manpower programs, the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor was reorganized in 1969. The reorganization resulted in the creation of a single unit—the U.S. Training and Employment Service—to replace previously fragmented responsibilities for training and employment activities. The delegation of the Job Corps from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Manpower Administration further consolidated responsibility for Federal manpower training activities.

Decentralization of responsibility to regional offices is continuing in line with Government-wide decentralization efforts. Increases in technical assistance funds will be used during 1971 to improve State and local manpower planning.

Other manpower aids.—Outlays for the Federal-State employment security system, which includes the Employment Service, will reach $769 million in 1971, an increase of $58 million over 1970. The increase will permit expansion of the Job Bank program to 81 major cities by the end of 1971. Job Banks use computers to provide job counselors with a daily revised listing of job opportunities in the area. They are a major part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen and improve Employment Service operations. Computerized job matching systems will also be tried on an experimental basis in 14 States. These systems attempt to match applicants with available jobs. Experimental efforts will be continued to speed the referral of unemployment insurance claimants to job counseling and placement services to enable them to return to gainful employment more rapidly.

Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be improved in 1971 with a major emphasis on developing local area data on manpower, wages and prices to aid States and communities in planning and operating government programs.

Major emphasis will be given to improving health and safety in the work environment. Funds are provided to improve compliance with occupational safety and health standards, including new standards developed under the Construction Safety Act and for first-year costs of the proposed Occupational Safety and Health Act. User charges will be proposed to assess employers for the costs of administering the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

The budget provides a $43 million increase over the 1969 level for enforcement and technological research under the new Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. The annual rate of mine inspections will be increased from about 9,000 in 1969 to over 40,000 by the end of 1971. Amendments to the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act will be proposed to eliminate provisions for a board of review, making appeal provisions in this act conform with similar provisions in the new coal mine safety legislation.

Increased funds under this heading are provided for the Department of Labor's participation in the organized crime task forces directed by the Department of Justice. The Department will strengthen its investigation of union activities and the administration of welfare and pension funds as a part of the Administration's overall anticrime efforts.

HEALTH

In the decade of the 1960's the Federal Government assumed a major responsibility to help pay the hospital and medical bills of the Nation's aged and poor. The impact of the new Federal role can be seen by comparing public and private expenditures for personal health care in fiscal years 1960 and 1969. Total national outlays grew from $23.2 billion to $52.6 billion, while Federal expenditures rose from $2.1 billion to $12.4 billion. The Federal share of total outlays increased from 9% to 24%; the share met by State and local governments remained at about 12%, and private outlays dropped from 79% to 64%.

The quantity of health resources and the efficiency of the Nation's health system did not increase to match the rapid growth in demand for medical services generated by the new Federal programs and rising population. The result has been a sharp upward spiral in the price of medical care, imbalances in the availability of health resources, and a growing awareness of the limited capability of the present health system to deliver services effectively.

Program highlights.—The 1971 budget provides an intensified effort to deal with the problems of rising medical care prices and limited capacity and effectiveness of the health system by:

- Supporting new arrangements for organizing the health care delivery system;
- Increasing the number of trained health personnel;
- Reforming the Medicaid program to emphasize preventive care and encourage greater use of lower cost, but appropriate, health services and facilities; and
- Concentrating construction grants on ambulatory care facilities, which have the potential for halting spiraling health care costs.

Special emphasis will be placed on assuring all Americans a clean and healthful environment by:

- Accelerating the national effort to reduce air pollution and other environmental hazards; and
- Expanding research into the health effects of environmental pollutants.

The 1971 health program also initiates and expands efforts to relieve major national health care problems. It will:

- Expand health services for disadvantaged children and their mothers;

HEALTH [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [2]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Development of health resources:				
Supporting biomedical research	1,146	1,208	1,223	1,274
Training health manpower	369	467	535	505
Constructing health facilities	292	312	305	89
Improving the organization and delivery of health services	111	155	172	188
Subtotal, development of health resources	1,918	2,142	2,235	2,056
Providing or financing medical services:				
Providing medical services in HEW facilities	198	220	235	226
Financing medical services [3]	(9,117)	(10,362)	(11,871)	(12,971)
Medicare (trust funds)	6,598	7,538	8,774	8,583
Proposed legislation (increased receipts)				1,246
Medicaid	2,285	2,612	3,071	3,110
Proposed legislation			−215	−235
Special services to mothers and children	251	223	241	255
Proposed family planning legislation			4	12
Health insurance for Federal employees	−17	−11	−4	
Subtotal, providing or financing medical services	9,315	10,582	12,106	13,197
Prevention and control of health problems:				
Preventing and controlling diseases	278	309	345	387
Controlling environmental problems	113	146	169	162
Protecting the consumer (Food and Drug Administration)	61	71	85	89
Other	13	15	19	19
Subtotal, prevention and control of health problems	465	542	618	657
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−2	−1	−1	−1
Total	**11,696**	**13,265**	**14,957**	**15,909**
Expenditure account	11,696	13,264	14,942	15,879
Loan account	−*	1	15	30

* Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Includes programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Federal Employees Health Benefits program. Excludes several major health programs which are classified in other functional sections of the budget, notably those of the Veterans Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Department of Defense. The health outlays for these programs are included in Special Analysis K. *Federal Health Programs*, published in an accompanying volume to the Budget Documents.

[2] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: total, $12,366 million (NOA, $12,359 million; LA, $7 million).
1970: total, $13,138 million (NOA, $13,138 million; LA, less than $0.5 million).

[3] Entries net of intragovernmental transactions: 1969, $1,755 million; 1970, $1,566 million; 1971, $2,135 million.

- Increase the availability of family planning services and expand research in this area;
- Intensify efforts to exploit research breakthroughs in critical areas, such as cancer, heart, and dental health; and
- Enlarge the capacity in our communities for treating alcoholics and narcotic addicts.

Budget highlights.—Federal outlays for health programs in 1971 will be $15 billion, an increase of $1.7 billion over 1970. Of the total for 1971, $11.6 billion or 78% reflects the relatively uncontrollable outlays for Medicare and Medicaid.

Legislation authorizing a number of major health programs expires at the end of 1970. Action to extend several of these programs has been proposed to the Congress; additional Administration proposals will be made early in calendar 1970. This budget includes funds for their operation in 1971.

Development of health resources.—A major theme in the 1971 health budget is increasing the capacity and efficiency of the Nation's health system. Outlays for medical research, manpower training, construction of health facilities, and improved organization of the health delivery system will increase from $2,142 million in 1970 to $2,235 million in 1971.

Supporting biomedical research.—Outlays for the generation of new knowledge leading to the prevention and cure of diseases will rise to $1,223 million in 1971. Priority will be placed on the development of new and effective means of permitting parents to plan the number and spacing of their children with confidence and safety. Efforts to understand and eliminate diseases of infancy and early childhood will be increased. Investigations into the health hazards of environmental pollutants will be expanded, as will studies on the causes and consequences of drug abuse and alcoholism.

New research leads, giving hope of conquering some of the most dreadful and prevalent diseases of mankind, will be pursued with greater intensity in 1971. A major effort to investigate viruses as a cause of cancer is proposed, with the goal of eliminating viral cancer at the earliest possible date. A new national heart and lung disease prevention research program will be initiated to find means of reducing the high yearly toll from these diseases. Special efforts will be made to solve the most common disease of man, tooth decay.

Training health manpower.—The Administration is committed to increasing the number of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals in order to provide needed health services for a growing population on a basis that helps to contain rising medical prices. The 1971 budget proposes additional funds to increase enrollments in institutions for educating health professionals. Federal outlays, covering grants for construction, direct support for institutional operating costs, and scholarships and loans to low-income students, will increase by $68 million to $535 million in 1971.

The Physician Augmentation Program, initiated by the Administration in 1970 to enroll 1,000 more students than originally planned, will be continued in 1971. Total enrollment in the Nation's medical and osteopathy schools is expected to increase from 38,130 in 1970 to 40,520 in 1971.

Special emphasis will be placed upon increasing the efficiency of physicians and dentists through the use of trained assistants. Advanced training to prepare 2,600 additional teachers of paramedical personnel will be provided in 1971.

The construction program to expand educational facilities will total $126 million in 1971. These funds will provide spaces for an additional 1,300 first-year students, and will modernize facilities serving 1,500 students, in medical, dental, nursing, and other health professions schools.

Obligations for direct institutional support are estimated at $148 million, a 15% increase over 1970. This increase will reduce the dependence of these schools upon biomedical research and research training grants to support their educational role. These funds will aid nearly 800 health professions schools to expand their enrollment and increase the quality of their instruction.

An estimated 34,700 scholarships and 24,200 direct loans will be made to low-income students in the health professions.

Constructing health facilities.—Outlays in 1971, estimated at $305 million, reflect the past emphasis of the Hill-Burton program. From its initiation in 1946, this program concentrated on relieving hospital bed shortages, primarily in rural areas. Grants awarded through 1970 will help construct or modernize 340,000 beds.

The 1971 budget plan and legislative proposals adapt the medical facilities construction program to new problems. The more pressing needs today are for facilities that provide appropriate outpatient services and long-term care as lower cost alternatives to hospitalization. Accordingly, the 1971 budget proposes $50 million in grants primarily for outpatient facilities and ambulatory care centers, an increase of $20 million over 1970.

Hospitals and extended care facilities are now receiving reimbursements for the bulk of their operating costs, including depreciation, from Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance plans. This improves their ability to rely on loans rather than grants for capital improvements. Accordingly, the 1971 budget provides support for a new program of mortgage guarantees accompanied by a 3% interest subsidy for construction and modernization of private nonprofit hospitals and nursing homes. The budget also includes $30 million for low-interest direct loans to public hospitals.

AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Grants for construction:				
Community mental health	62	30	65	32
Diagnostic or treatment facilities	62	52	64	78
Total obligations (millions)	$57	$43	$54	$42
Grants for operating mental care centers:				
Community mental health centers	156	218	251	253
Narcotic addict treatment:				
Aided by NIMH		16	16	20
Aided by OEO		7	7	21
Alcoholism treatment centers				24
Individuals receiving services (thousands)	177	300	391	495
Total obligations (millions)	$43	$56	$58	$83
Grants for operating comprehensive health care centers:				
Partnership for Health	8	18	25	[1] 84
OEO	43	49	49	
Maternal and child health	111	111	112	115
Individuals receiving services (thousands)	515	855	1,186	1,481
Total obligations (millions)	$104	$138	$171	$206

[1] A number of OEO centers will be funded in 1971 by the Partnership-for-Health program in HEW. The specific number will be determined in the near future.

Improving the organization and delivery of health services.—As a parallel effort to increasing our capacity for dealing with health problems, the 1971 budget reflects a major attempt to improve the capability of the health care system to deliver health services efficiently and economically.

Three programs work toward this goal. The *Partnership-for-Health* supports State and local comprehensive health planning to assess health needs and resources, determine priorities, and design more efficient health care systems. *Regional Medical Programs* (RMP)

foster relationships between private practitioners, hospitals, medical schools, and community groups to disseminate the latest advances in patient care and to improve regional planning for the delivery of health services. The *National Center for Health Services Research and Development* focuses on developing and evaluating new organizational structures for providing health care, demonstrating new ways of using auxiliary health personnel to alleviate demands upon scarce professional resources, and financing training programs to expand the supply of health services research workers.

The 1971 budget increase will support expanded efforts under all three of these programs. An increase of $3 million in outlays for comprehensive health planning will help support 125 areawide planning agencies, 12 more than in 1970. A rise of $6.8 million in grants for RMP will allow funding all 55 regional medical programs throughout the Nation. Increased budget authority from $42.5 to $57 million will permit the National Center to finance and evaluate a series of experiments with local Partnership and RMP agencies to design improved health care delivery systems. Legislative proposals to extend these programs will also foster a unified mission and program direction.

The Medicare and Medicaid programs will participate in the concerted effort to improve the health care system through experiments to find reimbursement arrangements which provide incentives to more efficient delivery of services.

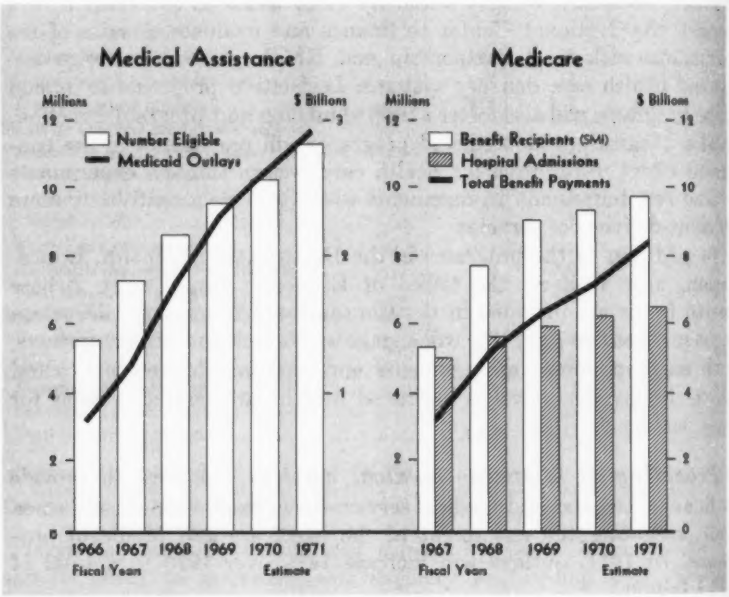
In addition to the programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity (whose health funds are included in the Concentrated Community Development program on page 135) will engage in research and demonstrations, such as prepayment arrangements and new health models in rural areas, designed to develop improved health care service systems for poor persons.

Providing or financing medical services.—Outlays to provide or finance hospital and medical services have risen dramatically since 1967, reflecting the enactment of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. In 1971, outlays will increase 14% over 1970 to a total of $12.1 billion.

Medicare, Medicaid, and other medical care financing programs.—The *Medicare* program provides protection against medical costs for almost all the aged in the Nation. In 1971, 4.5 million persons will benefit from the program's coverage of costs of hospitalization, extended care facilities, and home health care. In addition, 9.7 million aged will be reimbursed for physician and other outpatient costs. Total outlays are estimated to increase from $7.5 billion in 1970 to $8.8 billion in 1971,

reflecting increases in prices, numbers served, and greater utilization of available services. To cover the higher costs and to assure sound financing in future years, legislation will be proposed to shift 0.6% of the Social Security combined payroll tax from the retirement system to the Hospital Insurance portion of the Medicare program, effective January 1, 1971.

Similarly, the monthly premiums paid by persons enrolled in the Supplementary Medical Insurance program, covering physicians' fees and other outpatient costs, will be raised from $4.00 to $5.30 on July 1, 1970. The sharp rise results from increased utilization of medical care by the insured beneficiaries and from rapidly growing costs. The premium change represents a 2-year increase because of the decision taken in December 1968 not to increase the premium in July 1969.



On the basis of estimates submitted by the States and adjusted to reflect proposed legislation discussed below, Federal *Medicaid* outlays are expected to increase by $244 million in 1971 to $2,856 million—a 9% increment over 1970. It is anticipated that all 54 States and jurisdictions will participate in the program by the end of 1971. State

matching contributions to the program will increase approximately $300 million in 1971 over 1970 to a total of $2.8 billion. Three factors account for most of the Federal-State increases: rising medical prices, an increase in the number of persons served (from 10.2 to 11.3 million), and greater utilization of medical services by the beneficiaries. Approximately 900,000 of the increase in persons served results from a rise in the number of families with dependent children eligible for cash assistance.

Legislation will be introduced to direct Medicaid more toward preventive and acute medical treatment programs and away from long-term residential care, which has, in the past, represented almost one-third of all Medicaid outlays. To this end, the legislation will limit the Federal matching share for extended care provided in mental institutions, nursing homes, and hospitals. In addition, the legislation will provide incentives to States to place increased emphasis on more efficient and effective forms of medical care.

The reimbursement standards used by Federal programs that pay for the cost of health care—especially Medicare and Medicaid—can have a significant impact on the efficiency of our health care system. Accordingly, proposed legislation has been submitted to the Congress to:

- Bar depreciation payments to new medical facilities whose construction has not been approved by State health planning agencies;
- Require long-range construction planning by providers of services as a condition of program participation;
- Exclude from participation hospitals, physicians, and other providers of health services who abuse the programs;
- Expand HEW authority to experiment with and install financial incentives to efficiency and economy; and
- Expand utilization review to eliminate unnecessary admissions into hospitals and other institutions.

The major emphasis in the *Maternal and Child Health* program will be the reduction of infant and maternal deaths and early childhood health deficiencies. Outlays will rise to $240.8 million in 1971, an increase of $17.6 million over 1970. In addition to expanding grants for family planning services, discussed below, the Maternal and Child Health program will continue its 112 existing health centers, develop three additional health centers for mothers, infants, and youth in low-income areas, and expand early care for handicapped children. Approximately 425,000 mothers and 2,500,000 infants and children will benefit from this program in 1971.

Family planning services.—The Administration's goal is to provide family planning services by 1975 to an estimated 5 million women who face financial and other barriers in obtaining such assistance. Toward this end, the 1971 budget provides $92 million, an increase of $34 million over 1970, to serve approximately 2.2 million or 44% of the women we seek to assist.

The newly created *National Center for Family Planning Services* in HEW will have primary responsibility for achieving the 5-year goal. With funds from proposed legislation and the Maternal and Child Health program totaling $62 million in 1971, the Center will provide family planning services to 1.6 million women and serve as the central reporting unit and clearinghouse for all Federal family planning activities. The programs sponsored by the Center will be closely coordinated with those of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Medicaid, and public assistance. It is anticipated that 233 thousand women will be served in 1971 by an estimated $6 million in funds from Medicaid and public assistance. In 1971, OEO's family planning program level of $24 million will serve 400 thousand women and support various experimental projects designed to develop new and innovative ways of providing family planning services to low-income women.

Federal Employee Health Benefits.—More than 2.8 million Federal civilian employees or retired employees together with over 5 million dependents are insured for the costs of health care. This insurance system, managed by the Civil Service Commission, is financed by premiums from the employees or retired employees and by contributions from the employing agency and the Civil Service Commission. The outlays shown in the table on page 151 represent the difference between these receipts and the payments to the private insurance carriers.

Providing services in HEW medical facilities.—Funds for health services to American Indians, merchant seamen, and other eligible beneficiaries will increase from $220 million in 1970 to $235 million in 1971. Of the total, $133 million will provide expanded medical, nutritional, and sanitation services to improve the health status of the American Indian.

Prevention and control of health problems.—Programs in this category include environmental health, consumer protection, communicable disease, operating support of community comprehensive and mental health centers, and project and bloc formula grants for State health services. In 1971, outlays will increase by $76 million to $618 million.

SELECTED FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

Program indicator	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Medicare:				
Hospital admissions (millions)	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5
Hospital reimbursements (billions)	$3.3	$4.2	$4.7	$5.8
Beneficiaries of supplementary insurance (SMI) (millions)	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.7
Total benefits under SMI (billions)	$1.4	$1.6	$1.9	$2.1
Medical assistance:				
Aged beneficiaries (millions)	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
Mothers and children beneficiaries (millions)	3.8	3.9	4.2	5.1
Other beneficiaries (millions)	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6
Federal obligations (billions)	$2.1	$2.4	$2.7	$2.9
State and local obligations (billions)	$1.8	$1.9	$2.6	$2.8
Family planning for low-income persons:				
Obligations (millions)	($16.0)	($34.7)	($57.8)	($91.7)
HEW	$7.5	$20.9	$35.8	$67.7
OEO	$8.5	$13.8	$22.0	$24.0
Number persons served (thousands)	(490)	(960)	(1,580)	(2,250)
HEW	240	720	1,230	1,850
OEO	250	240	350	400
Indians:				
Patient care, obligations (millions)	$64	$70	$77	$84
Inpatient hospital days (thousands)	953	932	903	917
Outpatient visits to hospitals and field clinics (thousands)	927	982	1,050	1,110
Families provided sanitation facilities	5,700	7,830	8,815	7,310

Preventing and controlling diseases.—The 1971 budget reflects the impact of proposed legislation designed to provide a broader and higher level of Federal support to community mental health centers. While the number of centers receiving operational support will increase slightly to 253, the goal in 1971 will be the achievement of financial and program stability to assure a high level of performance and quality of service in existing centers. In total, staffing grants for this program will be $60 million, an increase of $12 million over 1970.

The 1971 budget also proposes intensified efforts to combat drug abuse, the Nation's most rapidly growing mental health problem. Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health and the Office of Economic Opportunity to increase our knowledge of the effects of various drugs, to train personnel to treat and prevent drug abuse, and to construct and staff facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts will all receive significant increases in 1971. Efforts to control and combat drug abuse and addiction will total $60 million, an increase of almost $10 million above 1970.

Alcoholism is a disease that has tragic impact upon several million Americans. Community mental health centers will provide expanded treatment for alcoholics. A more directed effort will also provide aid to communities to establish 24 special alcoholism treatment centers. In 1971, budget authority of $6 million is requested to fund this program.

Comprehensive health centers provide a full range of primary care services. They have proven to be efficient and effective mechanisms for delivering high-quality personal health care in areas with inadequate medical resources. In total, grants for comprehensive centers funded through the *Partnership-for-Health* program will exceed $62 million, an increase of $42 million over 1970. The increase results partially from additional funding and partially from a shift of resources from other community health projects that are of limited scope and applicability. Of this total, $30 million is provided in 1971 to operate centers to be transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The transfer reflects the Administration's view that OEO should be the incubator for new and innovative programs which "spin-off" to line agencies once they have matured and demonstrated their value.

A program of high national priority in 1971 is the joint Federal, State, and private effort to immunize 55 million children against rubella (German measles). With the $16 million requested in 1971, a total of almost $42 million will have been allocated by the Federal Government to immunize children in low-income families. The program is expected to reduce substantially the possibility of a rubella epidemic similar to one that occurred in 1964–65, which resulted in 20,000 to 30,000 children with birth defects born to mothers who contracted rubella during pregnancy.

Controlling environmental problems.—As part of the Administration's initiative to protect and enhance the quality of the environment, Federal outlays to prevent damages to the Nation's health from environmental hazards will be increased by 16% in 1971. These funds support efforts to deal with air pollution, solid wastes, radiation dangers, occupational health hazards, and the health effect of water pollution.

Primary emphasis will be placed on the prevention and control of air pollution, with outlays increasing by 30% to $104 million. One of the principal objectives will be to assist the States with the establishment of air quality standards and enforcement plans in air quality control regions throughout the country. By the end of 1971, 53% of the urban population of the country is expected to live within the boundaries of one of these control regions. Of equal importance will be an intensified research effort to develop, in cooperation with private industry, techniques for the control of sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and motor vehicle emissions.

Research efforts will also be increased to determine the maximum acceptable exposure of workers to dust encountered in mining and manufacturing occupations and the exposure of the general public to radiation from color television sets, microwave ovens, and other electronic products.

Protecting the consumer.—Outlays by the Food and Drug Administration to protect the consumer from illnesses resulting from hazardous foods, drugs, pesticides, food additives, and household products will receive special emphasis in 1971. Attention will also be given to intensifying the inspection of drug companies, encouraging food manufacturers to improve their quality control practices, and determining the safety of food additives, pesticides, and household products. Outlays will rise to $85 million.

The Food and Drug Administration has been elevated within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare so that it is directly responsible to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. This organizational placement will provide a sharper focus for the Administration's health oriented activities to protect the consumer. Other consumer protection activities are discussed in the general government and agriculture and rural development sections.

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INCOME SECURITY

Early in 1969, the Administration selected the welfare system as a primary target of its efforts to reform major programs. As a result, several important legislative proposals were submitted to the Congress. Each of these reflects the basic policy decision that the most appropriate and effective means of improving the living conditions of the poor is to provide direct support on a more equitable and systematic basis.

The Federal Government also provides economic security to eligible families and individuals through: the social security system, which in 1971 will have an average of 26 million beneficiaries; the railroad retirement and civil service retirement systems, each having almost 1 million beneficiaries; and unemployment compensation, which will assist a weekly average of 1.3 million unemployed workers.

Program highlights.—Calendar year 1969 was an historic one for reform of the Nation's income security programs:

- The Family Assistance Program was proposed to overhaul the Nation's failing welfare system;
- The food stamp program was expanded and far reaching reforms were initiated;
- Basic advances were recommended to extend and improve unemployment insurance;
- A "freeze" on Federal funds available for State welfare payments to poor families was repealed;
- A 15% across-the-board increase in social security benefits was enacted into law; and
- Other fundamental changes in social security benefit structures were recommended.

Almost since their inception in 1935, the public assistance programs that provide cash assistance to the poor have been beset by severe problems. To overcome these problems, the Administration proposed the Family Assistance Program in August of 1969. The plan calls for a fundamental restructuring of the American public welfare system. It repairs major weaknesses of existing programs by:

- Extending coverage to *all* poor families with children;
- Strengthening work incentives;
- Reducing geographical inequities in payment levels;

- Removing incentives for fathers to leave their families;
- Helping to alleviate the tremendous fiscal burden on State and local governments; and
- Providing training and day care services to assist recipients in the attainment of economic independence.

Under the Family Assistance Program, all poor families headed by employed males will receive assistance for the first time, with families of four receiving an annual income of at least $1,600—the equivalent of $2,464 when the newly-expanded food stamp benefits are included.

Related provisions of the Family Assistance Program provide training and day care services for poor families in an effort to curb the rapid rise in welfare cases and provide pathways to dignity and self-sufficiency.

The proposed Family Assistance Act also provides, for the first time, national minimum benefit levels for the aged, disabled, and blind recipients of public assistance.

Budget highlights.—Outlays for income security programs will total $50.4 billion in 1971, with retirement and social insurance programs accounting for $41.9 billion, or 83% of the total. Approximately 95% of the 1971 outlays for income security are uncontrollable under existing law in the sense that they are determined primarily by the eligibility of program beneficiaries.

Retirement and social insurance programs offer nearly universal protection for the work force against a total loss of income resulting from retirement, disability, death of the breadwinner, or unemployment. In 1971, these programs will grow by 13%. Under existing law, public assistance payments are estimated to grow at a rate of 12%. The food stamp program, which was improved in 1969, is estimated to increase 132% in 1970, and by an additional 117% in 1971.

Retirement and social insurance.—These programs—which include social security, civil service retirement and disability, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance—are financed principally by employer contributions and employee payroll taxes deposited in trust funds. Outlays from these funds will reach an estimated $41.9 billion in 1971, an increase of $4.8 billion over 1970.

Cash benefits under the *social security program* (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) will rise by $3.1 billion in 1970 and by $3.8 billion in 1971. This increase reflects the normal growth of the system and the increase of 15% in benefit levels enacted December 1969 and effective January 1970. The benefit increase will add $1.7 billion to benefit payments for 26 million retired and disabled workers and their dependents in 1970, and $4.3 billion on a full-year basis in 1971.

INCOME SECURITY

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971[1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Retirement and social insurance:				
Old-age, survivors and disability insurance (trust funds):[2]				
Present programs	26,791	29,828	33,612	38,913
Proposed legislation[3]				−1,042
Unemployment insurance[4]	2,286	2,898	3,246	3,374
Civil service retirement and disability (trust fund)[2]	1,812	2,810	3,206	4,625
Railroad retirement (trust fund):[2]				
Present programs	1,498	1,636	1,712	1,750
Proposed legislation		44	104	104
Special benefits for disabled coal miners		20	150	160
Other[4]	−147	−130	−134	19
Public assistance:				
Grants to States for public assistance (maintenance assistance)	3,618	4,339	4,847	4,965
Family assistance, proposed legislation			500	600
Food and nutrition	587	958	1,580	1,574
Other	68	84	108	112
Social and individual services:				
Grants to States for public assistance (social services)[5]	343	497	531	531
Rehabilitation services and facilities	353	499	562	572
Aging	16	28	27	32
Juvenile delinquency	1	9	13	15
Research, demonstration and training	99	93	117	134
Other	74	220	204	160
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1	−1	−1	−1
Total	**37,399**	**43,832**	**50,384**	**56,595**
Expenditure account	38,041	43,828	50,380	56,591
Loan account	−641	4	4	4

[1] Compares with budget authority of $44,568 million for 1969 and $51,565 million for 1970.
[2] Entries net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions: 1969, $955 million; 1970, $1,020 million; 1971, $1,065 million.
[3] Offset by a shift of tax receipts to the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.
[4] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[5] Does not include $56 million in 1969 for child welfare services previously financed from maternal and child health.

In addition to the benefit increase, the Administration has proposed reforms to improve the equity of social security. They will become effective in fiscal year 1972 and include: liberalization of the "retirement test," so that older persons will be able to retain more of their earnings without reduction of their social security benefits; computation of the lifetime average earnings of men retiring at 62 on the same basis as now applies to women; and an increase in a widow's benefits from 82½% to the full 100% of the deceased worker's benefit.

To help finance the higher cost of social security benefits and the proposed reforms, it is recommended that the maximum taxable earnings base be increased from $7,800 to $9,000 effective January 1, 1971.

Legislation is also proposed to shift an additional 0.6% of the social security payroll tax from the retirement system to the hospital insurance fund, with a corresponding shift in budget authority, effective January 1, 1971.

Legislation was proposed in July of 1969 to extend *unemployment insurance* coverage to an additional 5.3 million workers, including many low-wage workers greatly in need of protection. Under this proposal, workers with marginal skills will be encouraged to undertake retraining to reduce their vulnerability to unemployment. Abuses that have permitted the payment of unwarranted benefits will also be

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Program indicator	Number of beneficiaries[1] (thousands)			Payments (millions of dollars)		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Social Security:						
Retired workers and their dependents	15,588	16,006	16,433	17,000	18,972	21,467
Disabled workers and their dependents	2,335	2,487	2,637	2,443	2,798	3,191
Survivors of deceased workers	5,963	6,237	6,485	6,415	7,076	7,949
Benefits to noninsured persons age 72 and over	676	603	539	318	308	290
Railroad Retirement:						
Retired workers and their dependents	550	555	556	920	954	989
Disabled workers and their dependents	97	95	93	190	197	195
Survivors of deceased workers	323	327	333	361	393	422
Supplemental annuities	51	69	85	37	51	64
Civil Service:						
Retired workers	443	467	491	1,439	1,679	1,929
Disabled workers	178	187	197	422	493	566
Survivors of deceased workers	271	285	300	330	382	438
Unemployment Insurance:						
Workers receiving compensation:						
Unemployed workers insured under State programs	895	1,153	1,238	2,063	2,620	2,952
Unemployed railroad workers	19	18	18	41	43	42
Unemployed Federal workers and ex-servicemen	51	71	71	125	185	200

[1] Average monthly or weekly data.
[2] Does not include payments under proposed legislation.

corrected. The economic stabilization effects of unemployment insurance will be increased by automatically extending benefits for up to 13 additional weeks during times of high unemployment. Finally, the financing of the system will be revised by increasing the taxable wage base to $6,000 over a period of 5 years. This change will increase revenues and make financing more equitable.

The *civil service retirement and disability program* is financed primarily by payroll deductions and matching agency contributions. Outlays will increase by approximately $400 million to $3.2 billion in 1971. This is due to normal growth in the number of retirees, higher benefits reflecting higher civil service salaries on which benefit levels are based, automatic cost-of-living increases, and recently enacted legislation that liberalizes the benefit formula.

Railroad retirement outlays will rise $138 million, principally reflecting the anticipated enactment of increased railroad retirement benefits in line with recent social security benefit increases.

The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of December 1969 will provide compensation through the social security system to miners disabled by "black lung" disease. Outlays of $150 million are estimated for this purpose in 1971.

Public assistance.—These programs provide benefits in the form of cash and food to ease the plight of the poor. They include maintenance payments under State public assistance programs and the food stamp and child nutrition programs.

The existing program of grants to States for public assistance partially reimburses States for maintenance payments to the poor who are either aged, blind, or disabled, or who are in families with dependent children. Total payments are estimated at $8.1 billion, a 15% increase over 1970. Of these payments, $4.8 billion, or 59% are financed by the Federal Government. Program growth stems mainly from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) caseload and payment increases, and from payments to operators of intermediate care facilities for aged recipients.

The Family Assistance Program, which largely replaces AFDC and significantly modifies the funding of the three adult public assistance categories, is proposed to take effect during 1971. The 1971 budget includes budget authority of $600 million and outlays of $500 million for its initiation. This is less than the projected first *full* year cost of $4.4 billion because: (1) enabling legislation needed by the States will be delayed in a number of cases; (2) several months will be required to build recipient participation rates up to high levels; (3) the new program will be effective for only part of 1971.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

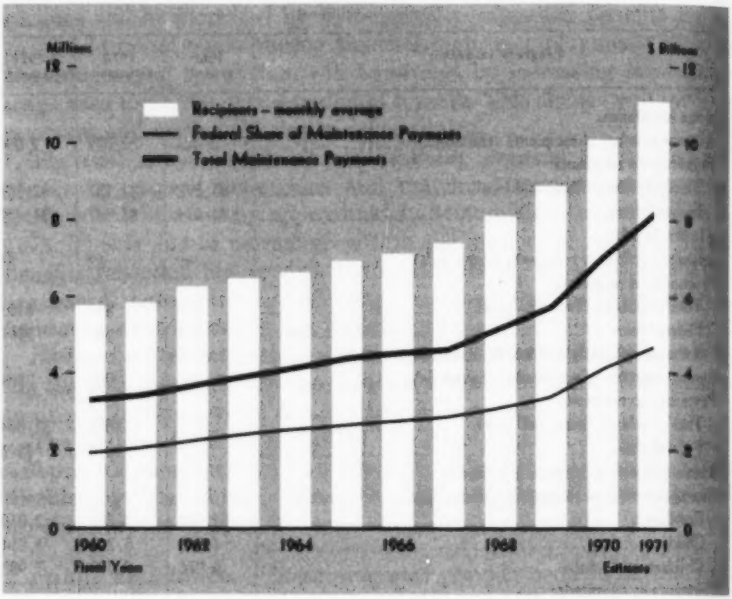
[Dollars in millions]

Program indicator	1969 actual [1]	1970 estimate [1]	1971 estimate [1]
Old age assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	2,023	2,072	2,094
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$1,772	$2,157	$2,309
Federal share	$1,174	$1,367	$1,457
Aid to the blind:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	80	82	83
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$88	$99	$103
Federal share	$52	$58	$61
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	710	802	864
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$713	$882	$1,004
Federal share	$427	$514	$576
Aid to families with dependent children:			
Average number of recipients (thousands):			
Families	1,522	1,786	2,010
Children	4,522	5,247	5,914
Children and adults	6,076	7,098	7,988
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$3,111	$3,871	$4,669
Federal share	$1,714	$2,131	$2,541
Emergency assistance:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	13	39	52
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$5	$22	$25
Federal share	$3	$11	$12
Total:			
Average number of recipients (thousands)	8,902	10,093	11,081
Payments to recipients:			
Total, Federal, State, and local	$5,689	$7,031	$8,110
Federal share	$3,370	$4,081	$4,647

[1] Includes Federal payments for intermediate care which will amount to $59 million in 1969, $195 million in 1970, and $235 million in 1971. Total Federal, State, and local payments will be $95 million in 1969, $330 million in 1970, and $402 million in 1971.

Another major avenue of income assistance to the poor is the food stamp program, which increases the food purchasing power of recipients. The Administration is dedicated to the elimination of malnutrition in the United States. Outlays for the food stamp program will be increased by $674 million in 1971 to finance further expansion and program modifications begun in 1969. It is estimated that 5.4 million persons will participate in the program by the end of 1970

Public Assistance Grants to States



and 7.5 million by the end of 1971. Enactment of legislation to amend the Food Stamp Act, proposed last year, would authorize the necessary appropriation increase and provide for additional program improvements.

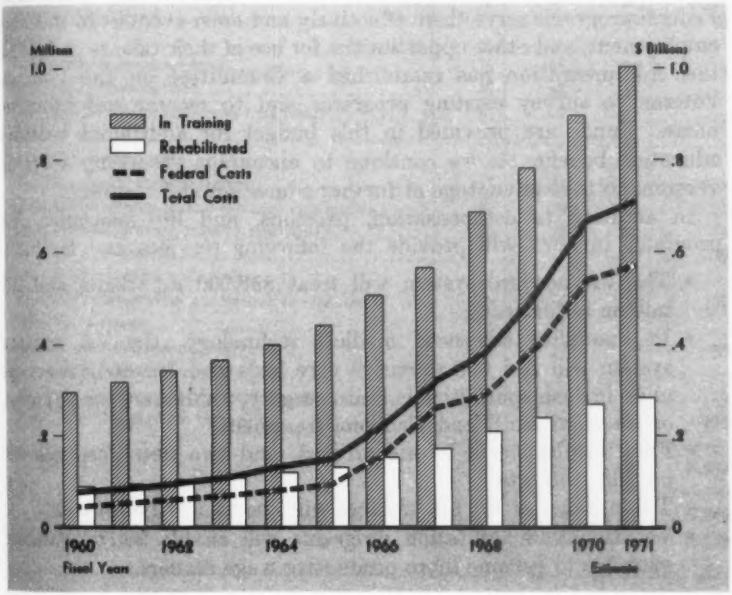
An increase of $12 million in outlays for child nutrition programs, combined with an increase of $89 million in the special feeding program discussed in the section on agriculture and rural development, will be used primarily to provide additional lunches for needy children in school. The budget proposes the termination of the special milk program as balanced and more comprehensive nutrition programs for children are expanded. This proposal would save $64 million in 1971 and $84 million when fully effective.

Social and individual services.—These programs provide a wide variety of services to persons who are poor, disabled, or in need of special types of assistance. In some cases, services directly support cash assistance programs. In others, such as disaster relief, they bear no direct relationship to such programs.

The largest of the service programs provides matching grants to States for social services for public assistance recipients. A limit on Federal matching of approximately 10% above 1970 outlays is being proposed. It is estimated that State welfare agencies will expend $531 million for these activities in 1971. The Administration will soon propose new legislation to improve the delivery of services to the poor in order to relate these programs more effectively to the Family Assistance Program. As the first step in this process, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has already regrouped most of its services administration into two new agencies—the Office of Child Development and the Community Services Administration.

Vocational rehabilitation grants to States will increase from $499 million in 1970 to $562 million in 1971 as a result of higher program levels anticipated by the States.

Vocational Rehabilitation



Research in social welfare will increase from $93 million to $117 million in 1971. A major effort will be made to study the effects of income security programs on work incentives, employability, and family structure. These efforts will provide needed information for the implementation of the Family Assistance Program.

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

Veterans programs aid millions of men and women who have served their country in military service. Educational and training programs offer the means to become productive citizens for those who have suffered disability or disruption of careers as a result of military service. Compensation or pensions are provided to service-disabled veterans, to families who have lost a breadwinner, or to those who are in need. The Veterans Administration (VA) provides hospitalization and associated medical care for the veteran. Of approximately 100 million veterans and dependents who are potential beneficiaries, about 39 million in 1971 will receive VA benefits in the form of insurance protection, education, training, home financing, hospitalization, compensation, or pensions. About 22 million of these beneficiaries will receive benefits based upon military service before 1950.

Program highlights.—The men and women returning from Vietnam are at the forefront of the Nation's concern. To assure that Federal programs serve them effectively and open avenues to training, employment, and other opportunities for use of their talents and skills, this Administration has established a Committee on the Vietnam Veteran to survey existing programs and to recommend improvements. Funds are provided in this budget for additional veterans education benefits, as we continue to encourage returning Vietnam veterans to take advantage of further education and training.

In addition to compensation, pensions, and life insurance, VA programs in 1971 will provide the following services and facilities:

- The VA hospital system will treat 880,000 inpatients and 2.8 million outpatients;
- In line with advanced medical technology, the VA medical system will add 600 intensive care beds and 75 medical service units in such specialties as brain surgery, pulmonary emphysema, organ transplant, and alcoholic treatment;
- Five hospitals will be modernized, and two new hospitals will be fully activated;
- The number of GI bill trainees will rise to 1,472,000; and
- Vocational rehabilitation programs will enable 25,000 disabled veterans to become more productive wage earners.

Budget highlights.—Total outlays for all programs will be $8.5 billion in 1971. Compared with 1970 outlays of $8.7 billion, this reflects higher outlays for education and training, compensation,

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Income security:				
Compensation and pensions:				
Service-connected compensation	2,658	2,937	3,066	3,070
Non-service-connected pensions	2,149	2,250	2,272	2,277
Other veterans benefits and services	72	78	82	82
Proposed legislation [2]			−106	−106
Insurance programs:				
National service life insurance trust fund	627	657	676	753
U.S. Government life insurance trust fund	76	80	78	42
All other insurance programs	−54	−53	−51	5
Education, training, and rehabilitation:				
Readjustment benefits	681	950	1,091	1,079
Other	20	26	27	27
Proposed legislation [3]		25	90	90
Housing:				
Loan guaranty revolving fund	125	106	−230	6
Direct loan revolving fund	40	63	50	
Other (HUD participation sales trust fund)	−63	−7	−11	
Proposed legislation [2]			−125	
Hospital and medical care:				
Medical care and hospital services	1,451	1,631	1,697	1,704
Construction of hospital and extended care facilities	48	79	58	67
Medical administration, research and other [4]	66	78	81	81
Proposed legislation [2]			−40	−40
Other veterans benefits and services:				
Veterans Administration administrative expenses	205	236	239	239
Other VA programs	1	1	*	
Non-VA veterans support programs	31	29	31	30
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−5	−5	−5
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−479	−493	−493
Total	**7,640**	**8,681**	**8,475**	**8,909**
Expenditure account	7,438	8,414	8,686	9,046
Loan account [5]	202	268	−211	−138

*Less than $0.5 million.
[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: Total, $7,695 million (NOA, $7,489 million; LA, $206 million).
1970: Total, $8,625 million (NOA, $8,426 million; LA, $199 million).
[2] Reflects proposed legislation in 1971 providing reductions of $106 million for elimination of outmoded or duplicative benefits, $40 million in medical care insurance reimbursements, and $125 million for increased sales of direct loans.
[3] Reflects proposed legislation to increase GI bill allowance.
[4] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.
[5] For greater detail, see table on p. 177.

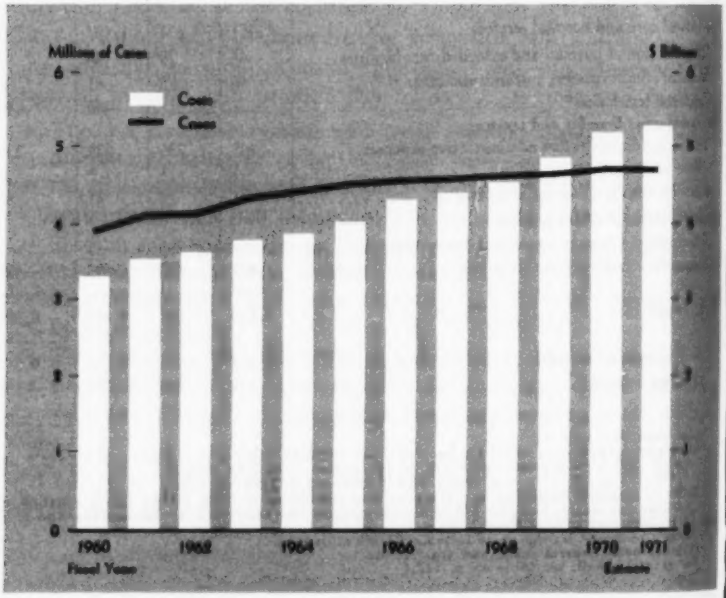
pensions, and medical care, more than offset by a decline in net lending resulting from the sale of VA loans to private investors. Approximately 70% of the total outlays provide income assistance in the form of compensation, pension, and life insurance payments.

In line with this Administration's conviction that the cost of needed program improvements should be financed wherever possible by discontinuing obsolete and wasteful programs, legislation is recommended to:

- Discontinue VA compensation payments for cases of arrested TB;
- Eliminate that portion of VA cash burial payments that duplicates similar payments by other Federal agencies;
- Discontinue the exclusion of railroad retirement benefits in computing certain VA pension payments; and
- Obtain reimbursement from private insurers for general hospital care given by VA hospitals to patients with non-service-connected ailments.

Income security.—Income security benefits are designed to provide financial help to veterans and their families, should the disability or death of a breadwinner impair the family's ability to earn a living.

Veterans Compensation and Pensions



Service-connected compensation.—Monthly compensation is paid to veterans for disability incurred or aggravated by military service. The amount depends on the severity of disability and average impairment of estimated earning power. Compensation also is paid to survivors of servicemen who died as a result of military service.

An estimated 49,000 Vietnam veterans or survivors are expected to be added to the compensation rolls in 1971. A decline in beneficiaries from prior conflicts will offset about half of this increase.

The following table shows the distribution of compensation payments and the effect of recent legislation liberalizing rates for dependents and indemnity compensation.

SERVICE-CONNECTED COMPENSATION

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Veterans:			
Disability 40% or less:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,610	1,628	1,586
Total payments (millions)	$811	$827	$807
Average annual payment	$503	$509	$509
Disability 50% to 100%:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	414	427	431
Total payments (millions)	$1,336	$1,533	$1,581
Average annual payment	$3,227	$3,590	$3,669
Survivors:			
Average number of cases (thousands)	371	378	383
Total payments (millions)	$536	$595	$636
Average annual payment	$1,444	$1,576	$1,660

Non-service-connected pensions.—Veterans may qualify for monthly pensions on the basis of financial need and total disability. Pensions are also paid to widows and surviving children if their income is below levels specified by law. Under legislation effective January 1, 1969, the pension schedule was revised to match payments more closely to the recipients' income needs. As a result, average pension payments in fiscal 1970 and 1971 will rise each year.

NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED PENSIONS

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Veterans:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,137	1,105	1,071
Total payments (millions)	$1,318	$1,344	$1,300
Average annual payment	$1,159	$1,216	$1,214
Survivors:			
Average number of beneficiaries (thousands)	1,099	1,152	1,201
Total payments (millions)	$849	$913	$971
Average annual payment	$773	$793	$808

Life insurance.—The Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense cooperate to provide Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to protect the families of men now serving in the Armed Forces. Life insurance policies are issued in standard amounts of up to $10,000 per serviceman. The insurance is jointly administered and underwritten by the Veterans Administration and 586 private insurance companies. Programs discussed in the national defense function finance the payment of claims in excess of mortality rates considered normal for civilian policyholders. Over 98% of all servicemen on active duty have taken insurance coverage under this program. Veterans can continue their coverage with the private companies after returning to civilian life.

The Veterans Administration operates insurance programs for veterans of prior conflicts. Trust fund financing covers the largest two programs, U.S. Government Life Insurance and National Service Life Insurance—primarily for veterans of World War I and World War II, respectively.

The following table shows the number of families protected under the major life insurance programs for veterans, the dollar amount of protection, and the gross volume of payments to policyholders and beneficiaries:

LIFE INSURANCE

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Veterans life insurance trust funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	4,721	4,615	4,508
Insurance in force (billions)	$30.6	$30.0	$29.3
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$930.4	$939.4	$971.4
Veterans life insurance revolving funds:			
Number of policies (thousands)	902	904	906
Insurance in force (billions)	$7.6	$7.6	$7.6
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$47.3	$55.4	$62.3
Servicemen's group life insurance: [1]			
Number of policies (thousands)	3,680	3,680	3,680
Insurance in force (billions)	$36.8	$36.8	$36.8
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries (millions)	$202.4	$154.0	$148.0

[1] Funded under the Department of Defense, in the national defense function.

Education, training, and rehabilitation.—The Government helps returning veterans readjust to civilian life by offering assistance for education, training, and vocational rehabilitation. An increase of $207 million in outlays for these programs in 1971, to $1,208 million, largely reflects the increased numbers of trainees and higher GI bill rates.

In 1971, 1,472,000 veterans will avail themselves of educational opportunities or on-the-job training, an increase of 147,000 over 1970.

At the same time, 67,600 survivors or dependents of those who died or were totally disabled as a result of military service will also receive educational assistance totaling $63 million in 1971 outlays. This latter group includes 21,000 wives and widows who first became eligible for educational assistance in 1969. In addition, programs for vocational rehabilitation, housing grants, and automobile allowances for certain disabled veterans will assist 28,700 veterans at a cost of $55 million.

The following table summarizes the activity in each of the major VA educational and training programs:

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Veterans education and training (GI bill):			
Higher education:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	529	755	839
Payments (millions)	$430	$617	$747
Below college level:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	396	570	633
Payments (millions)	$190	$277	$336
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	19	24	25
Payments (millions)	$30	$40	$43
Children of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	43	46	47
Payments (millions)	$40	$43	$48
Widows of deceased or totally disabled veterans:			
Number of trainees (thousands)	3	14	21
Payments (millions)	$1	$12	$23

Housing.—To assist veterans in purchasing homes, the Veterans Administration guarantees privately financed mortgages. In addition, in certain small towns and rural areas where mortgage credit is not generally available, the Veterans Administration makes direct loans to finance housing for eligible veterans. The number of loans guaranteed in 1971 is expected to be 222,000, and new direct loans are expected to be 11,500 in 1971.

Net lending for housing credit programs is expected to decline in 1971, reflecting the sale of loans to private investors. For the direct loan program, these asset sales are contingent upon legislation permitting the sale of loans at prevailing market prices.

CREDIT PROGRAMS—VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

[In millions of dollars]

Program	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Housing benefits:			
Direct housing loans:			
Approvals	(132)	(168)	(172)
Disbursements	143	166	150
Repayments	−96	−97	−224
Net lending	47	69	−74
Housing loan guarantee program and other:			
Disbursements	189	230	238
Repayments	−97	−101	−440
Net lending	92	129	−203
Other veterans benefits and services:			
Insurance policy loans:			
Disbursements	[1] 150	157	153
Repayments	86	[1] 87	88
Net lending	64	70	65
Total, net lending	**202**	**268**	**−211**

[1] Excludes investment of $67 million in FNMA securities converted to non-Federal securities in 1969 to be redeemed in 1970.

Hospital and medical care.—Providing high quality medical care for veterans will require outlays of $1.8 billion in 1971, an increase of $48 million over 1970 outlays for existing programs.

Medical care and hospital services.—Medical care is available to veterans in over 200 VA hospitals and clinics across the country. By law, all veterans with service-connected disabilities are assured of such care. To the extent that available facilities and staff are not fully utilized by these veterans, hospital care is provided for veterans with disabilities unrelated to service who are unable to pay for care in other hospitals. Patients with non-service-connected ailments occupy about 75% of total VA hospital beds. Many carry private health insurance. For the latter, legislation will be proposed to result in reimbursement to VA by private insurers to the same extent as they reimburse other providers of hospital care. In 1971, these reimbursements are estimated at $40 million.

390-000 O—70——12

A record 880,000 veterans will be treated as hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary patients at VA expense in 1971, an increase of 5,000 over 1970. On an average day, this represents 116,000 veterans receiving such care. In addition, an estimated 6.9 million medical and dental outpatient visits will be made to VA clinics, an increase of 480,000 visits over 1970, and another 1.3 million visits will be made to private physicians and dentists at Federal expense.

Improvements will continue to be made in the quality of medical care. The 1971 program includes: (1) complete activation of two new hospitals and continuing activation of a third; (2) a 10% increase in the number of medical personnel trained; (3) a significant expansion of medical research in the areas of greatest VA competence—neuropsychiatry, oral disease, and clinical pharmacology; (4) provision of additional specialized medical services—primarily specialized units for the intensive care of heart diseases, emphysema, severe kidney ailments, organ transplants, and the rehabilitation and treatment of alcoholics; (5) outpatient and dental treatment for increasing numbers of Vietnam veterans; (6) increased usage of drugs, supplies, and appliances; and (7) upgrading of medical equipment and facilities. These increases will make available to VA hospitals a greater range of medical specialties, strengthen affiliation with medical schools, and assist in attracting and holding topflight talent.

In addition to these improvements in quality, VA will continue to improve its matching of patients with the most appropriate and beneficial mode of care, accelerating the placement of hospital patients in nursing home, VA domiciliaries, and their own homes on an outpatient status. Besides enhancing patient welfare, these measures have the effect of shortening the length of hospitalization and keeping cost increases in VA hospitals to a minimum.

Construction of hospital and nursing home facilities.—The 1971 budget provides a rise in program obligations for VA medical facilities from $32 million in 1970 to $120 million in 1971. At the same time, the requirement for new budget authority diminishes from $69 million in 1970 to $59 million in 1971, reflecting the use in 1971 of funds carried over from prior years. The 1971 program will include the modernization of five hospitals, at a cost of $17.5 million. In addition, almost $13 million will be spent on expanding research and education and training space, $2.5 million on converting hospital to nursing home space, and $2 million for construction related to intensive care units.

VA HOSPITAL SERVICES

Program indicator	General hospitals				Psychiatric hospitals			
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Percent change, 1971 over 1970	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Percent change, 1971 over 1970
Number of patients treated (thousands)	660	662	665	0.4	116	118	120	1.3
Average daily patient load (thousands)	53.0	51.1	49.8	−2.5	38.9	36.1	33.0	−8.6
Estimated length of stay (days)	31.9	30.5	29.5	−3.3	183	161	139	−13.7
Average cost per day of care (dollars)	42.66	48.70	[1] 51.69	[1] 6.1	22.58	26.71	[1] 29.07	[1] 8.8
Cost per patient treated (dollars)	1,250	1,370	[1] 1,412	[1] 3.1	2,754	2,978	[1] 2,931	[1] −1.6
Total cost (millions of dollars)	822	907	[1] 939	[1] 3.5	320	351	[1] 350	[1] −.3

[1] Estimates based upon current pay rates.

Other veterans benefits and services.—The 1971 budget provides for continuing improvements in VA counseling and assistance while servicemen are still in the war zone, in military hospitals, and in separation centers. The budget will finance 71 Veterans Assistance Centers and other VA-supported contact activities, supplementing job counseling and employment activities funded by the Departments of Defense and Labor.

INTEREST

Interest costs, predominantly interest on the public debt, are expected to level off in 1971, following a rise of more than $2 billion in 1970.

INTEREST [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Interest on the public debt [2]	16,588	18,800	19,000	19,000
Interest on refunds of receipts	120	128	128	128
Interest on uninvested funds	7	11	13	13
Subtotal	16,715	18,939	19,141	19,141
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interest collected by Treasury:				
From other Government accounts	−640	−808	−1,041	−1,041
From the public	−285	−310	−301	−301
Total	**15,791**	**17,821**	**17,799**	**17,799**

[1] Excludes interest on debt issued by various agencies, which is included in the outlays of the function served.
[2] Includes interest paid on the public debt held by Government investment accounts.

The increase in outlays expected in 1970 for interest on the public debt over actual outlays in 1969 exceeds that of any previous year. It results mainly from the substantial rise throughout the past calendar year in interest rates payable on the debt. This rise was most significant for short-term securities, the sector of the market where the great bulk of Treasury refunding operations necessarily occurs. Market rates for the shortest term obligations are now almost 2 percentage points above those of a year ago. In addition, gross debt outstanding during 1970 will average at least $8 billion higher than in 1969, largely reflecting increased issues to trust funds.

The budget assumes that in 1971 a somewhat lower level of interest rates will result from a less inflationary economy. Even so, a further small increase in aggregate interest payments on the public debt is anticipated. Maturing obligations bearing particularly low rates will have to be refunded. More important, the substantial surplus receipts of trust funds must be invested in Government securities, adding to

the interest-bearing debt. Hence, even with a balanced unified budget and assumed lower interest rates, the total interest payable on the public debt in 1971 will be $0.2 billion higher than in 1970.

About $1.3 billion of the estimated outlays for interest in 1971 will be offset by collections of interest by the Treasury Department. These collections come mainly from interest on loans made to other Federal agencies to finance their lending and other business-type operations, and to a lesser extent from interest collected directly from the public, including interest on loans to foreign governments. Such collections are now expected to be $0.2 billion higher than in 1970, primarily because of increased borrowing by the Commodity Credit Corporation from the Treasury.

Of the estimated net interest outlays of $17.8 billion in 1971, about $4.3 billion will be paid to trust funds and other Government investment accounts on Government securities held by them. More than $3.3 billion of the interest paid on obligations held by the Federal Reserve banks will be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts through the deposit of excess earnings by such banks. Hence, the net impact on the 1971 budget of interest payments will be about $10.2 billion.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The main objectives of general government programs in 1971 will be to ensure that the United States has effective law enforcement, an orderly and fair judicial system, and efficient administration of governmental programs.

Program highlights.—Sustained emphasis is being placed on intergovernmental efforts to upgrade the Nation's law enforcement and judicial systems, through a balanced combination of new initiatives and expansion of existing programs.

The attack on the destructive drug and organized crime menaces in this country will be stepped up through cooperative efforts at the Federal, State, and local levels. A major new program aimed at more effective rehabilitation of convicted law violators will be initiated. Diligent efforts will be made to secure the civil rights of all our citizens. The administration of our fiscal and tax operations will be made more efficient and effective.

Budget highlights.—Budget outlays for 1971 for general government activities will total $4.1 billion, $465 million more than in 1970. Nearly $311 million of this increase is for law enforcement and crime prevention activities, and improvements in tax collection and administration.

Legislative and judicial functions.—Outlays for the legislative functions of Government will increase by $8 million in 1971 to $242 million.

Outlays for the judicial functions, including the Supreme Court and lower Federal courts, will rise by $5 million in 1971 to a total of $135 million. The additional funds are primarily for increased administrative costs due to higher salaries, juror fees, and other expenses that have been authorized by recent laws. The Federal Judicial Center, which was established in 1968 to improve the Federal judicial system, will continue to expand its training of court personnel, legal research, and development of more expeditious and effective court procedures.

Central fiscal operations.—Outlays for tax collection and administration in 1971 are estimated at $904 million, an increase of $55 million over 1970. With this amount, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will process 110 million tax returns and continue its programs to increase the already high levels of compliance with our tax laws. In addition, the demand for interpretations, rulings, and assistance

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

[In millions of dollars]

Program or agency	Outlays			Recommended budget authority for 1971 [1]
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	
Legislative functions	192	234	242	254
Judicial functions	110	130	135	135
Executive direction and management	31	41	45	45
Central fiscal operations:				
Treasury Department:				
Internal Revenue Service	746	848	904	913
Other [2]	283	333	360	355
Other agencies [2]	65	76	82	82
General property and records management:				
General Services Administration:				
Construction, sites, and planning	88	90	98	116
Operation, maintenance, and other [2]	480	542	533	527
Other agencies [2]	*	*	2	2
Central personnel management:				
Civil Service Commission: [3]				
Present program	79	85	96	96
Proposed legislation			3	4
Department of Labor and other [2]	68	81	85	110
Law enforcement and justice:				
Department of Justice [2]	508	735	975	1,117
Other agencies	26	37	53	55
National Capital Region:				
District of Columbia:				
Present program	154	228	227	105
Proposed legislation		7	63	76
Rapid transit	6	20	122	180
Other	1	2	2	2
Other general government:				
Territories and possessions	209	228	238	230
Treasury claims	62	156	66	67
Other [2]	−3	1	10	20
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions [2]	−92	−103	−108	−108
Proprietary receipts from the public	−146	−150	−147	−147
Total	**2,866**	**3,620**	**4,084**	**4,236**
Expenditure account	2,786	3,485	3,914	4,188
Loan account	80	134	171	48

*Less than $0.5 million.

[1] Compares with budget authority for 1969 and 1970, as follows:
1969: Total, $2,882 million (NOA, $2,807 million; LA, $75 million).
1970: Total, $3,683 million (NOA, $3,597 million; LA, $87 million).

[2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[3] Excludes payments to trust fund to arrest increase in unfunded liability to the retirement program (1969: $71 million; 1970: $73 million; 1971: $236 million).

to the public will increase significantly as a result of recent extensive revisions of the income tax law.

Data processing requirements of the Nation's fiscal operations will continue to expand with the population and economy. A new disbursing center will become fully operational in 1971. Funds are included in the 1971 budget for initial data processing equipment for new IRS service centers, which are expected to be ready to process tax returns in calendar year 1972.

The budget provides for production of 8.7 billion coins in 1971, compared with 7.5 billion in 1970, to supply the growing requirements of the economy.

The Bureau of Customs, again faced in 1971 with tremendous growth in persons and cargo arriving from abroad, must also develop methods to service efficiently the new "jumbo jets" and satellite terminals at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York. To meet these demands, the 1971 budget provides $127 million in outlays, up $11 million from 1970. These funds will also permit continuing the comprehensive review of Customs merchandise processing operations begun in 1970. This review is designed to develop procedures for computerizing of routine paperwork, streamlining the cargo processing system, and other improvements to help Customs inspectors and specialists perform their tasks more efficiently.

TREASURY PROGRAMS

[Outlays in millions]

Program indicator	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Collection of internal revenue and customs duties	$802.5	$902.0	$962.9
Number of returns processed by Internal Revenue (millions)	110.7	113.0	109.6
Number of returns examined and disposed of (millions)	2.5	2.2	2.4
Number of formal import entries filed (millions)	2.5	2.7	2.9
Number of persons arriving in United States (millions)	227.5	240.0	253.0
Administration of Government finances	$107.2	$114.4	$119.9
Number of savings-type securities issued (millions)	134.1	140.5	137.7
Number of savings-type securities retired (millions)	124.0	127.5	139.5
Number of checks issued (millions)	455.8	476.8	492.8
Manufacture and distribution of coins, currency, and other financial instruments	$19.6	$24.9	$24.6
Currency produced and shipped (millions of pieces)	2,431.4	2,663.8	2,700.8
Coins produced (millions of pieces)	7,018.0	7,500.0	8,700.0
Special law enforcement	$67.9	$106.4	$128.3
Number of investigations and cases completed (thousands)	140.3	168.7	175.7

General property and records management.—The 1971 budget provides for some relaxation of the restrictive policy of recent years toward the construction of public buildings. In the present inflationary environment it will still be necessary to limit construction starts to only the most urgently needed projects. Outlays by the General Services Administration for construction in 1970 will be $20 million less than originally planned, due largely to the President's directive to reduce new direct Federal construction contracts in 1970. In 1971, outlays will increase by $8 million to $98 million.

In selecting sites for proposed Federal facilities, consideration will be given to their capacity to reinforce Federal social programs, as well as their ability to meet the requirements of Federal agencies. Potential for providing job opportunities in areas of unemployment and accessibility to low-income employees will be major considerations in site selection.

Outlays for the operation, maintenance, repair, and improvement of Government-occupied space—mainly offices and warehouses—will increase by $25 million to $443 million in 1971.

Central personnel management.—This budget includes a special allowance of $1.4 billion for the estimated cost of civilian and military pay increases. Legislation is proposed to provide all employees under the statutory salary system with a pay increase in January 1971 to meet the objective of making Federal salary rates as comparable to private enterprise as is possible under the Administration's anti-inflationary policies. This includes, as part of the postal reform recommendation, the 1971 costs of the pay adjustments for Post Office personnel.

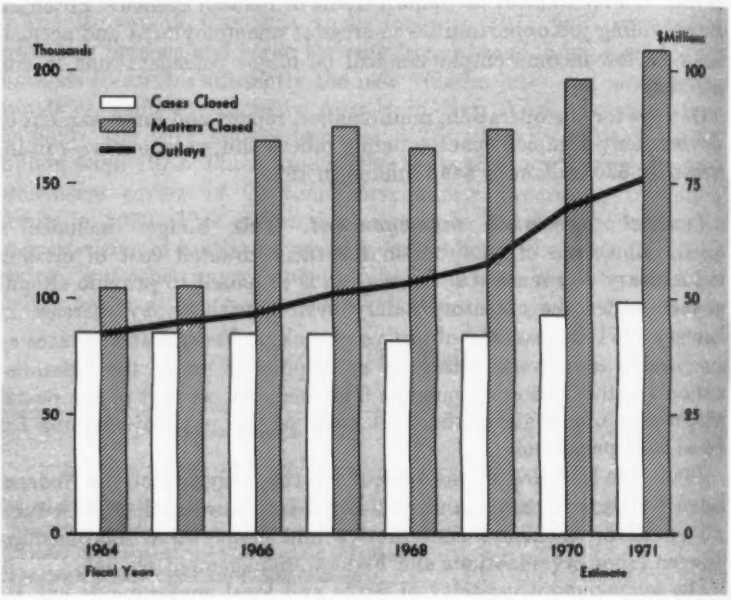
Funds are included in the budget for the activities of the Federal Labor Relations Council, and its Federal Impasse Panel. The Council will endeavor to insure constructive and cooperative relationships between labor organizations and Federal management officials.

The management capacity of State and local governments will be strengthened to help achieve the goals of the President's "New Federalism" program. About $3 million in outlays is provided to carry out the pending Intergovernmental Personnel Act. The proposed act would provide matching grants for improving State and local personnel systems and for the interchange of State, local, and Federal employees.

Law enforcement and justice.—Major new initiatives will be undertaken in the fight against crime, with particular emphasis in the

areas of narcotics, law enforcement assistance to States and local governments, and in programs for the correction and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. As a result, outlays for law enforcement and administration of justice programs will reach a total of $1.0 billion in 1971, an increase of $256 million over 1970, and an increase of $493 million over 1969. (A special analysis of all Federal programs that contribute to the reduction of crime can be found in the separate volume of the budget entitled "Special Analyses.")

Law Enforcement and Civil Justice



Note.—Data include both civil and criminal caseloads. A *matter* is any significant civil claim or criminal complaint made to prosecuting officials of the Department of Justice. A *case* is a civil suit or an indictment before a Federal court.

Law enforcement assistance.—Outlays for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in the Department of Justice will increase substantially from $178 million in 1970 to $368 million in 1971. These funds will provide for the development of comprehensive State plans to combat crime and grants for implementation of the plans. The program will also provide over 100,000 law enforcement officers the

opportunity to improve their abilities through college and university education, and will support an extensive research and development program to improve law enforcement systems and techniques. It is essential that the Congress enact the Administration's proposed legislation to authorize future appropriations for this nationwide effort to bring criminal activity under control.

Law enforcement training.—To maintain Federal investigations and law enforcement of the highest quality, $5 million in new budget authority will be sought in 1971 for initial construction and equipment for a consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The center will provide modern facilities for both basic and advanced law enforcement training for 13 Federal investigative and police agencies.

A new FBI facility will be completed in 1971 to provide training each year for over 3,000 State and local law enforcement personnel. The FBI also provides instruction in the field, and in 1971 expects to offer 8,974 training courses attended by 268,000 State and local officers. In addition, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs expects to provide training for over 22,000 State and local law enforcement officials in 1971.

Federal enforcement.—The strike force, a coordinated effort of all Federal law enforcement agencies, is being developed into a major weapon against organized crime. Strike forces will move against organized crime in 20 cities in 1971.

The Secret Service, confronted with the mounting toll of counterfeiting and forgery schemes throughout the Nation, expects to complete action on 103,000 such cases in 1971, an increase of 3 percent over 1970.

Because crimes and incidents victimizing foreign embassies and their personnel have shown a marked increase, legislation and funds were sought in 1970 to establish within the Secret Service an Executive Protective Service, which will, among other duties, protect foreign diplomatic missions. The 1971 budget includes $8 million in outlays for this important task.

This Administration has launched a concerted drive to combat the illegal use of narcotics and dangerous drugs in this country. The strengthened capabilities of the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will be the focal points of efforts to halt the rising rate of crimes involving narcotics and drugs. Intensified activity will be undertaken in antismuggling, drug-abuse prevention, and domestic law enforcement, including assistance to State and local governments. Outlays for these activities will rise to $42 million, an increase of $6 million over 1970 and $25 million over 1969.

Federal corrections.—The Attorney General has been directed to initiate a major new program aimed at effective rehabilitation of convicted law violators. This budget provides funds for the initial stages of the program, which will be centered in the Bureau of Prisons. Total outlays for the Federal prison system will increase from $81 million in 1970 to $100 million in 1971. Funds will provide for treatment of 1,100 inmate narcotics users, educational programs for 14,000 inmates, and increased technical assistance to State and local correctional systems. New budget authority of $27 million is provided for planning a new psychiatric research prison, and for planning and site acquisition of facilities for youth and female offenders and Federal metropolitan correctional centers at Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. Construction funds are also included for a correctional center in New York City.

Consumer protection.—To further a "Buyers' Bill of Rights," the Administration has proposed legislation that would provide more effective representation of consumer interests through the creation of an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, and an Assistant Attorney General for Consumer Protection in the Department of Justice. Additional information on consumer protection can be found in the sections on health, and agriculture and rural development.

Civil rights.—In 1971, the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies with significant civil rights responsibilities will spend an estimated $142 million, an increase of $38 million over 1970, in efforts to insure equal opportunity for all.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Justice will conduct vigorous programs to eliminate discriminatory employment practices. Strengthened efforts will be made against discrimination in Federal employment, financial assistance programs, and employment under Federal contracts. Under an Executive order that prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance has initiated the "Philadelphia Plan"—which seeks to assist nonwhites in entering the building trades by establishing goals for minority employment. Implementation of the Supreme Court's recent decision calling for immediate desegregation of public schools will require outlays of $29 million, an increase of $14 million above spending in 1970.

The increasing number of complaints of interference with civil rights, and the continuing need for adequate resources during situations of civil disorder, will require outlays of $22 million in 1971. The funds will be used primarily to conduct investigations and prosecute violators.

To strengthen the enforcement of fair housing laws, the Department of Justice is analyzing prevailing housing situations and accelerating litigation upon which to base a successful enforcement program. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, the agency with primary responsibility for implementing the fair housing laws, will more than double its outlays in 1971 for efforts to seek compliance through conciliation. Outlays of these two departments to assure fair housing practices will total $7 million in 1971, $4 million more than in 1970.

The 1971 budget will also permit the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department to augment its efforts to ease racial tensions by increasing from 35 to 50 the number of major urban centers served. In addition, a new regional office in Philadelphia will be established, and closer liaison and coordination with State civil rights organizations and activities will be sought. Progress will be continued in the enforcement of civil rights laws pertaining to voting, public accommodations, and public facilities.

National Capital region.—The 1971 budget proposes a new program to finance capital outlays of the District of Columbia. The major innovation is the recommendation that local public works be financed by the sale of local D.C. bonds rather than direct Treasury borrowing. This is in keeping with the objective of greater local autonomy for the District government. The capital financing proposal also includes Federal grants for construction of permanent facilities for the District's public higher education institutions—the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute.

Authorization for the annual payment to the District is proposed on a formula basis—equivalent to 30% of the District's own general fund revenues.

During 1971, construction will be well underway on the long-awaited 98-mile rapid rail transit system for the region. Federal payments to cover two-thirds of the net project cost for 1971 will be $180 million.

The fiscal and program needs of the city will be set forth in more detail in the separate District of Columbia budget.

Other general government.—A significant expansion in programs for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is included in the budget to improve educational and health levels, to provide improved water, power, sewage, and transportation facilities, and to generate economic development. Where feasible, the construction of facilities such as school buildings and roads is being carried out with designs and methods that use a maximum of local labor, providing income to the inhabitants of the territory and creating economic institutions which are needed in that developing economy. Outlays for these activities will total $61 million in 1971, an increase of $14 million over 1970.

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PART 5

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM BY AGENCY AND ACCOUNT

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)

This tabulation shows, for each appropriation and fund account, information on new obligational authority (NOA), loan authority (LA), expenditures (Exp.), and net lending (NL). Functional code numbers are shown for each account as a cross reference to tables 13 and 14 (pp. 558, 571) where the figures are summarized by functional classification. The NOA in this tabulation takes account of certain transfers between appropriations. Congressional action in the appropriation process occasionally is in the form of a limitation on the use of a trust fund or other fund, or an appropriation to liquidate contract authority. Such items, which do not involve NOA or LA, are included here in parentheses, but not added into the totals. NOA and LA items are current authorities except where otherwise indicated. Explanatory sentences relate primarily to NOA or LA, and usually to increases or decreases for 1971. Types of funds and the deduct entries at the end of each chapter of this table are explained in Part 6, pages 526 through 531.

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
SENATE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators 901	NOA	3,763	4,686	4,707	10	(For the Legislative Branch, explanations are shown only for those items for which supporting data was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.)
Reappropriation	NOA	458	▷ 11			
	Exp.	3,739				
Mileage of President of the Senate and of Senators 901	NOA	58	58	58	----------	
	Exp.	50				
Expense allowance of the Vice President and Majority and Minority Leaders 901	NOA	16	16	16	----------	
	Exp.	16				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	33,395	36,192	40,746	849	
			▷ 3,705			
	Exp.	31,230				
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate 901	NOA	364	374	415	2	
			▷ 39			
	Exp.	340				
Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the	NOA	30	49	----------	—49	
	Exp.	30				

Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate 901	NOA	364	374	415	2
			p 39		
	Exp.	340			
Payments to estates and widows of deceased Members of the Senate 901	NOA	30	49	----------	—49
	Exp.	30			
Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
Senate policy committees 901	NOA	507	473	523	3
			p 47		
	Exp.	338			
Automobiles and maintenance 901	NOA	51	51	55	----------
			p 4		
	Exp.	46			
Furniture 901	NOA	31	31	31	----------
	Exp.	33			
Inquiries and investigations 901	NOA	6,592	6,647	7,342	32
			p 663		
Reappropriation	NOA	371			
	Exp.	6,492			
Folding documents 901	NOA	46	46	51	----------
			p 5		
	Exp.	43			
Mail transportation 901	NOA	17	17	17	----------
	Exp.	21			
Miscellaneous items 901	NOA	4,529	5,709	6,189	387
			p 93		
	Exp.	4,599			
Postage stamps 901	NOA	109	120	120	----------
	Exp.	104			
Stationery (revolving fund) 901	NOA	316	378	378	----------
	Exp.	321			
Communications 901	NOA	15	15	----------	—15
	Exp.	11			

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SENATE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Senate restaurant fund.....901	Exp.	29				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	177				
Total Federal funds Senate..	NOA	50,668	59,429	60,648	1,219	
	Exp.	47,619	56,458	57,616	1,158	
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of Members...901	NOA	16,136	20,074	20,073	−1	
	Exp.	15,544				
Mileage of Members and expense allowance of the Speaker...901	NOA	200	180	185	5	
	Exp.	177				
Salaries, officers and employees 901	NOA	15,159	16,443 [D] 1,825	18,527	259	
	Exp.	14,681				
Members' clerk hire.....901	NOA	41,192	47,000 [D] 1,000	48,200	200	
	Exp.	41,079				

		Exp.	14,681			
Members' clerk hire	901	NOA	41,192	47,000 [D] 1,000	48,200	200
		Exp.	41,079			
Contingent expenses of the House:						
Furniture	901	NOA		240	307	67
Reappropriation		NOA	250			
		Exp.	1,760			
Miscellaneous items	901	NOA	7,993	4,960	5,575	615
Reappropriation		NOA	265			
		Exp.	7,173			
Government contributions	901	NOA		3,240 [D] 510	3,750	
		Exp.				
Reporting hearings	901	NOA	368	325	374	49
		Exp.	159			
Special and select committees	901	NOA	4,950	6,800 [A] 500	6,800	−500
Reappropriation		NOA	65			
		Exp.	4,848			
Telegraph and telephone	901	NOA	3,500	3,650	3,920	270
Reappropriation		NOA	1,677			
		Exp.	3,309			
Stationery (revolving fund)	901	NOA	1,315	1,308	1,308	
		Exp.	1,303			
Postage stamps	901	NOA	320	320	320	
		Exp.	296			
Revision of laws	901	NOA	31	38	38	
		Exp.	31			
Speaker's automobile	901	NOA	14	14 [D] 2	16	
		Exp.	14			

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Contingent expenses of the House—Con.						
Majority Leader's automobile 901	NOA	14	14	16	----------	
			D2			
	Exp.	14				
Minority Leader's automobile 901	NOA	14	14	16	----------	
			D2			
	Exp.	14				
New edition of the United States Code 901	NOA	----------	150	----------	−150	
	Exp.	55				
New edition of the District of Columbia code 901	NOA	75	----------	150	150	
	Exp.	54				
Payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress 901	NOA	90	85	----------	−85	
	Exp.	60				
Public enterprise funds:						
House of Representatives restaurant fund 901	Exp.	37				
Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	−42				
Intragovernmental funds:						

Recording studio revolving fund 901	Exp.	−42			
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements 901	Exp.	−2			
Total Federal funds House of Representatives.	NOA	93,628	108,696	109,575	879
	Exp.	90,564	103,261	104,096	835
JOINT ITEMS					
Federal Funds					
General and special funds:					
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 1969 901	NOA	400			
	Exp.	385			
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures 901	NOA	55	55 D 6	61	
	Exp.	39			
Joint Economic Committee 901	NOA	431	468 D 44	543	31
	Exp.	368			
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy 901	NOA	399	401 D 32	435	2
	Exp.	300			
Joint Committee on Printing 901	NOA	210	213 D 22	236	1
	Exp.	192			
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation 901	NOA	532	598 D 60	658	
	Exp.	496			
Joint Committee on Defense Production 901	NOA	108	108 D 11	119	
	Exp.	86			

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
JOINT ITEMS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Office of the Attending Physician 901	NOA	133	71	77	6	
	Exp.	62				
Capitol Police:						
General expenses 901	NOA	134	134	134	----------	
	Exp.	86				
Capitol Police Board 901	NOA	900	900	886	−14	
	Exp.	521				
Education of pages 901	NOA	113	112	112	----------	
	Exp.	113				
Official mail costs 901	NOA	9,473	10,161	12,066	1,905	
	Exp.	9,473				
Statement of appropriations 901	NOA	13	13	13	----------	
	Exp.	13				
Total Federal funds joint items.	NOA	12,901	13,409	15,340	1,931	
	Exp.	12,134	12,740	14,573	1,833	

Total Federal funds joint items.	NOA	12,901	13,409	15,340	1,931	
	Exp.	12,134	12,740	14,573	1,833	

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries 901	NOA	775	825 D 63	923	35	Increase covers funding of 4 additional positions and increased pay costs.
	Exp.	757	887	927	40	
Contingent expenses 901	NOA	50	50	50	----------	This item is for unforeseen expenses.
	Exp.	28	59	50	−9	
Capitol buildings 901	NOA	2,085	2,127 C 52 D 19	2,460	262	Increase results mainly from addition of 4 positions and from nonrecurring items of improved illumination, improved speech reinforcement system for House Chamber, electrical protection equipment, and improvements to TV-radio facilities, House wing.
	Exp.	1,892	2,315	2,439	124	
Extension of the Capitol 901	NOA	----------	2,275	----------	−2,275	
	Exp.	67	366	----------	−366	
Capitol grounds 901	NOA	792	874 C 24 D 4	882	−20	Decrease results from omission of 3 nonrecurring items.
	Exp.	784	927	883	−44	
Senate office buildings 901	NOA	3,053	3,310 C 85 D 61	3,852	396	Increase results mainly from nonrecurring items of plumbing renewals, replacement of exterior marble balusters, and emergency power facilities for elevators.
	Exp.	3,257	3,907	3,669	−238	
Extension of additional Senate office building site 901	NOA	----------	1,250	----------	−1,250	
	Exp.	----------	1,250	----------	−1,250	
Senate garage 901	NOA	69	77 C 3	80	----------	
	Exp.	67	81	80	−1	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
House office buildings.....901	NOA	5,146	5,479 c 150 D 6	6,165	530	Increase results from wage-board and classification act changes, addition of 4 positions, and nonrecurring items of renewal of terrace waterproofing, waterproofing interior of old House subway, emergency power facilities for lighting and elevators, and replacement of roof section.
	Exp	5,113	5,662	6,174	512	
Acquisition of property, construction, and equipment, additional House Office Building:						
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).....901	NOA	1,250	.....	.....	.....	
Liquidation of contract authority.		(527)	(107)	.....	(−107)	
	Exp.	1,631	880	370	−510	
Capitol Power Plant.....901	NOA	2,954	3,512 c 21	3,638	105	Increase mainly to cover higher electrical energy and fuel costs.
	Exp.	2,743	3,665	3,764	99	
Expansion of facilities, Capitol Power Plant (liquidation of contract authority).....901		.....	(300)	(50)	(−250)	
	Exp.	391	336	162	−174	
Additional office building for the United States Senate.....901	Exp.	9	6	.....	−6	
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate office building.901	Exp.	7	3	.....	−3	
Changes and improvements,	Exp.	3	5	.....	−5	

United States Senate.....901						
Furniture and furnishings, additional Senate office building.901	Exp.	7	3	.....	−3	
Changes and improvements, Capitol Power Plant.....901	Exp.	3	5	.....	−5	
Planning for restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.....901	Exp.	1	.....	.....	.....	
Structural and mechanical care, Library buildings and grounds 901	NOA	1,013	1,047 c 26	1,593	460	Increase due mainly to nonrecurring items of elevator improvements, emergency power facilities for elevators, reglazing and other repairs and improvements to windows, equipping bookstacks with shelving, and expanded facilities for data processing office.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	327	60			
	Exp.	1,352	1,817	1,894	77	
Furniture and furnishings, library buildings and grounds.....901	NOA	350	350	369	19	
	Exp.	286	456	369	−87	
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.....901	NOA	.....	2,800	15,610	12,810	Increase is to provide funds for commencement of building construction.
	Exp.	7	979	9,026	8,047	
Total Federal funds Architect of the Capitol.	NOA	17,864	24,550	35,622	11,072	
	Exp.	18,395	23,601	29,807	6,206	
BOTANIC GARDEN						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses.....901	NOA	588	600 c 18 D 6	673	49	Increase results from additional pay costs and 2 nonrecurring items of equipment.
	Exp.	610	634	674	40	
Total Federal funds Botanic Garden.	NOA	588	624	673	49	
	Exp.	610	634	674	40	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	17,615	19,061 c 38 D 1,284	22,520	2,137	Increase provides for additional activity in organization of the collections, reader and reference service, general administrative service, and automation development costs.
	Exp.	17,085	19,314	23,357	4,043	
Copyright Office: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	2,988	3,124 D 274	3,694	296	Increase provides for new positions to maintain adequate service in the Copyright Office, and to pay telephone service cost at new location in Crystal Mall, Arlington, Va.
	Exp.	2,872	3,142	3,906	764	
Legislative Reference Service: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	3,870	4,135 D 414	5,484	935	Increase provides for higher level of activity in research and analysis, and reference files and bibliographic services.
	Exp.	3,838	4,116	5,788	1,672	
Distribution of catalog cards: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	7,250	7,728 D 359	9,087	1,000	Increase provides for higher level of activities in supplying cards to other libraries, and for preparation and distribution of the "National Union Catalog." Costs are largely recovered from sales income.
	Exp.	6,925	7,771	9,011	1,240	
Books for the general collections.....608	NOA	665	750	800	50	Covers increases in the cost of book procurement.
	Exp.	676	763	800	37	
Books for the law library.....608	NOA	125	140	140	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	136	143	140	−3	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and	NOA	6,668	6,997 D 56	7,598	545	Increase provides for addition of braille titles and talking books for the blind and physically handicapped.

tions.....608	Exp.	676	763	800	37	
Books for the law library.....608	NOA	125	140	140	.....	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	136	143	140	−3	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	6,668	6,997	7,598	545	Increase provides for addition of braille titles and talking books for the blind and physically handicapped.
			[D] 56			
	Exp.	5,199	10,553	7,460	−3,093	
Organizing and microfilming the papers of the Presidents and other great Americans: Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	119	119	136	4	The program to arrange, index, and microfilm presidential papers in the Library's collection is to be extended to include the papers of other great Americans.
			[D] 13			
	Exp.	129	136	136	.....	
Preservation of motion pictures: Salaries and expenses.....608	Exp.	2	.....	.....	.....	(Activities previously carried out under this title have been transferred to Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.)
Collection and distribution of library materials (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	2,009	1,802	2,387	569	Provides additional excess foreign currencies to acquire and distribute foreign library material.
			[D] 16			
	Exp.	1,967	2,308	2,387	79	
Indexing and microfilming the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska...608	Exp.	5	5	.....	−5	(This special program is expected to be completed in 1970.)
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....608	NOA	6	6	6	.....	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	.....	20	20	.....	
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements.608	Exp.	872	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Library of Congress.	NOA	41,315	46,316	51,852	5,536	
	Exp.	39,706	48,271	53,005	4,734	
Trust Funds						
Gift and trust fund accounts, nonrevolving (permanent).....608	NOA	3,573	3,815	3,815	.....	Income from investments and other gifts and receipts is devoted to advancing work at the Library.
	Exp.	2,974	3,384	3,527	143	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Printing and binding.....901	NOA	31,000	30,300	32,000	1,700	Increase represents additional printing and binding requirements for Government agencies and offices.
	Exp.	22,230	36,959	35,000	−1,959	
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and expenses.910	NOA	8,178	9,650 c 158 D 337	13,005	2,860	Increase covers additional costs of sales functions, depository library distribution, distribution for other agencies and Congress, and cataloging.
	Exp.	8,151	10,284	13,055	2,771	
Selection of site and general plans and designs of buildings....910	NOA	.....	.....	3,934	3,934	Provides for acquisition of site and development of plans for a new location in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.
	Exp.	.....	.....	3,434	3,434	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Government Printing Office revolving fund.....910	NOA	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	To improve electrical system, air conditioning, and building structures as necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office.
	Exp.	−11,917	−11,133	−8,385	2,748	
Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	NOA	39,178	40,445	50,939	10,494	
	Exp.	18,464	36,110	43,104	6,994	
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Federal Funds						

Total Federal funds Government Printing Office.	NOA	39,178	40,445	50,939	10,494	
	Exp.	18,464	36,110	43,104	6,994	

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	59,612	62,986 A 499 D 5,142	74,750	6,123	Increase provides additional staff which will allow extended audit coverage.
	Exp.	58,997	68,024 A 499	74,293	5,770	
Total Federal funds General Accounting Office.	NOA	59,612	68,627	74,750	6,123	
	Exp.	58,997	68,523	74,293	5,770	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	315,754	362,096	399,399	37,303	
	Exp.	286,489	349,598	377,168	27,570	
Deduction for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....900	NOA	*−522*	*−450*	*−450*	.....	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	*−5,970*	*−5,506*	*−6,006*	*−500*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−2*	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	*−3,584*	*−3,673*	*−3,673*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	305,676	352,467	389,270	36,803	
	Exp.	276,411	339,969	367,039	27,070	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,573	3,815	3,815	----------	
	Exp.	2,974	3,384	3,527	143	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	*−2,013*	*−2,252*	*−2,252*	----------	
850	NOA / Exp.	*−22*	*−22*	*−22*	----------	
Total trust funds	NOA	1,538	1,541	1,541	----------	
	Exp.	939	1,110	1,253	143	
Intragovernmental transactions 900	NOA / Exp.	*−32*	*−20*	*−20*	----------	
Total Legislative Branch: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	307,182	353,988	390,791	36,803	
Total outlays	Exp.	277,318	341,059	368,272	27,213	

‡Totals for the Legislative Branch are distributed as follows:

	1970	1971

Total budget authority	NOA	307,182	353,988	390,791	36,803
Total outlays	Exp.	277,318	341,059	368,272	27,213

[Totals for the Legislative Branch are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	344,385	332,319	399,399	376,736
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	999	999	----------	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	575	543	----------	32
(D) Civilian pay	16,137	15,737	----------	400
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−9,629	−9,629	−10,129	−10,129
Total Federal funds	352,467	339,969	389,270	367,039
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,815	3,384	3,815	3,527
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,274	−2,274	−2,274	−2,274
Total trust funds	1,541	1,110	1,541	1,253
Intragovernmental transactions	−20	−20	−20	−20
Total Legislative Branch	353,988	341,059	390,791	368,272

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY						
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries 902	NOA	2,230	2,535 D 194	3,044	315	Increase provides for additional pay costs and additional personnel.
	Exp.	2,179	2,698	3,021	323	
Printing and binding Supreme Court reports 902	NOA	182	195	215	20	Estimate provides for increased cost of printing and binding opinions and reports of the Court.
	Exp.	159	192	215	23	
Miscellaneous expenses 902	NOA	140	164	249	85	Increase relates to additional workload requirements, rising costs, rental of passenger vehicles and the cost of a feasibility study for a computer application.
	Exp.	132	154	239	85	
Care of the building and grounds 902	NOA	361	388 C 20 D 2	462	52	Increase is for repair of an elevator and for improvement of lighting.
	Exp.	348	419	458	39	
Automobile for the Chief Justice 902	NOA	10	10	11	1	Estimate includes increased salary for a chauffeur and increased operating costs of the vehicle.
	Exp.	9	10	11	1	
Books for the Supreme Court 902	NOA	40	40	46	6	Estimate includes an increase in the cost of books and periodicals.
	Exp.	40	40	46	6	
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States	NOA	2,963	3,548	4,027	479	
	Exp.	2,867	3,513	3,990	477	
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS						
Federal Funds						

	Exp.	40	40	46	6	
Total Federal funds Supreme Court of the United States.	NOA	2,963	3,548	4,027	479	
	Exp.	2,867	3,513	3,990	477	
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	521	577 p 32	615	6	Estimate provides for increased pay costs.
	Exp.	507	600	615	15	
Total Federal funds Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.	NOA	521	609	615	6	
	Exp.	507	600	615	15	
CUSTOMS COURT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	1,713	1,870 p 128	2,309	311	Estimate provides for 15 additional positions, increased pay and travel, and reclassification of 6 court reporter positions.
	Exp.	1,719	1,982	2,290	308	
Total Federal funds Customs Court.	NOA	1,713	1,998	2,309	311	
	Exp.	1,719	1,982	2,290	308	
COURT OF CLAIMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....902	NOA	1,659	1,872 p 73	1,941	−4	Provisions have been made for increased pay costs offset by a reduced payment to Employees' Compensation Fund on account of death of a court employee.
	Exp.	1,642	1,915	1,941	26	
Total Federal funds Court of Claims.	NOA	1,659	1,945	1,941	−4	
	Exp.	1,642	1,915	1,941	26	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries of judges 902	NOA	18,743	22,765	22,975	210	The estimate provides for an anticipated increase in the number of senior judges.
	Exp.	18,182	22,725	22,960	235	
Salaries and expenses, U.S. magistrates 902	NOA	----------	A 560	560	----------	1970 supplemental provides for the initiation of a pilot project for using U.S. magistrates to assist district judges in handling workload.
	Exp.	----------	A 500	500 A 60	60	
Salaries of supporting personnel 902	NOA	45,912	47,957 A 145 D 4,670	54,302	1,530	1970 supplemental provides for additional cost of program. Increase provides for 32 additional deputy clerks for the Courts of Appeals, and reclassification of clerks of court and their chief deputies.
	Exp.	46,568	52,405 A 97	54,050 A 48	1,596	
Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel 902	NOA	4,000	3,150 A 1,150	4,300	----------	1970 supplemental is based on an increase in volume, and in cost per case, and for fees and expenses of counsel appointed by the Juvenile Court for the District of Columbia. 1971 estimate continues at same level, to provide for representation of criminal defendants who are financially unable to pay for an adequate defense.
	Exp.	4,028	3,450 A 850	4,000 A 300	----------	
Fees of jurors and commissioners 902	NOA	11,900	15,000 A 800	15,800	----------	1970 supplemental funds are to cover a projected deficiency in obligational authority for fees and allowances of jurors. 1971 estimate provides for fees of U.S. commissioners, fees of jury commissioners, and fees and allowances of jurors.
	Exp.	11,749	14,794 A 720	15,747 A 80	313	
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	NOA	6,850	7,000	8,273	648	1970 supplemental will [illegible]

	Exp.		^ 720	^ 80		missioners, and fees and allowances of jurors.
Travel and miscellaneous expenses 902	NOA	6,850	7,000 ^ 625	8,273	648	1970 supplemental will cover increased subsistence allowances and maintenance of court libraries. 1971 increase provides for additional personnel, increased pay costs, increases in travel allowances, printing of opinions, telephone services, and law-books.
	Exp.	6,885	6,980 ^ 500	8,090 ^ 125	735	
Administrative Office of the United States Courts 902	NOA	2,324	2,440 ^ 50 D 190	2,923	243	1970 supplemental covers increased subsistence allowances and the cost of establishing a division for U.S. magistrates. 1971 increase provides for 16 additional positions to perform duties in connection with the Federal Magistrates Act and other programs and the rental of a larger computer.
	Exp.	2,369	2,618 ^ 35	2,903 ^ 15	265	
Salaries of referees 902	NOA	4,992	6,203 D 15	6,232	14	1971 estimate provides for continuation of the program at the 1970 level.
	Exp.	4,781	6,208	6,230	22	
Expenses of referees 902	NOA	8,068	8,260 ^ 34 D 588	9,110	228	1970 supplemental will cover increased subsistence allowances. 1971 increase provides for rental of office space, furniture incident to the occupancy of new buildings, and other expenses of referees in bankruptcy.
	Exp.	8,100	8,803 ^ 30	9,080 ^ 4	251	
Total Federal funds courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.	NOA	102,789	121,602	124,475	2,873	
	Exp.	102,662	120,715	124,192	3,477	
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses 902	NOA	300	600	975	375	Increase provides for additional pay costs, and 2 additional professional positions. It includes additional funds for research, implementation of prior studies, and for innovation and systems development.
	Exp.	162	576	950	374	

^ Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS						
Trust Funds						
Judicial survivors' annuity fund (permanent, indefinite) 701	NOA	1,240	1,500	1,540	40	Pays annuities to dependents of deceased judges.
	Exp.	649	610	640	30	
Operation of the Legal Aid Agency for the District of Columbia (permanent, indefinite) 703	NOA	425	700	1,100	400	Funds advanced by the Government of the District of Columbia.
	Exp.	374	681	1,060	379	
Total Judiciary trust funds	NOA	1,665	2,200	2,640	440	
	Exp.	1,023	1,291	1,700	409	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	109,945	130,302	134,342	4,040	
	Exp.	109,559	129,301	133,978	4,677	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	−1				
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−1,633	−5,050	−4,130	920	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	108,311	125,252	130,212	4,960	
	Exp.	107,925	124,251	129,848	5,597	

	Exp.	107,925	124,251	129,848	5,597
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,665	2,200	2,640	440
	Exp.	1,023	1,291	1,700	409
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA / Exp.	*−425*	*−700*	*−1,100*	*−400*
Total trust funds	NOA	1,240	1,500	1,540	40
	Exp.	598	591	600	9
Total The Judiciary: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	109,551	126,752	131,752	5,000
Total outlays	Exp.	108,523	124,842	130,448	5,606

‡ Totals for The Judiciary are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	121,026	120,888	134,342	133,115
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	3,364	2,732	----------	632
(C) Wage-board supplemental	20	19	----------	1
(D) Civilian pay	5,892	5,662	----------	230
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5,050	−5,050	−4,130	−4,130
Total Federal funds	125,252	124,251	130,212	129,848
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,200	1,291	2,640	1,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−700	−700	−1,100	−1,100
Total trust funds	1,500	591	1,540	600
Total The Judiciary	126,752	124,842	131,752	130,448

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation of the President	NOA	195	250	250	----------	The President receives a salary of $200 thousand and an expense allowance of $50 thousand annually.
903	Exp.	195	250	250	----------	
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	3,229	3,630 [D] 310	8,550	4,610	This office provides the President with staff assistance and administrative services. The larger 1971 amount provides for direct funding of all White House Office staff, a considerable segment of which has previously been paid from other appropriations.
	Exp.	3,077	3,900	8,530	4,630	
Total the White House Office‡	NOA	3,229	3,940	8,550	4,610	
	Exp.	3,077	3,900	8,530	4,630	

‡Totals for the White House Office are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,630	3,600	8,550	8,520
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	310	300	----------	10
Total the White House Office	3,940	3,900	8,550	8,530

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Total the White House Office		3,940	3,900	8,550	8,530	

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Special projects 903	NOA	1,500	2,500	1,500	−1,000	The President uses this appropriation for staff assistance on special problems.
	Exp.	1,305	2,500	1,500	−1,000	

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 903	NOA	823	918 [D] 48	1,100	134	These funds provide for care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Residence.
	Exp.	904	966	1,100	134	
Total Executive Residence ‡	NOA	823	966	1,100	134	
	Exp.	904	966	1,100	134	

‡Totals for the Executive Residence are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	918	920	1,100	1,098
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	48	46	----------	2
Total the Executive Residence	966	966	1,100	1,100

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Special assistance to the President 903	NOA	----------	----------	700	700	These funds are to be used by the Vice President to carry out responsibilities assigned to him by the President and by various statutes.
	Exp.	----------	----------	630	630	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (—)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	10,050	11,650 D 491	13,290	1,149	The Bureau assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities. Increase provides for additional staff to meet growing workloads and for improved management information for the President and Executive Office units.
	Exp.	9,571	11,964	13,044	1,080	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 903	Exp.	103	138	----------	−138	
Total Bureau of the Budget‡	NOA	10,050	12,141	13,290	1,149	
	Exp.	9,674	12,102	13,044	942	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	11,650	11,634	13,290	13,021
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	491	468	----------	23
Total Bureau of the Budget	12,141	12,102	13,290	13,044

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Total Bureau of the Budget		12,141	12,102	13,290	13,044	

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	1,130	1,137 D 50	1,233	46	The Council advises the President on economic policies and programs.
	Exp.	1,074	1,207	1,229	22	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.903	Exp.	−55	61	.....	−61	
Total Council of Economic Advisers.‡	NOA	1,130	1,187	1,233	46	
	Exp.	1,020	1,268	1,229	−39	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,137	1,220	1,233	1,227
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	50	48	.....	2
Total Council of Economic Advisers	1,187	1,268	1,233	1,229

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	.....	A 300	700	400	Public Law 91-190 authorized the establishment of the Council. 1970 supplemental and 1971 estimate will provide the necessary financing.
	Exp.	.....	A 250	600 A 50	400	
Total Council on Environmental Quality.	NOA	.....	300	700	400	
	Exp.	.....	250	650	400	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	500	500 p 49	560	11	The Council advises and assists the President on policies, plans, and programs in aeronautical and space activities.
	Exp.	470	542	549	7	
Total National Aeronautics and Space Council.‡	NOA	500	549	560	11	
	Exp.	470	542	549	7	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	500	495	560	547
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	49	47	----------	2
Total National Aeronautics and Space Council	549	542	560	549

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING						

Council		549	542	500	500

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses	903	NOA	1,300	700 D 41	----------	−741
		Exp.	1,233	911	100	−811
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements	903	Exp.	316	80	----------	−80
Total National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.‡		NOA	1,300	741	----------	−741
		Exp.	1,549	991	100	−891

The statutory termination date of the Council is June 30, 1970.

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	700	952	----------	98
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	41	39	----------	2
Total National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development	741	991	----------	100

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	811	1,860	2,182	322	Increase reflects first full-year employment of all assigned positions and additional effort in contract research.
	Exp.	668	1,820	2,150	330	
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	4,950	5,000 D 290	5,405	115	This Office advises the President on nonmilitary Defense matters and natural disaster relief. Increase provides for additional staff.
	Exp.	4,901	5,450	5,450	.....	
Salaries and expenses, telecommunications.....903	NOA	2,167	1,795	3,300	1,505	Increase provides for more emphasis on policy formulation and radio frequency analysis.
	Exp.	1,657	2,450	3,200	750	
Defense mobilization functions of Federal agencies.....059	NOA	3,130	3,200	3,130	−70	Provides for emergency readiness activities of Federal agencies.
	Exp.	3,188	3,100	3,200	100	
State and local preparedness and research and development:						
(Defense-related activities) .059	Exp.	7	38	.....	−38	(Previously appropriated funds assisted States to develop programs for emergency management of their resources.)
(Executive direction and management).....903	Exp.	2	.....	.....	.....	
Total State and local preparedness and research	Exp.	9	38	.....	−38	

(Defense-related activities) 903 (Executive direction and management) 903	Exp.	2				for emergency management of their resources.)
Total State and local preparedness and research and development.	Exp.	9	38		−38	
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness. ‡	NOA	10,247	10,285	11,835	1,550	
	Exp.	9,754	11,038	11,850	812	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	9,995	10,788	11,835	11,810
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	290	250		40
Total Office of Emergency Preparedness	10,285	11,038	11,835	11,850

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA		120	300	180	Increase provides for full-year funding of the activities of the Office.
	Exp.		110	290	180	
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	1,800	1,958	2,175	217	Increase is for contract studies.
	Exp.	1,493	1,978	2,180	202	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	.....	1,000	500	−500	Estimate will enable the Council to complete its work.
	Exp.	.....	930	570	−360	
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON POSTAL ORGANIZATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	Exp.	54	1	.....	−1	(This Commission completed its work in June 1968.)
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	482	482 D 51	757	224	Increase provides for additional coordination and promotion of U.S. trade policies under existing trade agreements and under a new proposed trade act.
	Exp.	506	528	742	214	
Total Special Representa-	NOA	482	533	757	224	

Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	482	482	757	224	increase provides for additional coordination of U.S. trade policies under existing trade agreements and under a new proposed trade act.
			D 51			
	Exp.	506	528	742	214	
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.‡	NOA	482	533	757	224	
	Exp.	506	528	742	214	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds				
Enacted/transmitted	482	482	757	737
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	51	46	----------	5
Total Special Representative for Trade Negotiations	533	528	757	742

MISCELLANEOUS

Federal Funds

Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements:						
Interagency Committee on Civil Disorders.....903	Exp.	136	34	----------	−34	(The Committee completed its work in 1969.)
National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty.....903	Exp.	12	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission submitted its final report and was terminated in December 1967.)
National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.....903	Exp.	−97	108	----------	−108	(The Commission submitted its final report to the President in 1969.)
President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing..903	Exp.	45	23	----------	−23	(The cost of the Committee's activities has been assumed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
Advances and reimbursements—Continued						
President's Committee on Urban Housing 903	Exp.	123	17	----------	−17	(The Committee completed its work in 1969.)
Total miscellaneous	Exp.	219	182	----------	−182	
Total Executive Office of the President:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	32,066	38,330	45,632	7,302	
Total outlays	Exp.	30,889	39,356	45,364	6,008	

‡Totals for the Executive Office of the President are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	36,700	37,862	45,632	45,228
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	300	250	----------	50
(D) Civilian pay	1,330	1,244	----------	86
Total Executive Office of the President	38,330	39,356	45,632	45,364

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FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

ALASKA PROGRAMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Alaska mortgage indemnity grants 556	Exp.	−1,438				(In 1969, Alaska refunded grants not used to adjust mortgages on homes damaged by 1964 earthquake.)
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Appalachian regional development programs: 507						
Appropriation	NOA	172,600	106,500	119,500	13,000	Increase is primarily for demonstration health projects and supplemental grants.
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	175,000	175,000			
Permanent	NOA			175,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.	Exp.	163,643	(175,000) 252,830	(175,000) 278,080	25,250	
Public enterprise funds:						
Appalachian housing fund 507	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000		Program for 1971 anticipates approximately 40 "seed money" loans which will assist in providing over 3,000 dwelling units.
	Exp.	379	1,774	971	−803	
Total Appalachian regional development programs.	NOA	348,600	282,500	295,500	13,000	
	Exp.	164,022	254,604	279,051	24,447	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
DISASTER RELIEF						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Disaster relief 703	NOA	45,000	170,000	65,000	−105,000	Decrease anticipates a decline in activity from 1970, which was an unprecedented year for natural disasters.
	Exp.	20,406	145,000	115,000	−30,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA / Exp.	−6	----------	----------	----------	
Total disaster relief:						
Total budget authority	NOA	44,994	170,000	65,000	−105,000	
Total outlays	Exp.	20,400	145,000	115,000	−30,000	
EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Emergency fund for the President 903	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000	----------	Estimate will enable the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense.
	Exp.	152	865	950	85	

EXPANSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act.....059	Exp.	168,226	20,350	−89,162 [B]−67,616	−175,221	(Increased sale of commodities will more than offset programmatic expenditure. Proposed legislation will cancel interest due to Treasury.)
	NL	−2,267	−2,507	−600		
Total expansion of defense production.	Exp.	168,226	20,350	−156,778	−175,221	
	NL	−2,267	−2,507	−600		
Total outlays.....		165,959	17,843	−157,378	−175,221	
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Expenses of management improvement.....903	NOA	350	350	350	.....	Estimate will enable the President to improve the management, organization, and operation of the executive branch.
	Exp.	575	475	450	−25	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS [Z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Investment in Inter-American Development Bank.....152	NOA	505,880	300,000 [A] 205,880	.....	−505,880	Appropriations in 1970 cover final installments under existing legislation.
	Exp.	74,300	150,000	185,000	35,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS [1]—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Subscription to the International Development Association...152	NOA	160,000	160,000	160,000	.....	Funds will provide the last of 3 installments to the Association.
	Exp.	36,300	90,000	90,000	.....	
Asian Development Bank.....152	NOA	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	Funds will provide the last of 5 installments to ordinary capital. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the U.S. contribution to special funds of the bank.
			[a] 25,000	[a] 35,000		
	Exp.	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,000	
			[a] 6,000	[a] 10,000		
Provision for expanded multilateral assistance.....152	NOA	.....	.....	[a] 540,000	540,000	Legislation will be proposed to provide funds for expansion of U.S. multilateral development assistance.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[a] 40,000	40,000	
Total international financial institutions: ‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	685,880	710,880	755,000	44,120	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	120,600	256,000	335,000	79,000	

‡Totals for international financial institutions are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	480,000	250,000	180,000	285,000
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	205,880	.....	.....	.....
(B) Proposed legislation	25,000	6,000	575,000	50,000
Total international financial institutions	710,880	256,000	755,000	335,000

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE [2]

Total international financial institutions		710,880	256,000	755,000	335,000	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE [z]						
Military Assistance						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Military assistance.....057	NOA	**375,000**	**350,000**	**350,000**	.....	Budget authority maintained at 1970 level in accord with 2-year authorization.
	Exp.	610,629	465,000	420,000	−45,000	
Foreign military credit sales..057	NOA	**296,000**	[c] **275,000**	[r] **272,500**	**−2,500**	Reduced appropriation will finance a larger program through the use of private financing. A portion of this budget authority will guarantee such private financing.
	Exp.	17,500	91,000	215,000	124,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of foreign military sales fund.....057	Exp.	57,632	.....	29,000	29,000	(Increase in outlays reflects payment of obligations incurred prior to June 30, 1968, when new activity is terminated.)
Trust Funds						
Advances, foreign military sales (permanent, indefinite): 057						
Contract authority.....	NOA	**807,701**	**850,000**	**850,000**	.....	This program covers cash sales of defense articles and services to eligible developed countries and international organizations.
Liquidation of contract authority		(958,538)	(1,020,000)	(980,000)	(−40,000)	
	Exp.	1,061,857	970,000	955,000	−15,000	

[s] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[c] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation now pending in the Congress.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE[2]—Continued						
Military Assistance—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	671,000	625,000	622,500	−2,500	
	Exp.	685,761	556,000	664,000	108,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA	*−346*	*−10,700*	*−35,500*	*−24,800*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	----------	*−300*	*−3,500*	*−3,200*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	670,654	614,000	583,500	−30,500	
	Exp.	685,415	545,000	625,000	80,000	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	807,701	850,000	850,000	----------	
	Exp.	1,061,857	970,000	955,000	−15,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 057	NOA	*−958,538*	*−1,020,000*	*−980,000*	*40,000*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	−150,837	−170,000	−130,000	40,000	
	Exp.	103,319	−50,000	−25,000	25,000	
Total military assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	519,817	444,000	453,500	9,500	
Total outlays	Exp.	788,734	495,000	600,000	105,000	
Economic Assistance						

Total budget authority	NOA	519,817	444,000	453,500	9,500	
Total outlays	Exp.	788,734	495,000	600,000	105,000	
Economic Assistance						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and other programs:						
Technical cooperation and development grants 152	NOA	166,851	166,750	183,500	16,750	Increase reflects greater emphasis on innovative projects to overcome technological bottlenecks to development.
	Exp.	196,276	176,341	178,959	2,618	
American schools and hospitals abroad 152	NOA	14,600	26,050	8,895	−17,155	Decrease reflects reduced requirements for support of several American-sponsored institutions.
	Exp.	15,539	18,300	16,100	−2,200	
Surveys of investment opportunities 152	Exp.	140	200	----------	−200	(The program is transferred to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in 1971.)
International organizations, grants 152	NOA	126,000	105,000	122,620	17,620	Provides a larger contribution to the U.N. development program, reflecting increased emphasis on multilateral aid channels.
	Exp.	171,121	115,310	110,498	−4,812	
Indus Basin development: 152						
Loans	NOA	12,000	----------	7,960	7,960	Represents a portion of $51 million in loans previously authorized for Indus Basin development.
	Exp.	10,339	2,461	6,000	3,539	
Grants	NOA	----------	7,530	5,850	−1,680	Represents a portion of total U.S. grant commitment for Indus Basin development.
	Exp.	----------	6,000	5,500	−500	
Supporting assistance 152	NOA	354,721	395,000	[x] 514,600	119,600	Increase provides for higher requirements in Vietnam commercial import program.
	Exp.	473,768	461,319	513,084	51,765	
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (Arab refugees) 152	NOA	----------	1,000	1,000	----------	Estimate provides for technical and vocational training of Arab refugees.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,800	1,800	
Prototype desalting plant 152	NOA	----------	20,000	----------	−20,000	1970 funds provide for a desalting plant in Israel.
Contingency fund 152	NOA	6,800	12,500	15,000	2,500	Provides flexibility to meet emergencies and opportunities in the national interest.
	Exp.	28,195	35,238	27,422	−7,816	

[x] Includes $100,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE [z]—Continued						
Economic Assistance—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Grants and other programs—Continued						
Alliance for Progress:						
Technical cooperation and development grants.....152	NOA	81,500	81,500	90,750	9,250	Increase provides new efforts in trade promotion, development of capital markets, science and technology, and strengthening inter-American institutions.
	Exp.	73,257	86,654	89,572	2,918	
Social progress trust fund.152	Exp.	71,930	68,000	.....	−68,000	(This program, for which the Inter-American Development Bank is responsible, terminates in 1970.)
Administrative expenses:						
Agency for International Development.....152	NOA	57,921	51,000	51,125	125	Increased pay costs in 1971 are largely offset by reduced numbers of employees.
	Exp.	57,577	55,650	59,000	3,350	
State.....152	NOA	3,575	3,700	4,200	500	Increase is for higher pay costs.
	Exp.	2,940	3,780	3,900	120	
Total grants and other programs.	NOA	823,968	870,030	1,005,500	135,470	
	Exp.	1,101,083	1,029,253	1,011,835	−17,418	
Public enterprise funds:						
Loans and guaranty funds:						
Alliance for Progress:						

Public enterprise funds:						
Loans and guaranty funds:						
Alliance for Progress—Development loans 152	NOA	249,294	255,000	337,500	82,500	Increased funding will support initiatives in the President's new program for Latin America.
	Exp.	300,258	283,893	276,880	−7,013	
Development loans—revolving fund 152	NOA	300,000	300,000	570,000	270,000	Increased funding provides for important development needs in South Asia, with smaller increases for countries in East Asia and Africa. Part of the increase finances population activities.
	Exp.	547,169	477,005	443,756	−33,249	
Development loan fund (liquidation account) 152	Exp.	−7,344	−18,816	−16,425	2,391	(Represents liquidation of loans made prior to 1962.)
Foreign investment guaranty fund 152	Exp.	−9,411	−11,528	1,620	13,148	(The Foreign Investment Guaranty programs are transferred to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in 1971, except for housing guaranties.)
Total loans and guaranty funds.	NOA	549,294	555,000	907,500	352,500	
	Exp.	830,672	730,554	705,831	−24,723	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advance acquisition of property—revolving fund 152	Exp.	−207	31	220	189	(Expenses are expected to exceed revenues in 1971.)
Office of the Inspector General of Foreign Assistance 152	Exp.	−3	11	14	3	(Transfers from other appropriations finance continued review of foreign assistance activities.)
Advances and reimbursements 152	Exp.	−2,165	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Technical assistance (permanent, indefinite) 152	NOA	1,803	1,800	1,800	----------	Advances by foreign governments are used for procurement activities in the United States related to assistance programs.
	Exp.	1,393	1,600	1,700	100	

[2] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE[2]—Continued						
Economic Assistance—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,373,262	1,425,030	1,913,000	487,970	
	Exp.	1,929,380	1,759,849	1,717,900	−41,949	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−113,470*	*−45,232*	*−63,963*	*−18,731*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−34,542*	*−14,418*	*−13,837*	*581*	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,225,250	1,365,380	1,835,200	469,820	
	Exp.	1,781,368	1,700,199	1,640,100	−60,099	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,803	1,800	1,800	----------	
	Exp.	1,393	1,600	1,700	100	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−1,803*	*−1,800*	*−1,800*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	Exp.	−410	−200	−100	100	
Total economic assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,225,250	1,365,380	1,835,200	469,820	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,780,958	1,699,999	1,640,000	−59,999	
Private Investment Assistance						
Federal Funds						

Total budget authority	NOA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,780,958	1,699,999	1,640,000	−59,999	
Private Investment Assistance						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Overseas Private Investment Corporation 152	NOA	----------	37,500	37,500	----------	The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) will be created in 1970, and begin operations at the beginning of 1971. OPIC will take over from AID the Surveys of Investment Opportunities and all activities of the Foreign Investment Guaranty programs, except housing guaranties.
	Exp.	----------	----------	−15,800	−15,800	
Summary (Foreign Assistance)						
Federal Funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,044,262	2,087,530	2,573,000	485,470	
	Exp.	2,615,141	2,315,849	2,366,100	50,251	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA / Exp.	*−346*	*−10,700*	*−35,500*	*−24,800*	
150	NOA / Exp.	*−113,470*	*−45,232*	*−63,963*	*−18,731*	
850	NOA / Exp.	*−34,542*	*−14,718*	*−17,337*	*−2,619*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,895,904	2,016,880	2,456,200	439,320	
	Exp.	2,466,783	2,245,199	2,249,300	4,101	

[2] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE [z]—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**809,504**	**851,800**	**851,800**	----------	
	Exp.	1,063,250	971,600	956,700	−14,900	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−958,538*	*−1,020,000*	*−980,000*	*40,000*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−1,803*	*−1,800*	*−1,800*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	**−150,837**	**−170,000**	**−130,000**	**40,000**	
	Exp.	102,909	−50,200	−25,100	25,100	
Total foreign assistance:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**1,745,067**	**1,846,880**	**2,326,200**	**479,320**	
Total outlays	Exp.	2,569,692	2,194,999	2,224,200	29,201	

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY [z]

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY [z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Economic opportunity program:						
(Concentrated community development) 551	NOA	**696,385**	**770,500**	**868,700**	**98,200**	Provides primarily for expanded experimentation and pilot programs in health services delivery, family planning, early childhood development, and neighborhood-based economic development; and for increased activity by State economic opportunity offices.
	Exp.	667,036	652,281	710,140	57,859	
(Elementary and secondary education) 601	NOA	**365,923**	**392,700**	**408,000**	**15,300**	Reduction in program level is offset by increases for day care and Head Start experimentation.
	Exp.	368,200	370,000	382,000	12,000	
(Manpower training) 604	NOA	**882,346**	**778,300**	**802,000**	**−598,300**	Provides, together with Department of Labor funds, for on-the-job training of the disadvantaged (JOBS), continuation of the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), and the new Public Service Careers (PSC) program. Proposed legislation will transfer the financing of all comprehensive work and training programs, except Job Corps, to the Department of Labor. Job Corps will be transferred in 1972.
				[a] −622,000		
	Exp.	776,831	811,000	881,000	−619,300	
				[a] −689,300		
Total economic opportunity program.	NOA	**1,944,654**	**1,941,500**	**1,456,700**	**−484,800**	
	Exp.	1,812,067	1,833,281	1,283,840	−549,441	
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic opportunity loan fund 551	LA	**3,000**	**6,500**	**1,500**	**−5,000**	Provides for continuation of individual and cooperative loan programs in rural areas.
	Exp.	3,295	3,774	4,015	−5,859	
	NL	−2,099	3,945	−2,155		
Trust Funds						
Gifts and contributions (permanent) 551	NOA	**10**	**10**	**10**	----------	These funds are used to help support antipoverty activities.
	Exp.	6	8	10	2	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY z—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,944,654	1,941,500	1,456,700	−489,800	
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500		
	Exp.	1,815,362	1,837,055	1,287,855	−555,300	
	NL	−2,099	3,945	−2,155		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 550	NOA, Exp.	*−220*	*−334*	*−304*	*30*	
850	NOA, Exp.	*−147*	*−150*	*−150*	----------	
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,944,287	1,941,016	1,456,246	−489,770	
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500		
	Exp.	1,814,995	1,836,571	1,287,401	−555,270	
	NL	−2,099	3,945	−2,155		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	10	10	10	--------	
	Exp.	6	8	10	2	
Total Office of Economic Opportunity.‡	NOA	1,944,297	1,941,026	1,456,256	−489,770	
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500		
Total budget authority		1,947,297	1,947,526	1,457,756	−489,770	

Total Office of Economic Opportunity.‡	NOA	1,944,297	1,941,026	1,456,256	−489,770
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500	
Total budget authority		1,947,297	1,947,526	1,457,756	−489,770
	Exp.	1,815,001	1,836,579	1,287,411	−555,268
	NL	−2,099	3,945	−2,155	
Total outlays		1,812,902	1,840,524	1,285,256	−555,268

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,941,500	6,500	1,837,055	3,945	2,078,700	1,500	1,977,155	−2,155
Separate transmittal:								
(s) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	−622,000	----------	−689,300	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−484	----------	−484	----------	−454	----------	−454	----------
Total Federal funds	1,941,016	6,500	1,836,571	3,945	1,456,246	1,500	1,287,401	−2,155
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	10	----------	8	----------	10	----------	10	----------
Total Office of Economic Opportunity	1,941,026	6,500	1,836,579	3,945	1,456,256	1,500	1,287,411	−2,155

PEACE CORPS [z]

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 152	NOA	101,951	98,450	[r] 98,800	350	Funds provide for 7,000 new trainees, new initiatives including volunteers with dependents, and blue collar recruiting.
	Exp.	104,433	101,600	99,600	−2,000	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 152	NOA	326	482	517	35	Contributions are mainly for School Partnership program.
	Exp.	393	513	535	22	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
PEACE CORPS [z]—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	101,951	98,450	98,800	350	
	Exp.	104,433	101,600	99,600	−2,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−48	−39	−39		
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	101,903	98,411	98,761	350	
	Exp.	104,385	101,561	99,561	−2,000	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	326	482	517	35	
	Exp.	393	513	535	22	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−77	−130	−130		
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	249	352	387	35	
	Exp.	316	383	405	22	
Total Peace Corps:						
Total budget authority	NOA	102,152	98,763	99,148	385	
Total outlays	Exp.	104,701	101,944	99,966	−1,978	
PHILIPPINE EDUCATION PROGRAM						

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION PROGRAM						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Philippine education program	153	Exp.	6,531	951	1,886	935	(Funds from Philippine war damage claims are expected to be completely expended in 1971.)
PUBLIC WORKS ACCELERATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Public works acceleration	507	Exp.	2,048	4,218	----------	−4,218	(Projects approved prior to July 1, 1964, have been completed.)
SOUTHEAST HURRICANE DISASTER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Southeast hurricane disaster	506	Exp.	654	300	----------	−300	(Authority expired Jan. 1, 1967.)
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)		NOA	5,171,697	5,292,210	5,245,350	−51,860	
		LA	3,000	6,500	1,500		
		Exp.	5,016,712	4,937,267	4,329,114	−612,346	
		NL	−4,366	1,438	−2,755		

[2] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....057	NOA	−346	−10,700	−35,500	−24,800	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	−113,518	−45,271	−64,002	−18,731	
	Exp.					
550	NOA	−220	−334	−304	30	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−34,695	−14,868	−17,487	−2,619	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	5,022,918	5,221,037	5,128,057	−97,980	
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500		
	Exp.	4,867,933	4,866,094	4,211,821	−658,466	
	NL	−4,366	1,438	−2,755		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	809,840	852,292	852,327	35	
	Exp.	1,063,649	972,121	957,245	−14,876	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....057	NOA	−958,538	−1,020,000	−980,000	40,000	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	−1,880	−1,930	−1,930	.....	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds.....	NOA	−150,578	−169,638	−129,603	40,035	
	Exp.	103,231	−49,809	−24,685	25,124	

Total trust funds	NOA	−150,578	−169,638	−129,603	40,035
	Exp.	103,231	−49,809	−24,685	25,124
Total funds appropriated to the President.‡	NOA	4,872,340	5,051,399	4,998,454	−57,945
	LA	3,000	6,500	1,500	
Total budget authority		4,875,340	5,057,899	4,999,954	−57,945
	Exp.	4,971,164	4,816,285	4,187,136	−633,342
	NL	−4,366	1,438	−2,755	
Total outlays		4,966,798	4,817,723	4,184,381	−633,342

‡Totals for funds appropriated to the President are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	5,061,330	6,500	4,931,267	1,438	5,292,350	1,500	5,036,030	−2,755
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	205,880	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	25,000	---------	6,000	---------	−47,000	---------	−706,916	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−71,173	---------	−71,173	---------	−117,293	---------	−117,293	---------
Total Federal funds	5,221,037	6,500	4,866,094	1,438	5,128,057	1,500	4,211,821	−2,755
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	852,292	---------	972,121	---------	852,327	---------	957,245	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,021,930	---------	−1,021,930	---------	−981,930	---------	−981,930	---------
Total trust funds	−169,638	---------	−49,809	---------	−129,603	---------	−24,685	---------
Total funds appropriated to the President	5,051,399	6,500	4,816,285	1,438	4,998,454	1,500	4,187,136	−2,755

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 355	NOA	216,878	222,585	240,201	1,955	Provides for additional research on pollution, remote sensing, and plant pests; and for expansion of plant and animal disease and pest control programs and pesticide registration.
Permanent (special fund)	NOA	15,000	15,000	15,000		
			[c] 1,120			
			[b] 12,541			
Reappropriation	NOA	2,000	2,000			
	Exp.	243,939	246,640	252,751	6,111	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 355	NOA	4,500	5,000	5,000	----------	Excess foreign currencies support agricultural research in underdeveloped countries.
	Exp.	7,053	7,810	7,577	−233	
Construction of facilities 355	Exp.	7	----------	----------	----------	(Program terminated in 1970.)
Animal quarantine station (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 355	NOA	----------	427	----------	−427	Represents receipts from sale of animal quarantine station at Clifton, N.J.
	Exp.	6	100	327	227	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center 355	Exp.	−170	----------	----------	----------	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, central facilities and services amounting to $5.2 million.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Research Service.	NOA	238,378	258,673	260,201	1,528	
	Exp.	250,835	254,550	260,655	6,105	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 355	NOA	1,336	1,072	1,059	−13	Certain services are financed by fees and contributions from business organizations, States, and others.
	Exp.	1,161	1,370	1,145	−225	
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE						

Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent) 355	NOA	1,336	1,612	1,695	83	ness organizations, States, and others.
	Exp.	1,161	1,370	1,145	−225	
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payments and expenses 355	NOA	58,911	62,510 [D] 138	72,535	9,887	Increase will expand payments to State agricultural experiment stations, schools of cooperative forestry, and other eligible institutions to strengthen research in support of improved human and community resource development programs.
	Exp.	59,808	62,115	73,154	11,039	
Total Federal funds Cooperative State Research Service.	NOA	58,911	62,648	72,535	9,887	
	Exp.	59,808	62,115	73,154	11,039	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	3	3	3	.....	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	3	3	3	.....	
EXTENSION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Cooperative extension work, payments and expenses 355	NOA	97,279	131,484 [D] 250	171,651	39,917	Increase provides primarily for expansion of assistance to low-income families, including nutrition education, and extension services for rural development activities.
	Exp.	97,273	129,949	170,717	40,768	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 355	Exp.	−58	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Extension Service.	NOA	97,279	131,734	171,651	39,917	
	Exp.	97,215	129,949	170,717	40,768	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	1,414	1,500 D 131	1,666	35	Provides additional assistance to help expand benefits of cooperative marketing and purchasing to all income groups.
	Exp.	1,395	1,615	1,634	19	
Total Federal funds Farmer Cooperative Service.	NOA	1,414	1,631	1,666	35	
	Exp.	1,395	1,615	1,634	19	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	21	48	87	39	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	17	55	84	29	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Conservation operations.....354	NOA	118,786	118,728 D 9,450	128,435	257	Increase provides for replacement and repair of equipment at plant material centers.
	Exp.	117,340	126,793	129,972	3,179	
River basin surveys and investigations.....401	NOA	9,064	8,163 D 652	9,043	228	Increase provides for initiation of work on new surveys.
	Exp.	8,770	9,121	9,031	−90	
Watershed planning.....401	NOA	6,414	6,207 D 491	5,434	−1,264	Decrease is associated with reduced level of project planning.

Watershed planning 401	NOA	6,414	6,207 D 491	5,434	−1,264	Decrease is associated with reduced level of project planning.
	Exp.	6,462	6,670	5,484	−1,186	
Watershed works of improvement 401	NOA	57,873	63,864 D 2,159	74,278	8,255	Provides for 70 construction starts and increased funds for construction in continuing projects.
	Exp.	59,237	74,905	78,178	2,061	
	NL	1,063	1,860	648		
Flood prevention 401	NOA	24,223	23,922 D 815	21,037	−3,700	Decrease results from nonrecurring amount for emergency measures.
	Exp.	24,416	29,023	28,242	−806	
	NL	226	25	----------		
Great Plains conservation program 354	NOA	16,160	15,000 D 342	15,355	13	Provides for about the same program level.
	Exp.	15,952	16,800	16,850	50	
Resource conservation and development 354	NOA	6,363	10,248 D 573	13,876	3,055	Increase provides for services to 68 operating projects.
	Exp.	7,665	9,699	10,316	159	
	NL	772	458	----------		
Total Federal funds Soil Conservation Service.	NOA	238,883	260,614	267,458	6,844	
	Exp.	239,842	273,011	278,073	3,367	
	NL	2,061	2,343	648		
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Agricultural land and water resources) 354	NOA	27	57	405	348	Contributions are received from States and local organizations for work performed under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	27	50	300	250	
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	1,491	1,743	2,277	534	
	Exp.	943	1,150	2,420	1,270	
Total trust funds Soil Conservation Service.	NOA	1,518	1,800	2,682	882	
	Exp.	970	1,200	2,720	1,520	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	13,387	13,450 D 1,142	16,228	1,636	Increase is to develop a responsive research and data base for community development planning and action, to test remote sensing techniques in land use inventorying, to develop improved statistics relating to farm income and prices, and to determine the impact of world agricultural developments and adjustments on foreign trade.
	Exp.	13,023	14,472	16,425	1,953	
Total Federal funds Economic Research Service.	NOA	13,387	14,592	16,228	1,636	
	Exp.	13,023	14,472	16,425	1,953	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	35	22	22	.....	Includes funds received from States, local organizations, and others for economic research.
	Exp.	30	89	22	−67	
STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	14,843	15,412 D 1,116	17,750	1,222	Increase will provide for improved crop and livestock estimates.
	Exp.	14,900	16,425	17,668	1,243	
Total Federal funds Statistical Reporting Service.	NOA	14,843	16,528	17,750	1,222	
	Exp.	14,900	16,425	17,668	1,243	

	Exp.	14,900	16,425	17,668	1,243	
Total Federal funds Statistical Reporting Service.	NOA	14,843	16,528	17,750	1,222	
	Exp.	14,900	16,425	17,668	1,243	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent) 355	NOA	10	12	15	3	Contributions are received from States, local organizations, and others for crop and livestock surveys.
	Exp.	16	12	15	3	
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs 355	NOA	118,016	133,556	149,247	4,828	Increase is for expansion of meat and poultry inspection programs. Proposed legislation will authorize user charges for voluntary grading, classing, and inspection activities.
			[D] 6,286	[B] −4,577		
	Exp.	112,343	139,258	148,490	4,685	
				[B] −4,547		
Payments to States and possessions 355	NOA	1,600	1,600	1,600	----------	Provides for matching payments to States for programs to improve marketing.
	Exp.	1,600	1,600	1,600	----------	
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 351	NOA	402,791	478,443	463,781	−14,662	Decrease primarily reflects reduction in the purchase of commodities for distribution programs, offset partially by increases for expanded special feeding programs for children in school.
	Exp.	414,901	471,410	463,781	−9,171	
				[B] −1,542		
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 355	NOA	930	980	1,050	70	License fees are used to finance administration of the act.
	Exp.	911	1,057	1,140	83	
Total Federal funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	523,337	620,865	611,101	−9,764	
	Exp.	529,755	613,325	608,922	−4,403	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Consumer and Marketing Service trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 355	NOA	31,753	35,786	38,071	2,285	Fees are charged for various inspection and grading services.
	Exp.	32,271	35,957	37,966	2,009	
Milk market orders assessment fund 351	Exp.	−769	−99	−100	−1	(Operations are financed by assessments on regulated milk handlers.)
Total trust funds Consumer and Marketing Service.	NOA	31,753	35,786	38,071	2,285	
	Exp.	31,503	35,858	37,866	2,008	
FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Special milk program 702	NOA	.....	84,000	.....	−84,000	Decrease reflects proposal to terminate this program as a separate activity due to expansion of other food assistance programs in 1971.
Permanent (special fund)	NOA	104,000				
	Exp.	101,925	81,200	17,378	−63,822	
Child nutrition programs 702	NOA	188,452	122,500	85,395	6,987	Increase provides largely for growth in programs to extend nutrition assistance, particularly to needy children.
Permanent (special fund)	NOA	64,325	194,266	238,358		
	Exp.	237,007	301,700	313,687	11,987	
Food stamp program 702	NOA	279,908	609,978	[1]1,250,000	640,022	Increase provides for an expanded program to reach 7.5 million participants, 2 million above 1970.
	Exp.	247,766	575,000	1,249,305	674,305	
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service.	NOA	636,685	1,010,744	1,573,753	563,009	
	Exp.	586,698	957,900	1,580,370	622,470	

Food stamp program	Exp.	247,766	575,000	1,249,305	674,305	participants, 2 million above 1970.
Total Federal funds Food and Nutrition Service.	NOA	636,685	1,010,744	1,573,753	563,009	
	Exp.	586,698	957,900	1,580,370	622,470	
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	21,902	23,437	24,773	706	Increase is for export market development and promotion.
			[D] 630			
Permanent (special fund).....	NOA	3,117	3,117	3,117		
	Exp.	23,018	24,655	27,385	2,730	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)....355	Exp.	668	750	750	.....	(Program is financed from prior year appropriations.)
Total Federal funds Foreign Agricultural Service.	NOA	25,019	27,184	27,890	706	
	Exp.	23,686	25,405	28,135	2,730	
FOREIGN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.152	Exp.	—209	.....	.....	.....	
COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	1,881	2,308	2,552	74	Increase is to complete installation of an electronic data processing system for supervision of futures trading.
			[D] 170			
	Exp.	1,732	2,432	2,506	74	
Total Federal funds Commodity Exchange Authority.	NOA	1,881	2,478	2,552	74	
	Exp.	1,732	2,432	2,506	74	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

[1] Includes $1,080,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. 351	NOA	142,857	146,000 D 6,090	135,466	−16,624	Decrease mainly results from discontinuation of the agricultural conservation program.
	Exp.	147,175	151,958	132,430	−19,528	
Sugar Act program 351	NOA	89,500	93,000	83,600	−9,400	Estimate relates to decrease in payments to sugar producers.
	Exp.	87,139	93,100	88,000	−5,100	
Agricultural conservation program:						
Contract authority 354	NOA	195,500	195,500	----------	−195,500	Program will be discontinued in 1971.
Liquidation of contract authority		(190,000)	(195,500)	(185,000)	(−10,500)	
	Exp.	199,406	185,800	178,800	−7,000	
Cropland adjustment program 351	NOA	81,900	78,600	77,800	−800	Decrease results from reduction in previously authorized contracts.
	Exp.	79,529	78,145	78,650	505	
Conservation reserve program 351	NOA	109,000	37,250	----------	−37,250	All land retirement contracts have expired.
	Exp.	106,733	39,545	851	−38,694	
Emergency conservation measures 354	NOA	5,000	5,000	5,000	----------	Provides cost-sharing assistance to farmers for land damaged by natural disasters.
	Exp.	7,144	7,300	7,500	200	
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers 351	NOA	300	200	----------	−200	Program expires on June 30, 1970.
	Exp.	137	150	91	−59	
Cropland conversion program 351	Exp.	2,952	2,320	200	−2,120	(Decrease in payments under previously authorized contracts.)
Total Federal funds Agri-	NOA	624,057	561,640	391,866	−359,774	

Indemnity payments to dairy farmers 351	NOA	300	200		−200	Program expires on June 30, 1970.
	Exp.	137	150	91	−59	
Cropland conversion program 351	Exp.	2,952	2,320	200	−2,120	(Decrease in payments under previously authorized contracts.)
Total Federal funds Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.	NOA	624,057	561,640	301,866	−259,774	
	Exp.	630,216	558,318	486,522	−71,796	
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Price Support and Related Programs						
Public enterprise funds:						
Commodity Credit Corporation fund:						
Price support and related programs:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses		4,188,112	5,215,934	3,363,155		Appropriation request is for full restoration of net realized losses for 1968 and 1969.
Applied to contract authority		−350,467	−1,017,697			
Applied to export credit sales		−6,600	−39,000	−37,000		
351	NOA	3,749,507	4,161,237	3,362,155	−392,326	
	LA	81,538	−2,000	−36,000		
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite)	NOA	1,633,814		440,756		
	Exp.	4,032,375	3,542,709	3,739,686	162,977	
	NL	81,538	−2,000	−36,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(31,500)	(32,000)	(36,500)	(4,500)	
Total price support and related programs.	NOA	5,383,321	4,161,237	3,802,911	−392,326	
	LA	81,538	−2,000	−36,000		
	Exp.	4,032,375	3,542,709	3,739,686	162,977	
	NL	81,538	−2,000	−36,000		

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses (export credit sales)..351	NOA	3,824	8,000	9,000	−2,000	Reflects higher offsetting receipts from prior sales.
	LA	2,776	31,000	28,000		
	Exp.	3,824	8,000	9,000	−2,000	
	NL	2,776	31,000	28,000		
National Wool Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund)....351	NOA	72,451	67,893	58,100	−9,793	Decrease due to lower wool and mohair price support payments in 1970. Higher payment rates in 1971 will increase outlays.
	Exp.	67,893	58,100	65,300	7,200	
(Game bird protection).....351	Exp.	3	−1	.....	1	(Reimbursement is received from Department of the Interior for grain furnished to migrating birds.)
(Sale of long-staple cotton)...351	Exp.	294	482	.....	−482	(The Corporation is authorized to sell cotton released from the national stockpile. Proceeds less costs incurred are deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.)
(Conservation loans).....354	Exp.	−5,000	−2,800	−27,200	−24,400	(Corporate funds, up to $50 million annually, are loaned to the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase conservation materials and services.)
(Domestic consumption research) 355	Exp.	−952	977	.....	−977	(Payments for this program will be completed in 1970.)
(Purchase of dairy products, section 709).....351	Exp.	.....	9,770	.....	−9,770	(It is anticipated that existing CCC stocks of dairy products in 1971 will be adequate to meet domestic donation needs.)
Increase or decrease (−) in amount owed by general fund for foreign assistance programs.	Exp.	146,233	49,605	−80,228	−129,833	(The budget reflects the following amounts owed to CCC by foreign assistance and special export programs (in thousands): $115,611 in 1968, $30,623 in 1969, $80,228 in 1970, and none in 1971.)
Total special activities.....	**NOA**	**76,275**	**75,893**	**67,100**	**−11,793**	
	LA	**2,776**	**31,000**	**28,000**		
	Exp.	**212,295**	**124,133**	**−33,128**	**−160,261**	

Total special activities	NOA	76,275	75,893	67,100	−11,793	
	LA	2,776	31,000	28,000		
	Exp.	212,295	124,133	−33,128	−160,261	
	NL	2,776	31,000	28,000		
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation (excluding foreign assistance and special export programs).	NOA	5,459,597	4,237,130	3,870,011	−404,119	
	LA	84,314	29,000	−8,000		
	Exp.	4,244,670	3,666,842	3,706,558	2,716	
	NL	84,314	29,000	−8,000		
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL EXPORT PROGRAMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Public Law 480:						
Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and for dollars on credit terms (title I) 154	NOA	100,000	420,000	526,100	126,100	Increase is due to use of unobligated balances in 1970, offset in part by lower shipments of wheat and rice and increased repayments.
	Exp.	610,325	613,588	501,200	−112,388	
Commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad 154	NOA	200,000	500,000	406,400	−93,600	Decrease due primarily to nonrecurring financing of prior year costs in 1970.
	Exp.	364,206	357,112	351,030	−6,082	
Total Public Law 480	NOA	300,000	920,000	[11] 932,500	12,500	
	Exp.	974,531	970,700	852,230	−118,470	
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile 351	NOA	----------	1,250	25	−1,225	Decrease is in commodities transferred to the stockpile from prior years' contracts.
	Exp.	1,702	155	67	−88	

[11] Includes $230,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL EXPORT PROGRAMS—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Increase (−) or decrease in amount owed by general fund to Commodity Credit Corporation.	Exp.	−146,233	−49,605	80,228	129,833	(Expenditures shown above have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation in advance of appropriations in some years. This adjustment line brings the total of this group to the amounts paid by the appropriation to the Corporation during each year.)
Total foreign assistance and special export programs.	NOA	300,000	921,250	932,525	11,272	
	Exp.	830,000	921,250	932,525	11,275	
Total Federal funds Commodity Credit Corporation.	NOA	5,759,597	5,158,380	4,802,536	−392,844	
	LA	84,314	29,000	−8,000		
	Exp.	5,074,670	4,588,092	4,639,083	13,991	
	NL	84,314	29,000	−8,000		
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administrative and operating expenses 351	NOA	11,508	11,996	12,000	4	Estimate finances a major portion of the Corporation's administrative and operating costs.
	Exp.	11,768	11,920	11,972	52	

Administrative and operating expenses 351	NOA	11,508	11,996	12,000	4	Estimate finances a major portion of the Corporation's administrative and operating costs.
	Exp.	11,768	11,920	11,972	52	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund 351	NOA		10,000		−10,000	Includes payments for insurance losses offset by premium collections. 1971 losses are estimated at 90% of premiums.
	Exp.	7,143	4,031	−234	−4,265	
Limitation on administrative and operating expenses.		(2,140)	(1,648) [D] (691)	(2,335)	(−4)	Limitation finances remainder of Corporation's administrative and operating costs.
Total Federal funds Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	NOA	11,508	21,996	12,000	−9,996	
	Exp.	18,911	15,951	11,738	−4,213	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Loans (authority to spend debt receipts) 352	LA	449,000	463,300	445,800	−17,500	Estimate anticipates that part of the capital requirements of rural electric and telephone systems will be satisfied by a private source.
	Exp.	71,441	5,700		−19,100	
	NL	401,519	505,400	492,000		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	*−172,193*	*−156,600*	*−167,300*	*−10,700*	
	NL					
Salaries and expenses 352	NOA	13,429	13,429 [D] 1,075	14,579	75	Estimate covers administrative expense of rural electrification and telephone programs.
	Exp.	13,333	14,444	14,519	75	
Total Federal funds Rural Electrification Administration.	NOA	13,429	14,504	14,579	−28,125	
	LA	276,807	306,700	278,500		
	Exp.	84,774	20,144	14,519	−29,725	
	NL	229,326	348,800	324,700		

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Rural water and waste disposal grants 352	NOA	28,000	46,000	24,000	−22,000	Decrease reflects shift in emphasis to support publicly assisted housing in rural areas.
	Exp.	27,946	34,000	30,800	−3,200	
Rural renewal 352	NOA	300				(Program transferred to the Soil Conservation Service and merged with the Resource conservation and development program during 1970.)
	LA	1,300				
	Exp.	207	47		−743	
	NL	1,192	696			
Rural housing for domestic farm labor 352	NOA	4,250	2,500	2,500		The number of grants to nonprofit public or private organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities will increase by 5, to 16 in 1971.
	Exp.	2,752	5,700	6,000	300	
Mutual and self-help housing 352	NOA		2,125	1,250	−875	The number of grants to public or private nonprofit associations for assistance in the provision of self-help housing increases by 11, to 26 in 1971.
	Exp.		1,250	2,125	875	
Salaries and expenses 352	NOA	60,271	66,195 [a] 5,365	85,000	13,440	Increase is due primarily to expansion in the low- and moderate-income housing programs.
	Exp.	60,423	71,250	85,000	13,750	
Public enterprise funds:						
Direct loan account 351	Exp.	2,590	−2,312			

Salaries and expenses.....352	NOA	60,271	66,195 [p] 5,365	85,000	13,440	Increase is due primarily to expansion of low-income housing programs.
	Exp.	60,423	71,250	85,000	13,750	
Public enterprise funds:						
Direct loan account.....351	Exp.	2,590	−2,312	972	−44,106	(Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $327 million.)
	NL	44,272	44,430	−2,960		
Self-help housing land development fund.....352	LA	600	1,000	600	−400	Loan level increases from $1.2 million in 1970 to $1.6 million in 1971 to aid nonprofit organizations for the acquisition and development of land for building sites.
	Exp.	.....	.....	−35	−200	
	NL	.....	1,200	1,035		
Rural housing insurance fund: 352						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	.....	.....	334	−162	Recently enacted legislation merged the Rural housing direct loan account with this account. Receipts, balances, and the proceeds from insured loan sales will finance a direct loan program of $19 million and an insured loan program of $1,463 million in 1971.
Permanent, indefinite.....	NOA	893	496	.....		
Authority to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite).	LA	104,465	.....	.....		
	Exp.	−50,765	16,808	58,655	−968,794	
	NL	61,035	315,880	−694,761		
Emergency credit revolving fund 351	NOA	.....	1,918	.....	−31,918	Receipts and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $67 million in areas of national disasters in 1971 with accompanying administrative expenses.
	LA	.....	30,000	.....		
	Exp.	4,804	7,790	6,673	42,286	
	NL	9,156	−53,028	−9,625		
Agricultural credit insurance fund (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts).....351	LA	235,644	.....	.....	.....	(Receipts including the sale of insured loans and balances will finance an estimated loan program of $315 million in 1971.)
	Exp.	−7,812	17,440	33,835	−95,786	
	NL	204,413	−30,234	−142,415		
Total Federal funds Farmers Home Administration.	NOA	93,714	124,599	113,084	−41,915	
	LA	342,009	31,000	600		
	Exp.	40,145	151,973	224,025	−1,055,618	
	NL	320,068	278,944	−848,726		
Trust Funds						
State rural rehabilitation funds..352	Exp.	−546	5,840	10,142	105	(Funds of 36 States are administered by FHA for insured loan programs within those States.)
	NL	1,168	−5,605	−9,802		

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	481	450 ▷34	484	.....	Provides for the conduct of the Department's outreach functions for rural development.
	Exp.	426	478	478	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.355	Exp.	.....	10	.....	−10	
Total Federal funds Rural Community Development Service.	NOA	481	484	484	.....	
	Exp.	426	488	478	−10	
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	12,989	13,657 ▷1,022	15,846	1,167	Increase provides additional staff for audit and investigation activities, primarily for the food and nutrition programs and the agricultural stabilization and conservation program.
	Exp.	12,957	14,569	15,777	1,208	
Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General.	NOA	12,989	14,679	15,846	1,167	
	Exp.	12,957	14,569	15,777	1,208	
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION						

Total Federal funds Office of the Inspector General.	NOA	12,989	14,679	15,846	1,167	
	Exp.	12,957	14,569	15,777	1,208	
PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	2,859	3,355 [D] 154	3,748	239	Increase is for expansion in the areas of livestock and poultry marketing practices, effective competition, check weighing livestock, and financial protection.
	Exp.	2,744	3,405	3,649	244	
Total Federal funds Packers and Stockyards Administration.	NOA	2,859	3,509	3,748	239	
	Exp.	2,744	3,405	3,649	244	
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	4,850	5,230 [D] 427	5,657	.....	Estimate provides legal services for the Department.
	Exp.	4,788	5,618	5,618	.....	
Total Federal funds Office of the General Counsel.	NOA	4,850	5,657	5,657	.....	
	Exp.	4,788	5,618	5,618	.....	
OFFICE OF INFORMATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	2,055	2,106 [D] 150	2,256	.....	Estimate provides for departmentwide information services.
	Exp.	2,054	2,615	2,367	−248	
Total Federal funds Office of Information.	NOA	2,055	2,256	2,256	.....	
	Exp.	2,054	2,615	2,367	−248	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous contributed funds (permanent).....355	NOA	2	5	5	.....	Funds received from States, local organizations and others are available for work under cooperative agreements.
	Exp.	2	5	5	.....	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	3,323	3,227 D 175	3,915	513	Increase is for additional document acquisition and for improved handling of existing collection.
	Exp.	2,931	3,239	3,888	649	
Library facilities.....355	NOA	.....	.....	800	800	Funds provide for construction of a cafeteria in the new library to replace existing facilities at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md.
	Exp.	1,498	600	700	100	
Total Federal funds National Agricultural Library.	NOA	3,323	3,402	4,715	1,313	
	Exp.	4,429	3,839	4,588	749	
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	2,958	3,025 D 237	3,518	256	Increase is primarily to replace obsolete accounting equipment, for training of personnel, and for management support.
	Exp.	2,939	3,207	3,492	285	
Total Federal funds Office of Management Services.	NOA	2,958	3,262	3,518	256	
	Exp.	2,939	3,207	3,492	285	

Total Federal funds Office of Management Services.	Exp.	2,939	3,207	3,492	285	

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....355	NOA	4,838	4,838 [D] 438	5,901	625	Increase provides both improvement of management operations and direct funding for the Department's equal opportunity programs.
	Exp.	4,509	5,257	5,755	498	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....355	Exp.	551	.....	.....	.....	(Finances central administrative services of the Department.)
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	4,838	5,276	5,901	625	
	Exp.	5,060	5,257	5,755	498	
FOREST SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Forest protection and utilization 402	NOA	268,659	257,381 [A] 21,000 [D] 10,266	278,566	−10,081	Supplemental in 1970 is for fighting forest fires. Nonrecurring costs of fighting forest fires is partially offset by increases in 1971 for forest land management, and forestry research.
	Exp.	263,670	264,582 [A] 21,000	283,031	−2,551	
Cooperative range improvements (special fund).....402	NOA	700	700	700	.....	These funds are advanced to and merged with the previous appropriation.
	Exp.	700	700	700	.....	
Forest roads and trails: 402						
Contract authority:						
Current.....	NOA	170,000	.....	[F] 100,000	−70,000	Estimate, together with balances, will finance construction or reconstruction of 1,529 miles of multipurpose roads, an increase of 205 miles.
Permanent.....	NOA	.....	170,000	.....		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(91,000)	(100,570)	(115,000)	(14,430)	
	Exp.	95,309	102,459	122,323	19,864	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
FOREST SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund) 402	NOA	80	80	80	.....	Forest receipts, otherwise payable to counties in Utah, Nevada, and California, are used to acquire lands within national forests.
	Exp.	17	80	80	.....	
Assistance to States for tree planting 402	NOA	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Aid is given mainly through grants for reforestation work.
	Exp.	896	1,000	1,000	.....	
Other general funds 402	Exp.	13	404	.....	−404	(Prior balances will acquire interest in existing roads or rights-of-way on land in Utah and Minnesota.)
Forest Service permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	86,046	123,040	133,849	10,809	Provides for use of a portion of operating revenues from national forests and grasslands for payments to States and counties.
	Exp.	82,950	124,498	135,518	11,020	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 402	Exp.	730	1,014	2,000	986	(Finances administrative services to national forests, experiment stations, and other Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.)
Advances and reimbursements 402	Exp.	68	190	47	−143	
Total Federal funds Forest Service.	NOA	526,486	583,467	514,195	−69,272	
	Exp.	444,354	515,927	544,699	28,772	

Service.	Exp.	444,354	515,927	544,699	28,772	

Trust Funds						
Cooperative work (permanent, indefinite) 402	NOA	40,349	44,750	44,750	----------	Advances from others are used in cooperative work, such as reforestation.
	Exp.	28,736	33,339	45,582	12,243	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	8,913,160	8,910,802	8,823,170	−183,232	
	LA	703,130	366,700	271,100		
	Exp.	8,147,148	8,240,602	9,000,569	−430,498	
	NL	635,769	659,087	−531,378		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−5,943*	*−1,678*	----------	*1,678*	
	Exp.					
350	NOA	*−2,273*	*−2,301*	*−2,107*	*194*	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	*−328,954*	*−360,828*	*−396,145*	*−35,317*	
	Exp.					
700	NOA	*−7*	*−6*	*−6*	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−103,455*	*−116,137*	*−119,337*	*−3,200*	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−172,193)*	*(−156,600)*	*(−167,300)*	*(−10,700)*	
	NL					
Total Federal funds	NOA	8,472,529	8,429,852	8,305,575	−219,877	
	LA	703,130	366,700	271,100		
	Exp.	7,706,516	7,759,652	8,482,974	−467,143	
	NL	635,769	659,087	−531,378		

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	75,027	83,498	86,694	3,196	
	Exp.	61,890	77,771	97,584	15,616	
	NL	1,168	−5,605	−9,802		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 350	NOA, Exp.	*−33,161*	*−36,948*	*−39,262*	*−2,314*	
400	NOA, Exp.	*−41,866*	*−46,550*	*−47,432*	*−882*	
Total trust funds	Exp.	−13,135	−5,727	10,890	12,420	
	NL	1,168	−5,605	−9,802		
Total Department of Agriculture.‡	NOA	8,472,529	8,429,852	8,305,575	−219,877	
	LA	703,130	366,700	271,100		
Total budget authority		9,175,659	8,796,552	8,576,675	−219,877	
	Exp.	7,693,381	7,753,925	8,493,864	−454,723	
	NL	636,937	653,482	−541,180		
Total outlays		8,330,318	8,407,407	7,952,684	−454,723	

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

Total outlays	8,330,318	8,407,407	7,952,684	−454,723

‡ Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	8,826,363	523,300	8,159,162	815,687	8,827,747	438,400	9,003,659	−364,078
Repayments	----------	−156,600	----------	−156,600	----------	−167,300	----------	−167,300
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	21,000	----------	21,000	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	----------	−4,577	----------	−6,089	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	1,120	----------	1,068	----------	----------	----------	52	----------
(D) Civilian pay	62,319	----------	59,372	----------	----------	----------	2,947	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−480,950	----------	−480,950	----------	−517,595	----------	−517,595	----------
Total Federal funds	8,429,852	366,700	7,759,652	659,087	8,305,575	271,100	8,482,974	−534,378
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	83,498	----------	77,771	−5,605	86,694	----------	97,584	−9,802
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−83,498	----------	−83,498	----------	−86,694	----------	−86,694	----------
Total trust funds	----------	----------	−5,727	−5,605	----------	----------	10,890	−9,802
Total Department of Agriculture	8,429,852	366,700	7,753,925	653,482	8,305,575	271,100	8,493,864	−541,180

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	5,168	5,316 D 604	6,500	580	Provides primarily for increased departmental policy staff and auditing personnel.
	Exp.	5,503	6,164	6,400	236	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 506	Exp.	283	−325	----------	325	(Fund finances certain administrative services performed on a centralized basis.)
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−223	61	----------	−61	
Total Federal funds general administration.	NOA	5,168	5,920	6,500	580	
	Exp.	5,563	5,900	6,400	500	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests (permanent) .506	NOA	243	494	65	−429	Fund receives gifts for use in the Department's programs and activities.
	Exp.	116	540	63	−477	
Special statistical work (permanent) .506	NOA	4	2	2	.....	Provides special statistical studies and reports on a fee basis upon the request of individuals and firms.
	Exp.	1	2	2	.....	
Total trust funds general administration.	NOA	247	496	67	−429	
	Exp.	117	542	65	−477	
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS						
Office of Business Economics						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds: Salaries and expenses	NOA	3,075	3,162 p 238	4,050	650	Provides for new measures to evaluate the economic impact of Federal activity, for expanding the survey of plant and equipment expenditures, and for more timely estimates of interindustry relationships and gross national product.
	Exp.	2,696	3,332	3,950	618	
Total Federal funds Office of Business Economics.	NOA	3,075	3,400	4,050	650	
	Exp.	2,696	3,332	3,950	618	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (perma-	NOA	21	25	25		

Total Federal funds, Office of Business Economics.	Exp.	2,696	3,332	3,950	618	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	21	25	25	----------	Provides special work at cost for individuals and firms requesting such data.
	Exp.	1	25	25	----------	
Bureau of the Census						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	18,108	18,492 D 1,141	22,724	3,091	Increase is for improved data on retail sales, construction, local government employment and finances, current population estimates, and substandard housing, and for updating and maintaining maps and city block identification guides.
	Exp.	18,204	19,450	22,568	3,118	
Nineteenth decennial census 506	NOA	17,000	137,850 A 11,000 D 6,722	50,279	−105,293	1970 supplemental is required if expected mail return of questionnaires is less than 82%. During 1971, processing will continue and publication of the results will begin. In addition, data will be collected for the Barriers to Employment Survey. Decrease in 1971 is due to completion of the enumeration phase of the census.
	Exp.	15,550	134,021	51,500 A 11,000	−71,521	
1972 census of governments 506	NOA	----------	200	320	120	Preparatory work will be completed in 1971. Planning for data collection and processing will begin.
	Exp.	----------	192	300	108	
1972 economic censuses 506	NOA	----------	----------	1,400	1,400	Preparatory work will be initiated in 1971.
	Exp.	----------	----------	1,350	1,350	
Modernization of computing equipment 506	NOA	----------	----------	3,000	3,000	Computers and peripheral equipment will be purchased.
	Exp.	431	264	----------	−264	
Survey of population change 506	NOA	----------	----------	200	200	Planning will begin for a proposed 1973 survey to measure post-census changes in social and economic conditions.
	Exp.	----------	----------	175	175	
1967 economic censuses 506	NOA	7,085	3,487 D 282	----------	−3,769	Final results of the censuses will be published in 1971.
	Exp.	7,456	3,875	757	−3,118	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS—Continued						
Bureau of Census—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
1967 census of governments...506	NOA	347				(Final results of the censuses will be published in 1970.)
	Exp.	564	74		−74	
Expired accounts.....506	Exp.	7				(Outlays were for settlement of outstanding obligations.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.506	Exp.	2,105				
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Census.	NOA	42,540	179,174	77,923	−101,251	
	Exp.	44,317	157,876	87,650	−70,226	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	3,846	3,600	3,030	−570	Special work is performed at cost for State and local governments, universities, trade associations, and individuals.
	Exp.	3,845	3,478	3,400	−78	
Total Federal funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	45,615	182,574	81,973	−100,601	
	Exp.	47,013	161,208	91,600	−69,608	
Total trust funds business economics and statistics.	NOA	3,867	3,625	3,055	−570	
	Exp.	3,846	3,503	3,425	−78	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE						

Total trust funds business economics and statistics.	Exp.	3,846	3,503	3,425	−78	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Economic Development Administration

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Development facilities 507	NOA	153,600	152,900	r 124,800	−11,700	Decrease results from transfer of Regional development programs to a separate account. Increased emphasis will be placed on loans and grants for economic development districts.
	LA	26,400	21,600	r 38,000		
	Exp.	25,419	84,130	117,406	36,802	
	NL	2,621	11,774	15,300		
Industrial development loans and guarantees 507	NOA	423	325	r 350	6,400	Increase is primarily for high-impact projects in district development and redevelopment centers which provide the greatest returns in terms of new jobs and increased incomes.
	LA	49,577	49,675	r 56,050		
	Exp.	2,484	−425	−425	−9,964	
	NL	12,419	52,439	42,475		
Planning, technical assistance, and research 507	NOA	24,997	27,000 p 79	r 22,200	−4,879	Decrease results from financing Regional planning and technical assistance from the new Regional development programs account. Estimate includes an increase in technical assistance and planning grants for development districts.
	Exp.	21,216	28,388	20,900	−7,488	
Operations and administration 507	NOA	19,577	19,492 p 1,121	21,600	987	Increase is primarily for field personnel to monitor previously approved loan projects and to support local development activities.
	Exp.	19,361	20,753	21,844	1,091	
Miscellaneous expired accounts 507	Exp.	103,628	54,057	37,794	−42,700	(Outlays are from obligations of the Area Redevelopment Administration and EDA prior to 1968.)
	NL	34,384	34,787	8,350		
Public enterprise funds:						
Economic development revolving fund 507	Exp.	−9,491	−8,837	−11,584	−5,100	(Repayments of loans made under the Area Redevelopment Act and the Public Works and Economic Development Act exceed interest payments made to Treasury.)
	NL	−7,656	−9,963	−12,316		

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued						
Economic Development Administration—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	53	−53	----------	53	
Total Federal funds Economic Development Administration.	NOA	198,597	200,917	168,950	−9,192	
	LA	75,977	71,275	94,050		
	Exp.	162,670	178,013	185,935	−27,306	
	NL	41,768	89,037	53,809		
Regional Action Planning Commissions						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Regional development programs	NOA	----------	----------	45,000	45,000	Provides for the economic development programs of 5 commissions (Coastal Plains, Four Corners, New England, Ozarks, and Upper Great Lakes) covering all or parts of 20 States.
507	Exp.	----------	----------	6,500	6,500	
Trust Funds						

Trust Funds						
Regional action planning commissions (permanent, indefinite) 507	NOA	7,503	7,581	11,887	4,306	Funds the administrative expenses and technical assistance programs of the 5 commissions as well as grants for State investment plans.
	Exp.	5,168	7,500	11,000	3,500	
Total Federal funds economic development assistance.	NOA	198,597	200,917	213,950	35,808	
	LA	75,977	71,275	94,050		
	Exp.	162,670	178,013	192,435	−20,806	
	NL	41,768	89,037	53,809		
Total trust funds economic development assistance.	NOA	7,503	7,581	11,887	4,306	
	Exp.	5,168	7,500	11,000	3,500	
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE						
Business and Defense Services Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	6,308	6,418 p 505	7,800	877	Increase provides for export-import shipment data bank, expanded textile analysis, and improved trade opportunities.
	Exp.	6,017	6,608	7,450	842	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−97	97	----------	−97	
Total Federal funds Business and Defense Services Administration.	NOA	6,308	6,923	7,800	877	
	Exp.	5,920	6,705	7,450	745	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 506	NOA	13	13	12	−1	Special reports are prepared at cost for individuals and businesses.
	Exp.	12	15	12	−3	

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued						
International Activities						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	15,200	19,000 D 835	25,050	5,215	Increases will provide for an expanded joint export association program, a new national export marketing campaign, and improved export information facilities for businesses.
	Exp.	14,642	19,138	22,000	2,862	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	200	200	200	----------	Excess foreign currencies finance the exhibition of American products at trade fairs in developing countries.
	Exp.	285	175	190	15	
Export control 508	NOA	5,494	5,358 D 446	5,900	96	Estimate provides for control of designated strategic export commodities and the licensing of exporters.
	Exp.	5,677	5,564	5,707	143	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−780	573	----------	−573	
Total Federal funds international activities.	NOA	20,894	25,839	31,150	5,311	
	Exp.	19,825	25,450	27,897	2,447	
Trust Funds						
Contributions, educational and cultural exchange (permanent, indefinite) 506	NOA	1,363	1,625	1,961	336	Contributions are received from American businessmen participating in overseas trade fairs and trade center shows.
	Exp.	1,283	1,550	1,505	−45	
Office of Field Services						
Federal Funds						

definite) 506						

Office of Field Services

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	5,073	5,159 A 105 D 389	6,275	622	Supplemental in 1970 widens scope of "The Commerce Business Daily." Increase in 1971 will provide for an expanded export promotion program.
	Exp.	5,110	5,450 A 100	6,163 A 5	618	
Total Federal funds Office of Field Services.	NOA	5,073	5,653	6,275	622	
	Exp.	5,110	5,550	6,168	618	

Participation in U.S. Expositions

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center 506	Exp.	74	70	.....	−70	(No activity is anticipated for 1971.)
Miscellaneous accounts 506	Exp.	1,215	187	.....	−187	(All claims will be settled by the end of 1970.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−2	2	.....	−2	
Total Federal funds participation in U.S. expositions.	Exp.	1,287	259	.....	−259	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE—Continued						
Foreign Direct Investment Regulation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	3,673	3,000 D 100	3,000	−100	Provides for regulation of U.S. direct foreign investment.
	Exp.	2,968	3,200	2,700	−500	
Total Federal funds foreign direct investment regulation.	NOA	3,673	3,100	3,000	−100	
	Exp.	2,968	3,200	2,700	−500	
Minority Business Enterprise						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	.....	1,156 D 94	1,600	350	Provides additional staff to work with Government and private organizations on programs to promote minority business enterprise.
	Exp.	.....	1,195	1,400	205	
Total Federal funds minority business enterprise.	NOA	.....	1,250	1,600	350	
	Exp.	.....	1,195	1,400	205	
U.S. Travel Service						

U.S. Travel Service						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	4,500	4,500	[1] 6,500	2,000	Increase is for a proposed matching fund program to enable State and local governments to attract foreign tourists, and for advertising and promotion programs.
	Exp.	3,742	4,295	6,000	1,705	
Total Federal funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	40,448	47,265	56,325	9,060	
	Exp.	38,852	46,654	51,615	4,961	
Total trust funds promotion of industry and commerce.	NOA	1,376	1,638	1,973	335	
	Exp.	1,295	1,565	1,517	−48	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Environmental Science Services Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	118,223	121,944 [c] 780 [D] 7,260	146,680	16,696	Increase is primarily for improved weather and flood warnings and forecasts, and for expanded air pollution weather services.
	Exp.	114,734	129,915	136,619	6,704	
Research and development...506	NOA	24,585	24,300 [c] 11 [D] 1,228	29,695	4,156	Increase provides for improvement of severe storms forecasting techniques and investigation of air pollution-related weather modification effects.
	Exp.	25,603	27,000	28,800	1,800	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[1] Includes $1,800 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
Environmental Science Services Administration—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Research and development (special foreign currency program) 506	NOA	500	----------	----------	----------	(Previously appropriated funds will support this program at about the 1970 level.)
	Exp.	455	700	600	−100	
Facilities, equipment, and construction 506	NOA	3,200	5,425	5,975	550	Provides for replacement of equipment and expansion of observation and analysis capabilities.
	Exp.	6,748	8,000	8,400	400	
Satellite operations 506	NOA	19,980	6,957 [D] 421	25,820	18,442	Increase in budget authority is required to finance continuation of weather satellite program funded largely in 1970 from prior year appropriations.
	Exp.	30,880	27,000	24,000	−3,000	
Total Federal funds Environmental Science Services Administration.	NOA	166,488	168,326	208,170	39,844	
	Exp.	178,420	192,615	198,419	5,804	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent, indefinite) 506	NOA	217	181	180	−1	Payments from non-Government sources finance special statistical studies.
	Exp.	206	185	181	−4	
Patent Office						

Patent Office						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....506	NOA	42,508	44,500 [p] 3,135	51,100	3,465	Provides for increased patent printing to reduce backlog of unpublished patents, and for expanded research to improve patent classification and search.
	Exp.	42,620	47,400	49,700	2,300	
Total Federal funds Patent Office.	NOA	42,508	47,635	51,100	3,465	
	Exp.	42,620	47,400	49,700	2,300	
National Bureau of Standards						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Research and technical services 506	NOA	36,100	37,000 [p] 2,187	[j] 43,280	4,093	Increase provides for improvement of basic standards, metric study, clinical laboratory standards, fire research, and flammable fabric standards.
	Exp.	36,200	38,990	40,404	1,414	
Research and technical services (special foreign currency program).....506	NOA	500	500	500	.....	Efforts to develop reference materials, standard reference data, and technological standards are supported by use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	255	707	850	143	
Plant and facilities.....506	NOA	1,300	.....	1,395	1,395	Finances major items of laboratory equipment; similar items were financed in 1970 by prior year appropriations.
	Exp.	719	1,948	1,426	−522	
Construction of facilities....506	Exp.	2,042	2,397	570	−1,827	(The 1967 budget provided the final increment of the Gaithersburg construction program.)
Civilian industrial technology.506	Exp.	91	58	.....	−58	(Contract and grant programs in textile research are being completed.)

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[j] Includes $3,379 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
National Bureau of Standards—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....506	NOA	----------	----------	950	950	Increase finances additional laboratory equipment.
	Exp.	−3,319	600	950	350	
Total Federal funds National Bureau of Standards.	NOA	37,900	39,687	46,125	6,438	
	Exp.	35,988	44,700	44,200	−500	
Trust Funds						
Clearinghouse for technical information (permanent).....506	NOA	2,587	3,100	3,400	300	Proceeds from the sale of reports of Government-financed research offset the cost of reproduction and distribution.
	Exp.	2,384	3,100	3,400	300	
Office of State Technical Services						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and expenses.....506	NOA	5,300	290	----------	−290	Outlays are for grants made from 1969 and prior year's appropriations.
	Exp.	4,838	4,300	3,025	−1,275	
Total Federal funds science and technology.	NOA	252,196	255,938	305,395	49,457	
	Exp.	261,866	289,015	295,344	6,329	
Total trust funds science and technology.	NOA	2,804	3,281	3,580	299	
	Exp.	2,590	3,285	3,581	296	

OCEAN SHIPPING

Maritime Administration

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Ship construction.....502	NOA	119,590	15,918	[F] 199,500	183,582	Estimate provides for construction of 19 ships in 1971 which initiates the program to modernize the U.S.-flag merchant marine.
	Exp.	96,512	90,257	112,000	21,743	
Ship operation subsidies:						
Appropriation (indefinite)..502	NOA	53,487	53,730	[F] 32,992	−37,738	Decrease reflects a savings due to the use of more productive container ships and reduced passenger ship operations.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	140,670	160,008	143,008		
Liquidation of contract authority (indefinite).		(152,513)	(140,670)	[F] (160,008)	(19,338)	
	Exp.	194,703	205,760	193,000	−12,760	
Research and development....502	NOA	6,700	11,100	[F] 20,700	9,600	Provides for substantial increase in new projects designed to support the merchant marine modernization program.
	Exp.	9,888	9,285	11,200	1,915	
Salaries and expenses.....502	NOA	16,536	20,578 [D] 746	[K] 20,750	−574	Provides for executive direction of the agency and administrative support for its programs.
	Exp.	16,536	18,586	19,950	1,364	
Maritime training.....502	NOA	5,277	6,164 [D] 204	[F] 6,800	432	Increase provides for operation of the Merchant Marine Academy, and continuation of the facilities modernization program.
	Exp.	5,453	6,600	6,600	.....	
State marine schools.....502	NOA	1,990	2,090 [A] 145	[F] 2,325	90	1970 supplemental is for unanticipated repairs to a training vessel. Increase will provide for essential maintenance and repair of the school training ships.
Liquidation of contract authority.		(120)	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	1,902	2,002 [A] 145	2,279	132	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[K] Includes $4,675 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
OCEAN SHIPPING—Continued						
Maritime Administration—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Sale of vessels, Merchant Marine Act (repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts) 502	LA NL	*−6,442*	*−6,544*	*−5,631*	*913*	Represents repayment of ship mortgage loans.
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund 502	Exp. NL	−4,821 −726	−4,397 −2,125	−4,250 −1,645	627	(Guarantees will involve a contingent liability of $831.4 million at the close of 1971.)
Vessel operations revolving fund 502	Exp.	4,898	----------	----------	----------	(Fund is substantially self-supporting.)
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	Exp.	−272	−308	−270	38	(Contingent liability in the event of war is estimated at $15 billion.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 502	Exp.	−3,184	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	NOA LA Exp. NL	**344,250** **−6,442** 321,614 −7,167	**270,683** **−6,544** 327,930 −8,669	**426,075** **−5,631** 340,509 −7,276	**156,305** 13,972	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:

NL	−7,167	−8,669	−7,276		

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**886,272**	**963,297**	**1,090,218**	**150,609**
	LA	**69,535**	**64,731**	**88,419**	
	Exp.	837,578	1,008,720	977,903	−64,652
	NL	34,600	80,368	46,533	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	*−13,094*	*−9,226*	*−7,434*	*1,792*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−2,250*	*−2,000*	*−1,650*	*350*
	Exp.				
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−6,442)*	*(−6,544)*	*(−5,631)*	*(913)*
	NL				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**870,928**	**952,071**	**1,081,134**	**152,751**
	LA	**69,535**	**64,731**	**88,419**	
	Exp.	822,234	997,494	968,819	−62,510
	NL	34,600	80,368	46,533	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**15,797**	**16,621**	**20,562**	**3,941**
	Exp.	13,016	16,395	19,588	3,193
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	*−8,052*	*−9,247*	*−9,993*	*−746*
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	**7,745**	**7,374**	**10,569**	**3,195**
	Exp.	4,964	7,148	9,595	2,447

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA Exp.	*−7,503*	*−6,880*	*−10,504*	*−3,624*	
Total Department of Commerce.‡	NOA LA	871,170 69,535	952,565 64,731	1,081,199 88,419	152,322	
Total budget authority		940,705	1,017,296	1,169,618	152,322	
	Exp. NL	819,695 34,600	997,762 80,368	967,910 46,533	−53,687	
Total outlays		854,295	1,078,130	1,014,443	−63,687	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 LA	1970 Exp.	1970 NL	1971 NOA	1971 LA	1971 Exp.	1971 NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	923,519	71,275	980,927	86,912	1,090,218	94,050	965,918	52,164
Repayments	----------	−6,544	----------	−6,544	----------	−5,631	----------	−5,631
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	11,250	----------	245	----------	----------	----------	11,005	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	791	----------	760	----------	----------	----------	31	----------
(D) Civilian pay	27,737	----------	26,788	----------	----------	----------	949	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,226	----------	−11,226	----------	−9,084	----------	−9,084	----------
Total Federal funds	952,071	64,731	997,494	80,368	1,081,134	88,419	968,819	46,533
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	16,621	----------	16,395	----------	20,562	----------	19,588	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−9,247	----------	−9,247	----------	−9,993	----------	−9,993	----------
Total trust funds	7,374	----------	7,148	----------	10,569	----------	9,595	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−6,880	----------	−6,880	----------	−10,504	----------	−10,504	----------
Total Department of Commerce	952,565	64,731	997,762	80,368	1,081,199	88,419	967,910	46,533

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Federal Funds						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Military personnel, Army	NOA	8,409,969	8,107,000 [E] 563,000	7,923,700	−746,300	Decrease reflects a decline of 166,684 in average strength.
	Exp.	8,460,678	8,590,000	7,888,500	−701,500	
Military personnel, Navy	NOA	4,455,200	4,368,400 [E] 373,600	4,402,300	−339,700	Decrease reflects a decline of 67,104 in average strength.
	Exp.	4,476,165	4,700,000	4,388,500	−311,500	
Military personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	1,534,734	1,518,000 [E] 126,200	1,494,200	−150,000	Decrease reflects a decline of 40,566 in average strength.
	Exp.	1,514,539	1,640,000	1,485,000	−155,000	
Military personnel, Air Force	NOA	6,093,600	5,823,000 [E] 502,500	6,096,000	−229,500	Decrease reflects a decline of 42,057 in average strength.
	Exp.	6,030,433	6,320,000	6,081,000	−239,000	
Reserve personnel, Army	NOA	287,200	306,700 [E] 22,900	336,500	6,900	Increase reflects higher average strength.
	Exp.	270,796	310,000	320,000	10,000	
Reserve personnel, Navy	NOA	129,150	131,400 [E] 12,400	144,200	400	Increase reflects higher average officer strength.
	Exp.	118,274	140,000	140,000	.....	
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	36,550	45,000 [E] 4,000	54,100	5,100	Increase reflects an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	34,518	48,000	52,000	4,000	

[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
MILITARY PERSONNEL—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Reserve personnel, Air Force	NOA	71,800	81,200 [x] 7,100	86,200	−2,100	Decrease reflects a reduced service school training program.
	Exp.	65,855	80,000	80,000	----------	
National Guard personnel, Army	NOA	320,900	356,800 [x] 33,900	387,100	−3,600	Decrease reflects lower enlisted nonprior service training and service school programs partially offset by an increase in average strength in paid drill status.
	Exp.	315,913	370,000	370,000	----------	
National Guard personnel, Air Force	NOA	88,000	97,300 [x] 10,300	108,500	900	Increase reflects transfer of air defense costs from the Military personnel, Air Force appropriation, and higher average strength.
	Exp.	86,405	103,000	106,000	3,000	
Total Federal funds military personnel	NOA	21,427,103	22,490,700	21,032,800	−1,457,900	
	Exp.	21,373,576	22,301,000	20,911,000	−1,390,000	
RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL						

RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
Retired pay, Defense	NOA	2,450,000	2,735,000 [a] 99,000 [e] 25,000	3,194,000	335,000	1970 supplemental is for payment to retired personnel, primarily related to rise in the consumers' price index. Increase in 1971 reflects an average of 825,124 retired personnel in 1971, compared with 752,576 in 1970.
	Exp.	2,444,071	2,758,000 [a] 99,000	3,193,000	336,000	
Total Federal funds retired military personnel.	NOA	2,450,000	2,859,000	3,194,000	335,000	
	Exp.	2,444,071	2,857,000	3,193,000	336,000	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
(Functional code 051)						
Operation and maintenance, Army.	NOA	7,984,475	7,219,746 [c] 51,700 [d] 155,200	6,332,000	−1,094,646	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
	Exp.	8,029,939	7,460,000	6,425,000	−1,035,000	
Operation and maintenance, Navy.	NOA	5,375,760	5,023,867 [c] 61,900 [d] 104,200	4,804,000	−385,967	Decrease reflects lower support requirements, primarily resulting from inactivation of older ships and aircraft.
	Exp.	5,336,475	5,222,000	4,841,700	−380,300	
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.	NOA	455,161	419,958 [c] 2,000 [d] 5,400	356,600	−70,758	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	3,589	----------			
	Exp.	417,560	438,000	370,000	−68,000	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[d] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[e] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY—Con.						
National Bureau of Standards—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....506	NOA	----------	----------	950	950	Increase finances additional laboratory equipment.
	Exp.	−3,319	600	950	350	
Total Federal funds National Bureau of Standards.	NOA	37,900	39,687	46,125	6,438	
	Exp.	35,988	44,700	44,200	−500	
Trust Funds						
Clearinghouse for technical information (permanent).....506	NOA	2,587	3,100	3,400	300	Proceeds from the sale of reports of Government-financed research offset the cost of reproduction and distribution.
	Exp.	2,384	3,100	3,400	300	
Office of State Technical Services						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants and expenses.....506	NOA	5,300	290	----------	−290	Outlays are for grants made from 1969 and prior year's appropriations.
	Exp.	4,838	4,300	3,025	−1,275	
Total Federal funds science and technology.	NOA	252,196	255,938	305,395	49,457	
	Exp.	261,866	289,015	295,344	6,329	
Total trust funds science and technology.	NOA	2,804	3,281	3,580	299	
	Exp.	2,590	3,285	3,581	296	

OCEAN SHIPPING

Maritime Administration

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Ship construction 502	NOA	119,590	15,918	[F] 199,500	183,582	Estimate provides for construction of 19 ships in 1971 which initiates the program to modernize the U.S.-flag merchant marine.
	Exp.	96,512	90,257	112,000	21,743	
Ship operation subsidies:						
Appropriation (indefinite) 502	NOA	53,487	53,730	[F] 32,992	−37,738	Decrease reflects a savings due to the use of more productive container ships and reduced passenger ship operations.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	140,670	160,008	143,008		
Liquidation of contract authority (indefinite).		(152,513)	(140,670)	[F] (160,008)	(19,338)	
	Exp.	194,703	205,760	193,000	−12,760	
Research and development 502	NOA	6,700	11,100	[F] 20,700	9,600	Provides for substantial increase in new projects designed to support the merchant marine modernization program.
	Exp.	9,888	9,285	11,200	1,915	
Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	16,536	20,578 [D] 746	[K] 20,750	−574	Provides for executive direction of the agency and administrative support for its programs.
	Exp.	16,536	18,586	19,950	1,364	
Maritime training 502	NOA	5,277	6,164 [D] 204	[F] 6,800	432	Increase provides for operation of the Merchant Marine Academy, and continuation of the facilities modernization program.
	Exp.	5,453	6,600	6,600	----------	
State marine schools 502	NOA	1,990	2,090 [A] 145	[F] 2,325	90	1970 supplemental is for unanticipated repairs to a training vessel. Increase will provide for essential maintenance and repair of the school training ships.
Liquidation of contract authority.		(120)	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	1,902	2,002 [A] 145	2,279	132	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[K] Includes $4,675 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
OCEAN SHIPPING—Continued						
Maritime Administration—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Sale of vessels, Merchant Marine Act (repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts) 502	LA NL	−6,442	−6,544	−5,631	913	Represents repayment of ship mortgage loans.
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund 502	Exp. NL	−4,821 −726	−4,397 −2,125	−4,250 −1,645	627	(Guarantees will involve a contingent liability of $831.4 million at the close of 1971.)
Vessel operations revolving fund 502	Exp.	4,898	----------	----------	----------	(Fund is substantially self-supporting.)
War risk insurance revolving fund 502	Exp.	−272	−308	−270	38	(Contingent liability in the event of war is estimated at $15 billion.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 502	Exp.	−3,184	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Maritime Administration.	NOA LA Exp. NL	344,250 −6,442 321,614 −7,167	270,683 −6,544 327,930 −8,669	426,075 −5,631 340,509 −7,276	156,305 13,972 	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	886,272	963,297	1,090,218	150,609
	LA	69,535	64,731	88,419	
	Exp.	837,578	1,008,720	977,903	−64,652
	NL	34,600	80,368	46,533	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	−13,094	−9,226	−7,434	1,792
850	NOA / Exp.	−2,250	−2,000	−1,650	350
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA / NL	(−6,442)	(−6,544)	(−5,631)	(913)
Total Federal funds	NOA	870,928	952,071	1,081,134	152,751
	LA	69,535	64,731	88,419	
	Exp.	822,234	997,494	968,819	−62,510
	NL	34,600	80,368	46,533	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	15,797	16,621	20,562	3,941
	Exp.	13,016	16,395	19,588	3,193
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	−8,052	−9,247	−9,993	−746
Total trust funds	NOA	7,745	7,374	10,569	3,195
	Exp.	4,964	7,148	9,595	2,447

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA Exp.	*−7,503*	*−6,880*	*−10,504*	*−3,624*	
Total Department of Commerce.‡	NOA	**871,170**	**952,565**	**1,081,199**	**152,322**	
	LA	**69,535**	**64,731**	**88,419**		
Total budget authority		**940,705**	**1,017,296**	**1,169,618**	**152,322**	
	Exp.	**819,695**	**997,762**	**967,910**	**−63,687**	
	NL	**34,600**	**80,368**	**46,533**		
Total outlays		**854,295**	**1,078,130**	**1,014,443**	**−63,687**	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	923,519	71,275	980,927	86,912	1,090,218	94,050	965,918	52,164
Repayments	----------	−6,544	----------	−6,544	----------	−5,631	----------	−5,631
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	11,250	----------	245	----------	----------	----------	11,005	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	791	----------	760	----------	----------	----------	31	----------
(D) Civilian pay	27,737	----------	26,788	----------	----------	----------	949	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,226	----------	−11,226	----------	−9,084	----------	−9,084	----------
Total Federal funds	952,071	64,731	997,494	80,368	1,081,134	88,419	968,819	46,533
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	16,621	----------	16,395	----------	20,562	----------	19,588	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−9,247	----------	−9,247	----------	−9,993	----------	−9,993	----------
Total trust funds	7,374	----------	7,148	----------	10,569	----------	9,595	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−6,880	----------	−6,880	----------	−10,504	----------	−10,504	----------
Total Department of Commerce	952,565	64,731	997,762	80,368	1,081,199	88,419	967,910	46,533

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Intragovernmental transactions		−6,880	----------	−6,880	----------	−10,504	----------	−10,504	----------
Total Department of Commerce		952,565	64,731	997,762	80,368	1,081,199	88,419	967,910	46,533

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Federal Funds						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Military personnel, Army	NOA	**8,409,969**	**8,107,000** **[x] 563,000**	**7,923,700**	**−746,300**	Decrease reflects a decline of 166,684 in average strength.
	Exp.	8,460,678	8,590,000	7,888,500	−701,500	
Military personnel, Navy	NOA	**4,455,200**	**4,368,400** **[x] 373,600**	**4,402,300**	**−339,700**	Decrease reflects a decline of 67,104 in average strength.
	Exp.	4,476,165	4,700,000	4,388,500	−311,500	
Military personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	**1,534,734**	**1,518,000** **[x] 126,200**	**1,494,200**	**−150,000**	Decrease reflects a decline of 40,566 in average strength.
	Exp.	1,514,539	1,640,000	1,485,000	−155,000	
Military personnel, Air Force	NOA	**6,093,600**	**5,823,000** **[x] 502,500**	**6,096,000**	**−229,500**	Decrease reflects a decline of 42,057 in average strength.
	Exp.	6,030,433	6,320,000	6,081,000	−239,000	
Reserve personnel, Army	NOA	**287,200**	**306,700** **[x] 22,900**	**336,500**	**6,900**	Increase reflects higher average strength.
	Exp.	270,796	310,000	320,000	10,000	
Reserve personnel, Navy	NOA	**129,150**	**131,400** **[x] 12,400**	**144,200**	**400**	Increase reflects higher average officer strength.
	Exp.	118,274	140,000	140,000	----------	
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	NOA	**36,550**	**45,000** **[x] 4,000**	**54,100**	**5,100**	Increase reflects an expanded enlisted nonprior service training program.
	Exp.	34,518	48,000	52,000	4,000	

[x] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
MILITARY PERSONNEL—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Reserve personnel, Air Force	NOA	71,800	81,200 [x] 7,100	86,200	−2,100	Decrease reflects a reduced service school training program.
	Exp.	65,855	80,000	80,000	----------	
National Guard personnel, Army	NOA	320,900	356,800 [x] 33,900	387,100	−3,600	Decrease reflects lower enlisted nonprior service training and service school programs partially offset by an increase in average strength in paid drill status.
	Exp.	315,913	370,000	370,000	----------	
National Guard personnel, Air Force.	NOA	88,000	97,300 [x] 10,300	108,500	900	Increase reflects transfer of air defense costs from the Military personnel, Air Force appropriation, and higher average strength.
	Exp.	86,405	103,000	106,000	3,000	
Total Federal funds military personnel.	NOA	21,427,103	22,490,700	21,032,800	−1,457,900	
	Exp.	21,373,576	22,301,000	20,911,000	−1,390,000	

RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL						
(Functional code 051)						
Retired pay, Defense	NOA	2,450,000	2,735,000 [A] 99,000 [E] 25,000	3,194,000	335,000	1970 supplemental is for payment to retired personnel, primarily related to rise in the consumers' price index. Increase in 1971 reflects an average of 825,124 retired personnel in 1971, compared with 752,576 in 1970.
	Exp.	2,444,071	2,758,000 [A] 99,000	3,193,000	336,000	
Total Federal funds retired military personnel.	NOA	2,450,000	2,859,000	3,194,000	335,000	
	Exp.	2,444,071	2,857,000	3,193,000	336,000	
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
(Functional code 051)						
Operation and maintenance, Army.	NOA	7,984,475	7,219,746 [C] 51,700 [D] 155,200	6,332,000	−1,094,646	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
	Exp.	8,029,939	7,460,000	6,425,000	−1,035,000	
Operation and maintenance, Navy.	NOA	5,375,760	5,023,867 [C] 61,900 [D] 104,200	4,804,000	−385,967	Decrease reflects lower support requirements, primarily resulting from inactivation of older ships and aircraft.
	Exp.	5,336,475	5,222,000	4,841,700	−380,300	
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.	NOA	455,161	419,958 [C] 2,000 [D] 5,400	356,600	−70,758	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	3,589	----------			
	Exp.	417,560	438,000	370,000	−68,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Operation and maintenance, Air Force.	NOA	6,866,252	6,444,714 D 88,600	6,176,500	−356,814	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
	Exp.	6,811,856	6,563,000	6,203,100	−359,900	
Operation and maintenance, Defense agencies.	NOA	1,062,939	1,069,637 C 5,800 D 68,400	1,162,100	18,263	Increase is primarily for field operations.
	Exp.	1,054,185	1,140,000	1,150,000	10,000	
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard.	NOA	275,454	297,800 C 6,300 D 8,500	287,400	−25,200	Decrease reflects a reduced air defense program and lower logistical support.
	Exp.	269,734	307,000	285,000	−22,000	
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard.	NOA	276,800	330,534 C 5,300 D 7,700	343,600	66	Increase reflects higher average flying hour costs offset by decreases in depot maintenance and lower logistical support.
	Exp.	259,233	324,000	328,600	4,600	
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army.	NOA	----------	53	65	12	Increase reflects higher personnel compensation.
	Exp.	38	50	60	10	

of Rifle Practice, Army.	Exp.	38	50	60	10	Increase reflects higher personnel compensation.
Claims, Defense	NOA	38,000	39,000	39,000		No increase in the number of claims filed by private parties is expected.
	Exp.	42,050	39,000	39,000		
Contingencies, Defense	NOA	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	This amount provides the Secretary of Defense with funds to meet emergencies and extraordinary expenses.
	Exp.	1	3,890	5,000	1,110	
Court of Military Appeals, Defense.	NOA	654	666 [D] 71	780	43	Increase reflects growing case workload.
	Exp.	644	720	740	20	
Miscellaneous expired accounts	Exp.	5,345	2,340	2,200	−140	
Total Federal funds operation and maintenance.	NOA	22,349,085	21,422,046	19,512,045	−1,910,001	
	Exp.	22,227,060	21,500,000	19,650,400	−1,849,600	
PROCUREMENT						
(Functional code 051)						
Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army:						
Appropriation		5,671,500	4,254,400	3,251,000		
Balance proposed for rescission				[X]−25,000		
	NOA	5,671,500	4,254,400	[L] 3,226,000	−1,028,400	Decrease in support requirements more than offsets an increase for the Safeguard missile defense system.
	Exp.	6,116,741	5,440,000	4,371,500	−1,068,500	
Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy:						
Appropriation		2,574,300	2,620,000	3,470,700		
Balance proposed for rescission				[X]−43,000		
	NOA	2,574,300	2,620,000	[F] 3,427,700	807,700	Increase reflects initial procurement of new fighter, early warning, electronic, and antisubmarine warfare aircraft which more than offsets decreased support requirements. The 1971 program includes 261 aircraft compared with 348 in 1970.
	Exp.	3,315,166	3,025,000	2,947,000	−78,000	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[L] Includes $1,655,500 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[X] Unobligated balance proposed for rescission pursuant to Public Law 91-171.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
PROCUREMENT—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy:						
Appropriation		820,700	2,490,300	2,728,900		
Balance proposed for rescission				x−150,000		
	NOA	**820,700**	**2,490,300**	r **2,578,900**	**88,600**	Increase reflects higher requirements due to lower prior year balances available to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	1,948,758	1,900,000	1,630,000	−270,000	
Other procurement, Navy:						
Appropriation		2,505,600	1,484,600	1,559,400		
Balance proposed for rescission				x−18,000		
	NOA	**2,505,600**	**1,484,600**	u **1,541,400**	**56,800**	Increase reflects higher requirements due to lower prior year balances available to finance budget plans.
	Exp.	2,478,022	2,180,000	2,037,700	−142,300	
Procurement, Marine Corps:						
Appropriation		669,500	500,848	208,000		
Balance proposed for rescission				x−8,000		
	NOA	**669,500**	**500,848**	x **200,000**	**−300,848**	Decrease in support requirements more than offsets increase for missiles and amphibious vehicles.
	Exp.	780,665	670,000	489,100	−180,900	

	Exp.	780,665	670,000	489,100	−180,900	missiles and amphibious vehicles.
Aircraft procurement, Air Force:						
Appropriation		3,860,000	3,405,800	3,374,300		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−59,400		
	NOA	**3,860,000**	**3,405,800**	**r 3,314,900**	**−90,900**	Higher than estimated requirements for prior year programs are offset by reduced new procurement requirements. The 1971 program includes 390 aircraft compared with 586 in 1970.
	Exp.	5,229,865	4,500,000	3,935,000	−565,000	
Missile procurement, Air Force:						
Appropriation		1,720,200	1,448,100	1,544,600		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−14,000		
	NOA	**1,720,200**	**1,448,100**	**r 1,530,600**	**82,500**	Increase reflects procurement of Minuteman III ballistic missiles, short range attack missiles, and tactical missiles.
	Exp.	1,381,580	1,475,000	1,496,200	21,200	
Other procurement, Air Force:						
Appropriation		2,639,000	1,576,200	1,503,600		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−14,000		
	NOA	**2,639,000**	**1,576,200**	**1,489,600**	**−86,600**	Decrease reflects lower support requirements.
	Exp.	2,682,351	2,300,000	1,822,400	−477,600	
Procurement, Defense agencies	NOA	**81,700**	**61,600**	**49,500**	**−12,100**	Decrease reflects reduced procurement of classified equipment.
	Exp.	54,442	60,000	70,000	10,000	
Total Federal funds procurement.	NOA	**20,542,500**	**17,841,848**	**17,358,600**	**−483,248**	
	Exp.	23,987,590	21,550,000	18,798,900	−2,751,100	

r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
m Includes $2,789 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
n Includes $78,900 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
x Unobligated balance proposed for rescission pursuant to Public Law 91-171.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds—Continued						
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army:						
Appropriation		1,599,391	1,596,820	1,735,900		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−18,000		
	NOA	**1,599,391**	**1,596,820**	**r 1,717,900**	**121,080**	Increase reflects additional effort on a surface-to-air missile system and antiballistic missile technology.
	Exp.	1,520,840	1,640,000	1,664,000	24,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy:						
Appropriation		2,147,256	2,186,400	2,212,300		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−15,000		
	NOA	**2,147,256**	**2,186,400**	**r 2,197,300**	**10,900**	Increase reflects additional effort on a new surface-to-air missile system for fleet air defense and on the S-3 carrier-based aircraft for antisubmarine warfare.
	Exp.	2,045,479	2,140,000	2,165,000	25,000	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force:						
Appropriation		3,443,224	3,060,600	2,927,700		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	x−18,000		
	NOA	**3,443,224**	**3,060,600**	**r 2,909,700**	**−150,900**	Decrease reflects lower funding for operational systems development.
	Exp.	3,385,521	3,050,000	3,067,700	17,700	

	NOA	3,443,224	3,060,600	[F] 2,909,700	−150,900	Decrease reflects lower funding for operational systems development.
	Exp.	3,385,521	3,050,000	3,067,700	17,700	
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies:						
Appropriation		438,657	450,000	475,700		
Balance proposed for rescission		----------	----------	[X] −5,000		
	NOA	438,657	450,000	[F] 470,700	20,700	Increase reflects additional exploratory development efforts primarily related to strategic warfare.
	Exp.	505,387	450,000	447,500	−2,500	
Emergency fund, Defense	NOA	----------	75,000	[F] 50,000	−25,000	Funds are transferred to other appropriations for prompt exploitation of research and development breakthroughs.
	Exp.	----------	20,000	37,500	17,500	
Total Federal funds research, development, test, and evaluation.	NOA	7,628,528	7,368,820	7,345,600	−23,220	
	Exp.	7,457,227	7,300,000	7,381,700	81,700	
COMBAT READINESS, SOUTH VIETNAMESE FORCES						
(Functional code 051)						
Combat readiness, South Vietnamese forces, Defense.	NOA	----------	----------	300,000	300,000	Funds are transferred to other appropriations to finance the Vietnamization program.
	Exp.	----------	----------	105,000	105,000	
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
(Functional code 051)						
Military construction, Army	NOA	551,067	287,228	[O] 708,000	420,772	Increase is primarily for the design, site acquisition, and construction of the Safeguard missile defense system facilities.
	Exp.	450,324	450,000	480,000	30,000	
Military construction, Navy	NOA	291,513	300,028	[P] 323,500	23,472	Increase is primarily for major new administrative facilities and for additional planning.
	Exp.	418,351	300,000	300,000	----------	

[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[O] Includes $657,800 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[P] Includes $287,450 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[X] Unobligated balance proposed for rescission pursuant to Public Law 91-171.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Military construction, Air Force	NOA	260,837	284,327	[a] 297,200	12,873	Increase is for construction of 3 major hospital facilities, greater funding of planning, and for minor construction requirements.
	Exp.	480,503	320,000	300,000	−20,000	
Military construction, Defense agencies.	NOA	41,759	33,915	[a] 45,600	11,685	Increase reflects greater contingency funding for military construction.
	Exp.	10,035	15,000	32,000	17,000	
Military construction, Army National Guard.	NOA	2,700	15,000	15,000	----------	Obligation levels of $15.6 million in 1970 and $16 million in 1971 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	8,377	7,700	11,000	3,300	
Military construction, Air National Guard.	NOA	8,300	13,200	8,000	−5,200	Obligation levels of $5.5 million in 1970 and $14 million in 1971 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	10,278	10,000	10,000	----------	
Military construction, Army Reserve.	NOA	3,000	10,000	10,000	----------	Obligation levels of $4 million in 1970 and $14 million in 1971 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	1,508	9,000	10,000	1,000	
Military construction, Naval Reserve.	NOA	5,000	9,600	5,000	−4,600	Obligation levels of $2.4 million in 1970 and $10 million in 1971 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	6,487	8,000	6,000	−2,000	
Military construction, Air Force Reserve.	NOA	4,300	5,300	4,000	−1,300	Obligation levels of $3.5 million in 1970 and $7 million in 1971 include completion of prior year projects.
	Exp.	2,763	4,300	5,000	700	

Reserve.	Exp.	2,765	4,500	5,000	700	include completion of prior year projects.
Loran stations, Defense	Exp.	31				(Additional facilities are not required for this navigation system.)
Total Federal funds military construction.	NOA	1,168,476	958,598	1,416,300	457,702	
	Exp.	1,388,656	1,124,000	1,154,000	30,000	
FAMILY HOUSING						
(Functional code 051)						
Family housing, Defense	NOA	500,308	602,692	[F] 718,500	115,808	Increase primarily reflects a larger new construction program, from 4,800 family units in 1970 to 8,000 units in 1971.
	Exp.	557,216	616,000	616,200	200	
Public enterprise funds:						
Homeowners assistance fund, Defense.	NOA	6,200			−3,645	Decrease reflects reduced requirement for assumption of mortgages in 1971.
Authority to spend debt receipts (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	5,271	4,595	950		
	Exp.	14,750	14,000	6,800	−7,200	
Total Federal funds family housing.	NOA	511,779	607,287	719,450	112,163	
	Exp.	571,965	630,000	623,000	−7,000	
CIVIL DEFENSE						
(Functional code 051)						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance, civil defense.	NOA	47,915	49,033 [D] 850	50,100	217	Increase is for development of an improved warning system and expansion of training and financial assistance programs.
	Exp.	59,915	52,000	50,000	−2,000	
Research, shelter survey and marking, civil defense	NOA	12,500	20,050	23,700	3,650	Increase is for transfer of the emergency operating centers activity from the Operation and maintenance, civil defense appropriation.
	Exp.	26,778	22,988	20,000	−2,988	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[G] Includes $261,455 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[H] Includes $43,600 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
CIVIL DEFENSE—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Construction of facilities, civil defense.	Exp.	194	12	----------	−12	(Decrease reflects completion of construction.)
Total Federal funds civil defense.	NOA	**60,415**	**69,933**	**73,800**	**3,867**	
	Exp.	86,887	75,000	70,000	−5,000	
SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM						
(Functional code 051)						
Special foreign currency program.	NOA	----------	----------	r 2,621	2,621	Program funds special Defense programs with excess foreign currency at no overall increase in budget requirements for the Government.
	Exp.	1,289	2,000	5,000	3,000	
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
(Functional code 051)						
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense production guarantees	Exp.	940	−332	−340	−35	(The purchase of defaulted loans is expected to continue at about the 1970 level.)
	NL	−2,162	672	645		
Laundry service, Naval Academy.	Exp.	−47	52	−25	−77	(Results from decrease in capital costs.)

	NL	−2,162	672	645		the 1970 level.)
Laundry service, Naval Academy	Exp.	−47	52	−25	−77	(Results from decrease in capital costs.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Army stock fund (permanent, indefinite contract authority).	NOA	**103,141**				(Reflects sale of inventory without replacement.)
	Exp.	−305,119	−107,000	−212,000	−105,000	
Navy stock fund (permanent, indefinite contract authority).	NOA	**311,857**				(Reflects replacement of inventory sold.)
	Exp.	−322,924	−8,000	−1,000	7,000	
Marine Corps stock fund	Exp.	356	−2,200		2,200	(Reflects replacement of inventory sold.)
Air Force stock fund (permanent, indefinite contract authority).	NOA	**418,561**				(Reflects greater replacement of inventory sold.)
	Exp.	−496,820	−303,400	−262,300	41,100	
Defense stock fund (permanent, indefinite contract authority).	NOA	**127,325**				(Reflects greater replacement of inventory sold.)
	Exp.	−335,065	−220,000	−81,900	138,100	
Army industrial fund	Exp.	−34,958	−9,600	−1,600	8,000	(Accelerated billing procedures used in 1969 and 1970 will not recur in 1971.)
Navy industrial fund	Exp.	−21,790	−6,800	37,200	44,000	(Accelerated billing procedures used in 1969 and 1970 will not recur in 1971.)
Marine Corps industrial fund	Exp.	1,431	−1,300	200	1,500	(Estimate reflects routine operations under progress payments procedure.)
Air Force industrial fund	Exp.	−8,434	−39,600	−35,700	3,900	(Reflects continuation of accelerated billing procedures.)
Defense industrial fund	Exp.	5,837	15,400	−2,000	−17,400	(Decrease reflects one-time prepaid charges for expansion of the automatic switch networks.)
Army management fund	Exp.	−7,802				(Estimate reflects activity of $692 million in 1971.)
Navy management fund	Exp.	−4,888	−17,948	12,066	30,014	(Increase reflects payment of prior year obligations.)
Air Force management fund	Exp.	−2,599	160	2,400	2,240	(Liquidation of prior year obligations continues.)

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS—Continued						
(Functional code 051)—Continued						
Intragovernmental funds—Continued						
Naval working fund	Exp.	−1,116	----------	----------	----------	(Estimate reflects activity of $18 million in 1971.)
Total Federal funds revolving and management funds.	NOA	960,884	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	−1,532,998	−700,568	−544,999	155,542	
	NL	−2,162	672	645		
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	8,094	7,394	7,394	----------	Gifts, donations, and bequests are used for specified purposes. Funds also include ships' stores profits used for the benefit of naval personnel.
	Exp.	7,621	7,410	7,389	−21	
Miscellaneous trust revolving funds.	Exp.	2,852	346	944	598	(Outlays are expected to slightly exceed receipts in most of these accounts.)
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	77,098,771	73,618,232	70,955,216	−2,663,016	
	Exp.	78,005,323	76,638,432	71,347,001	−5,291,458	
	NL	−2,162	672	645		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:	NOA	−126,513	−132,885	−156,004	−23,119	

NL	−2,162	672	645		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 051	NOA	−126,513	−132,885	−156,004	−23,119
	Exp.				
850	NOA	−1,899	−1,775	−1,775	----------
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	76,970,359	73,483,572	70,797,437	−2,686,135
	Exp.	77,876,911	76,503,772	71,189,222	−5,314,577
	NL	−2,162	672	645	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	NOA	8,094	7,394	7,394	----------
	Exp.	10,473	7,756	8,333	577
Intragovernmental transactions 051	NOA	−8,037	−7,200	−7,200	----------
	Exp.				
Total Department of Defense—Military: ‡ Total budget authority	NOA	76,970,416	73,483,766	70,797,631	−2,686,135
	Exp.	77,879,348	76,504,328	71,190,355	−5,314,000
	NL	−2,162	672	645	
Total outlays		77,877,185	76,505,000	71,191,000	−5,314,000

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970			1971		
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	71,266,411	74,312,730	672	70,955,216	71,320,882	645
Separate transmittal:						
(A) Existing legislation	99,000	99,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	133,000	129,900	----------	----------	3,100	----------
(D) Civilian pay	438,921	429,802	----------	----------	9,119	----------
(E) Military pay	1,680,900	1,667,000	----------	----------	13,900	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−134,660	−134,660	----------	−157,779	−157,779	----------
Total Federal funds	73,483,572	76,503,772	672	70,797,437	71,189,222	645
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	7,394	7,756	----------	7,394	8,333	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,200	−7,200	----------	−7,200	−7,200	----------
Total Department of Defense—Military	73,483,766	76,504,328	672	70,797,631	71,190,355	645

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
Cemeterial Expenses						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....809	NOA	15,000	15,125	17,434	2,309	Increases are projected in headstone procurement, interments, developed acres maintained, and various construction project starts, planning, and design.
	Exp.	17,951	15,975	17,320	1,345	
Corps of Engineers—Civil						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations.....401	NOA	30,015	41,191	39,597	−1,594	Provides funds for 330 flood control, navigation, and beach erosion studies, of which 32 are new starts in 1971.
	Exp.	33,713	43,469	40,000	−3,469	
Construction, general.....401	NOA	862,714	711,992	821,398	109,406	Provides for construction of 239 projects: 191 will continue; 16, costing $829 million, will be started; and 32, costing $1,038 million, will be completed. Preconstruction planning will continue on 81 projects and will be initiated on 10 projects.
	Exp.	838,230	772,863	906,016	133,153	
Operation and maintenance, general.....401	NOA	227,300	253,000 [b] 6,849 [c] 56	292,600	32,695	Workload in 1971 involves maintenance of 562 projects, an increase of 17 projects.
	Exp.	221,482	263,200	292,000	28,800	
Flood control and coastal emergencies.....401	NOA	30,000	32,000	7,000	−25,000	Provides funds for emergency operations to combat flood disaster situations.
	Exp.	25,497	32,131	12,000	−20,131	
General expenses.....401	NOA	21,875	22,680 [b] 1,909	25,800	1,120	Increase is for improved planning and technical review capability in the water resources development field.

gencies 401	Exp.	25,497	32,131	12,000	−20,131	situations.
General expenses 401	NOA	21,875	22,680 [p] 1,909 [c] 91	25,800	1,120	Increase is for improved planning and technical review capability in the water resources development field.
	Exp.	21,956	25,000	25,600	600	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries 401	NOA	69,600	80,820	79,578	−1,242	Construction will continue on 9 major project features. Provision is also made for project operation and maintenance.
	Exp.	72,177	76,295	86,000	9,705	
Permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 401	NOA	4,084	4,090	4,100	10	Fees paid by mine operators for depositing mine debris in restraining works are used for maintenance. Half of the receipts from Federal Power Commission licenses are used for maintenance of navigation improvements. Three-fourths of receipts from lease of Federal lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes are paid to States in which the projects are situated.
	Exp.	4,198	3,515	4,000	485	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	8,328	----------	----------	----------	
Revolving fund, Corps of Engineers—Civil 401	Exp.	−5,770	----------	----------	----------	(The fund provides centralized services and facilities to agency programs.)
Trust Funds						
Corps of Engineers—Civil, trust funds (permanent) 401	NOA	18,684	15,766	27,600	11,834	Contributions and advances from local interests are used in construction and maintenance work.
	Exp.	24,636	18,215	29,600	11,385	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,245,588	1,154,678	1,270,073	115,395	
	Exp.	1,219,811	1,216,473	1,365,616	149,143	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	*−8,305*	*−7,347*	*−7,469*	*−122*	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−24*	*−24*	*−24*	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,237,259	1,147,307	1,262,580	115,273	
	Exp.	1,211,482	1,209,102	1,358,123	149,021	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	18,684	15,766	27,600	11,834	
	Exp.	24,636	18,215	29,600	11,385	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−18,684*	*−15,766*	*−27,600*	*−11,834*	
Total trust funds	Exp.	5,952	2,449	2,000	−449	
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	1,237,259	1,147,307	1,262,580	115,273	
Total outlays	Exp.	1,217,434	1,211,551	1,360,123	148,572	

‡Totals for Corps of Engineers—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,145,773	1,208,191	1,270,073	1,364,993
Separate transmittal:				
(9) Civilian pay	8,758	8,145	----------	613
(x) Military pay	147	137	----------	10
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−7,371	−7,371	−7,493	−7,493
Total Federal funds	1,147,307	1,209,102	1,262,580	1,358,123
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	15,766	18,215	27,600	29,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,766	−15,766	−27,600	−27,600
Total trust funds	----------	2,449	----------	2,000
Total Corps of Engineers—Civil	1,147,307	1,211,551	1,262,580	1,360,123

Federal Funds

Total Corps of Engineers—Civil			1,147,307	1,211,551	1,262,580	1,360,123	

Ryukyu Islands

Federal Funds

General and special funds:							
Administration	910	NOA	20,772	18,790 c 128 D 81	6,952	−13,908	Decrease results from reduction in requirement for U.S. aid in the period prior to reversion of the islands to Japanese control.
Reappropriation		NOA		1,861			
		Exp.	18,253	20,390	11,960	−8,430	
Construction of power systems:							
Rescission of prior year balance	910	LA	−7,753				(Construction of Kin powerplant has been completed.)
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.		LA NL		*−236*	*−368*	*−132*	
Pretreaty claims	910	Exp.	−16				(Provided payments to island inhabitants for pretreaty damage by U.S. forces.)
Total Federal funds Ryukyu Islands:‡		NOA	20,772	20,860	6,952	−14,040	
		LA	−7,753	−236	−368		
Total budget authority			13,019	20,624	6,584	−14,040	
		Exp.	18,237	20,390	11,960	−8,562	
		NL		−236	−368		
Total outlays			18,237	20,154	11,592	−8,562	

‡Totals for Ryukyu Islands are distributed as follows:

	1970				*1971*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	20,651		20,201		6,952		11,940	
Repayments		−236		−236		−368		−368
Separate transmittal:								
(c) Wage-board supplemental	128		117				11	
(D) Civilian pay	81		72				9	
Total Ryukyu Islands	20,860	−236	20,390	−236	6,952	−368	11,960	−368

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SOLDIERS' HOME [z]						
Trust Funds						
Operation and maintenance.....809	NOA	8,602	9,149 [c] 117 [p] 179	9,822	377	Increase provides for additional employment, more facilities, and the second phase of a member pay raise.
	Exp.	8,594	9,436	9,836	400	
Capital outlay.....809	NOA	726	170	128	−42	Reflects smaller construction program in 1971.
	Exp.	1,701	1,107	223	−884	
Payment of claims (permanent, indefinite).....809	NOA	3	5	5	.....	Amounts are for refunds of erroneous deductions from the pay of certain military personnel.
	Exp.	3	5	5	.....	
Trust revolving fund.....809	Exp.	7	.....	.....	.....	(Fund finances certain supply inventories of the Home.)
Summary						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	9,331	9,620	9,955	335	
	Exp.	10,305	10,548	10,064	−484	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....800	NOA	−163	−155	−155	.....	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds Soldiers' Home:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	9,168	9,465	9,800	335	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	10,142	10,393	9,909	−484	

‡Totals for Soldiers' Home are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	9,324	10,266	9,955	10,050
Separate transmittal:				
(C) Wage-board supplemental	117	110	----------	7
(D) Civilian pay	179	172	----------	7
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−155	−155	−155	−155
Total Soldiers' Home	9,465	10,393	9,800	9,909

THE PANAMA CANAL

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 910	NOA	38,569	40,700 D 963	44,235	2,572	Provides for additional workload and higher costs in medical and educational activities.
	Exp.	38,303	41,663	44,235	2,572	
Capital outlay 910	NOA	200	2,000	2,163	163	Estimate provides for minor recurring capital projects.
	Exp.	5,083	4,200	4,000	−200	
Public enterprise funds:						
Panama Canal Company fund 502	Exp.	−7,770	3,299	6,200	2,901	(Net receipts from operations are expected to decrease by $3.2 million while expenditures for capital outlay will decrease $300 thousand.)
Limitation on general and administrative expenses.		(13,730)	(14,700) D (598) E (7)	(15,977)	(672)	Provides for additional orkload and higher costs of the Panama Canal Company.

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
Z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
THE PANAMA CANAL—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	38,769	43,663	46,398	2,735	
	Exp.	35,616	49,162	54,435	5,273	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 900	NOA	−14,589	−18,258	−22,057	−3,799	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	−45	−44	−44	----------	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−17,079	−18,860	−19,934	−1,074	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds the Panama Canal:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	7,056	6,501	4,363	−2,138	
Total outlays	Exp.	3,903	12,000	12,400	400	

‡Totals for the Panama Canal are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	42,700	48,216	46,398	54,418
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	963	946	----------	17
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−37,162	−37,162	−42,035	−42,035
Total the Panama Canal	6,501	12,000	4,363	12,400

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS

Federal Funds

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Wildlife conservation, etc., military reservations (permanent, indefinite, special funds) ____409	NOA	271	311	351	40	Fishing and hunting license fees are used for wildlife conservation.
	Exp.	209	265	460	195	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public _____400	NOA / Exp.	*−272*	*−311*	*−351*	*−40*	
Total Federal funds miscellaneous accounts:						
Total budget authority	NOA	−1	----------	----------	----------	
Total outlays _____	Exp.	−63	−46	109	155	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above) _____	NOA	**1,320,400**	**1,234,637**	**1,341,208**	**106,439**	
	LA	−7,753	−236	−368		
	Exp.	1,291,824	1,302,265	1,449,791	147,394	
	NL	----------	−236	−368		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions _____900	NOA / Exp.	*−14,589*	*−18,258*	*−22,057*	*−3,799*	
Proprietary receipt from the public _____400	NOA / Exp.	*−8,577*	*−7,658*	*−7,820*	*−162*	
850	NOA / Exp.	*−69*	*−68*	*−68*	----------	
900	NOA / Exp.	*−17,079*	*−18,860*	*−19,934*	*−1,074*	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA / NL	----------	*(−236)*	*(−368)*	*(−132)*	
Total Federal funds _____	NOA	**1,280,086**	**1,189,793**	**1,291,329**	**101,404**	
	LA	−7,753	−236	−368		
	Exp.	1,251,510	1,257,421	1,399,912	142,359	
	NL	----------	−236	−368		

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	28,015	25,386	37,555	12,169	
	Exp.	34,941	28,763	39,664	10,901	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	−18,684	−15,766	−27,600	−11,834	
	Exp.					
800	NOA	−163	−155	−155		
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	9,168	9,465	9,800	335	
	Exp.	16,094	12,842	11,909	−933	
Total Department of Defense—Civil.‡	NOA	1,289,254	1,199,258	1,301,129	101,739	
	LA	−7,753	−236	−368		
Total budget authority		1,281,501	1,199,022	1,300,761	101,739	
	Exp.	1,267,604	1,270,263	1,411,821	141,426	
	NL		−236	−368		
Total outlays		1,267,604	1,270,027	1,411,453	141,426	

‡ Totals for the Department of Defense—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								

[z] Totals for the Department of Defense—Civil are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,224,560		1,292,848		1,341,208		1,449,131	
Repayments		−236		−236		−368		−368
Separate transmittal:								
(C) Wage-board supplemental	128		117				11	
(D) Civilian pay	9,802		9,163				639	
(E) Military pay	147		137				10	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−44,844		−44,844		−49,879		−49,879	
Total Federal funds	1,189,793	−236	1,257,421	−236	1,291,329	−368	1,399,912	−368
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	25,090		28,481		37,555		39,650	
Separate transmittal:								
(C) Wage-board supplemental	117		110				7	
(D) Civilian pay	179		172				7	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,921		−15,921		−27,755		−27,755	
Total trust funds	9,465		12,842		9,800		11,909	
Total Department of Defense—Civil	1,199,258	−236	1,270,263	−236	1,301,129	−368	1,411,821	−368

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [z]

CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Food and drug control 653	NOA	60,438	71,989 [c] 19 [D] 2,185 [E] 90	89,549	15,266	Provides for expanded research on health effects of food additives and pesticides, increased surveillance of hazardous products, and continuation of the intensified inspection program for drug manufacturing.
	Exp.	61,173	71,186	84,678	13,492	
Air pollution control 653	NOA	88,448	95,638	[F] 106,003	10,365	Allows an expanded program of research on controls for sulfur and nitrogen oxides, and increased financial and technical support of State and local air pollution control efforts.
	Exp.	56,922	79,657	104,200	24,543	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[z]—Continued						
CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE— Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Environmental control.....653	NOA	42,827	55,158	[s] 50,780	−4,378	Decrease reflects transfer of certain food protection activities to the Food and drug control appropriation.
	Exp.	36,193	51,428	52,125	697	
Buildings and facilities.....653	NOA	.....	300	.....	−300	Unobligated balances provide for construction of Food and Drug Administration district headquarters and regional laboratory facilities for environmental health research.
	Exp.	417	4,500	6,500	2,000	
Office of the Administrator...653	NOA	17,978	6,159 [D] 304 [E] 50	4,775	−1,738	Decrease reflects transfer of certain administrative functions to the Food and drug control account.
	Exp.	18,273	9,726	6,080	−3,646	
Expired accounts.....653	Exp.	1,193	620	266	−354	(These activities have been transferred to other accounts.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for certification and other services.....653	Exp.	−233	.....	.....	.....	(Industry fees finance certification of various drugs, food additives, and cosmetics.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 653	Exp.	−6	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service.	NOA	209,691	231,892	251,107	19,215	
	Exp.	173,932	217,117	253,849	36,732	

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mental health:						
(Development of health resources) 651	NOA	252,310	265,044	236,150	−28,894	Decrease results from carryover of 1970 funds to 1971 for construction of community mental health centers.
	Exp.	226,503	260,926	266,302	5,376	
(Prevention and control of health problems) 653	NOA	83,663	92,859 [C] −908 [D] −5,795 [E] −556	[T] 110,506	24,906	Increase is for greater support to local communities for mental health centers, for addiction and alcoholism treatment, and for an expanded public education program on the dangers of drug abuse and alcoholism.
	Exp.	58,978	65,285	80,460	15,175	
Total mental health	NOA	335,973	357,903 [C] −908 [D] −5,795 [E] −556	346,656	−3,988	
	Exp.	285,481	326,211	346,762	20,551	
Saint Elizabeths Hospital (indefinite) 652	NOA	13,380	11,660 [C] 751 [D] 1,742 [E] 26	14,823	644	Provides for a staffing increase and expansion of outpatient services, particularly within the Community Mental Health Center at the hospital.
	Exp.	11,564	13,917	14,454	537	
Health services research and development 651	NOA	49,927	44,975	[F] 57,403	12,428	Reflects an expansion in research programs which seek new ways of containing increases in health costs and new means of delivering health services.
	Exp.	46,303	54,596	49,130	−5,466	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		(4,320)				

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[S] Includes $14,336 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[T] Includes $76,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [z]**—Continued**						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Comprehensive health planning and services:						
(Development of health resources) 651	NOA	20,840	27,765	[r] 30,365	2,600	Provides expanded support for 113 existing comprehensive area-wide planning agencies and initial funding for 12 new agencies.
	Exp.	10,422	23,820	26,867	3,047	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		----------	(4,320)	(4,320)	----------	
(Prevention and control of health problems) 653	NOA	155,449	186,265 [p] −4,766	[r] 216,813	35,314	Provides for a broadened program of comprehensive health centers and service projects, including transfer of centers formerly funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.
	Exp.	116,658	157,058	188,408	31,350	
Total comprehensive health planning and services.	NOA	176,289	214,030 [p] −4,766	247,178	37,914	
	Exp.	127,080	180,878	215,275	34,397	
Maternal and child health 652	NOA	265,400	228,500	255,339	26,839	Most of the increase is for family planning services. Remainder is for new health centers for mothers, infants, and youth, and full-year costs of existing health centers.
	Exp.	250,467	223,194	240,800	17,606	
Family planning services 652	NOA	----------	----------	[p] 12,000	12,000	Proposed legislation provides for project grants to deliver family planning services to low income persons.
	Exp.	----------	----------	[p] 4,000	4,000	
Regional medical programs:						
(Development of health re-	NOA	61,997	82,762	[r] 99,845	[illegible]	

Family planning services.....652	NOA	.....	.....	[B] 12,000	12,000	Increase for grants to provide family planning services to low income persons.
	Exp.	.....	.....	[B] 4,000	4,000	
Regional medical programs: (Development of health resources).....651	NOA	61,907	83,763	[F] 90,345	6,582	Increase permits continuation and new operational grants in all 55 existing regions. Emphasis will be placed on continuing education programs for health professionals and on demonstrations of new methods for delivering health services in the private sector.
	Exp.	46,279	67,761	86,281	18,520	
(Prevention and control of health problems).....653	NOA	.....	16,218	[F] 6,157	−10,061	Emphasis will be placed on demonstrating new methods to prevent, control, and treat kidney disease, increasing public awareness of the adverse relationship between smoking and health, and on expanding technical assistance to the States to improve nutrition surveillance and delivery of services. Reduction in budget authority reflects the elimination of chronic disease control programs.
	Exp.	.....	10,957	5,124	−5,833	
Total regional medical programs.	NOA	61,907	99,981	96,502	−3,479	
	Exp.	46,279	78,718	91,405	12,687	
Communicable diseases.....653	NOA	54,217	38,603 [C] 138 [D] 1,868 [E] 440	41,538	489	Increase primarily due to transfer of regional operations from Office of the Administrator. Reduction in tuberculosis and venereal disease control programs offset by pay increases.
	Exp.	59,581	44,801	48,574	3,773	
Medical facilities construction.651	NOA	265,866	153,923 [D] 178 [E] 30	[F] 59,321	−64,810	Decrease for grants reflects shift to guaranteed loans and interest subsidies for construction and modernization of private, nonprofit medical facilities. Grants will support construction of ambulatory care and rehabilitation facilities. Direct loans are provided for public facilities ineligible for the loan guaranty program.
	LA	7,500	.....	[F] 30,000		
	Exp.	264,168	278,844	256,066	−8,528	
	NL	.....	750	15,000		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA NL	−93	−93	−93	.....	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriation not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [z]**—Continued**						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Patient care and special health services.....652	NOA	72,383	72,224 [c] 921 [D] 2,532 [E] 1,788	79,889	2,424	Provides for continued operation of 9 Public Health Service hospitals and 244 outpatient facilities with an expected workload of 2,130 inpatients per day in the hospitals and 1,782,200 visits per year to the outpatient facilities. Increase reflects higher drug and hospital supply costs, and greater use of contract medical care in other than PHS hospitals. System will also operate 20 additional health units to serve Federal personnel employed in Government buildings.
	Exp.	69,381	74,924	78,963	4,039	
National health statistics.....651	NOA	8,225	9,641	9,918	277	Provides for coordination of information for evaluating family planning centers, increased statistical advice to State health agencies, and initiation of a survey to make population projections more accurate.
	Exp.	8,160	8,827	9,671	844	
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....653	NOA	14,265	16,700	19,501	2,801	Retired officers and their survivors receiving benefits will increase from 981 on June 30, 1969, to 1,111 in 1970 and to 1,241 in 1971. Increase also provides for rise in medical care costs and increased hospital utilization by eligible beneficiaries.
	Exp.	13,058	15,280	18,945	3,665	
Buildings and facilities.....652	NOA	.....	2,100	.....	−2,100	Unobligated funds will be utilized for essential repair and improvement projects and to plan a joint Veterans Administration-PHS hospital in Seattle, Wash.
	Exp.	9,142	6,177	6,531	354	
Office of the Administrator.....653	NOA	9,380	9,898	11,812	1,223	Increase results from transfers among Health Services and Mental

	Exp.	9,142	6,177	6,531	354	provement projects and to plan a joint Veterans Administration-PHS hospital in Seattle, Wash.
Office of the Administrator ... 653	NOA	9,380	9,898 D 641 E 50	11,812	1,223	Increase results from transfers among Health Services and Mental Health Administration programs and to provide improved management and central services.
	Exp.	8,640	10,419	10,633	214	
Indian health services 652	NOA	94,282	101,510 C 650 D 656 E 1,201	113,217	9,200	Increase provides for improved staff-patient ratios in outpatient and inpatient care facilities, increased workloads for contract care, new initiatives in mental health and nutrition, and the staffing of new facilities.
	Exp.	92,804	101,288	110,939	9,651	
Indian health facilities 652	NOA	18,156	20,952	17,950	−3,002	Reduction in medical facilities construction is partially offset by increases for running water and adequate waste disposal facilities for 7,100 new or improved Indian homes and sanitation facilities improvements for 1,140 other Indian homes.
	Exp.	14,604	24,044	23,799	−245	
Emergency health 059	NOA	.....	4,000	3,755	−245	Reduction reflects reprograming of unobligated balances which will provide for a decrease in medical stockpile activities, and a slight increase in technical assistance and training for emergency hospital and ambulance services.
	Exp.	7,822	4,957	4,665	−292	
Chronic diseases 653	NOA	29,378	.....	.....	.....	
	Exp.	30,323	18,669	11,878	−6,791	
Expired accounts 653	Exp.	1,893	1,390	.....	−1,390	
Public enterprise funds:						
Operation of commissaries, narcotic hospitals 652	Exp.	−5	5	3	−2	

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D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]—Continued						
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Service and supply fund.....652	Exp.	936	−146	−20	126	(Finances supplies, accounting, and other services.)
Working capital fund, narcotic hospitals.....652	Exp.	−44	22	62	40	(Finances occupational therapy programs for narcotic patients.)
Advances and reimbursements.653	Exp.	1,879	708	98	−610	
Total Federal funds Health Services and Mental Health Administration.	NOA	1,469,028	1,388,187	1,386,802	28,615	
	LA	7,407	−93	29,907		
	Exp.	1,349,516	1,467,723	1,542,633	89,160	
	NL	−93	657	14,907		
Trust Funds						
Health Services and Mental Health Administration (permanent, indefinite).....652	NOA	468	369	244	−125	
	Exp.	218	281	270	−11	
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH						

definite) 652						

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Biologics standards 651	NOA	8,499	8,225	8,640	415	Continues research programs to develop and improve vaccines and provides for biologics regulatory activities.
	Exp.	7,917	7,726	8,387	661	
National Cancer Institute 651	NOA	184,952	180,656 c −921 D −4,041 E −1,918	202,383	28,607	Provides for intensified research on viruses causing cancer.
	Exp.	177,769	173,647	189,435	15,788	
National Heart and Lung Institute 651	NOA	166,928	160,429 c −650 D −5,015 E −1,201	171,747	18,184	Provides for initiation of national heart and lung disease prevention program.
	Exp.	154,018	153,727	164,217	10,490	
National Institute of Dental Research 651	NOA	29,984	29,278	34,563	5,285	Provides for intensified research on dental caries.
	Exp.	27,972	27,762	30,316	2,554	
National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases 651	NOA	143,888	137,585	132,152	−5,433	Although program level provides for continued research in the preclinical and clinical sciences, cystic fibrosis research, and for the artificial kidney-chronic uremia program, the reduction shown arises because 1970 amount does not reflect funds placed in reserve.
	Exp.	135,741	134,851	131,566	−3,285	
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke 651	NOA	128,931	101,206	96,972	−4,234	Although program level provides for continued research in diseases and disorders of the nervous system, the reduction shown arises because 1970 amount does not reflect funds placed in reserve.
	Exp.	120,052	110,912	98,840	−12,072	

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D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[2]—Continued						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.....651	NOA	96,840	102,337	99,219	−3,118	Although program level provides for continued research in chronic and degenerative diseases, studies of drug resistance, antiviral substances, and transplantation immunology the reduction shown arises because 1970 amount does not reflect funds placed in reserve.
	Exp.	87,868	94,115	96,260	2,145	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences.....651	NOA	163,513	154,203	148,376	−5,827	Although program level provides for continued research in the basic biomedical sciences, research and training programs in anesthesiology, surgery, and radiology, and for trauma research centers, the reduction shown arises because 1970 amount does not reflect funds placed in reserve.
	Exp.	151,609	155,745	147,510	−8,235	
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development..651	NOA	73,127	75,815	93,303	17,488	Provides for expansion of research in population and family planning, child health and nutrition, and mental retardation.
	Exp.	66,621	75,700	82,419	6,719	
National Eye Institute.....651	NOA	.....	23,671	25,686	2,015	Provides for expansion of research in diseases and disorders of the eye.
	Exp.	.....	10,651	23,017	12,366	
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.....651	NOA	18,017	18,323	19,843	1,520	Provides for expansion of basic research on biomedical effects of environmental hazards.
	Exp.	19,388	18,363	19,955	1,592	
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.....651	NOA	600	2,954	2,664	−290	Provides for promoting the international exchange of individuals for research and teaching in the health sciences, and operating an international conference and seminar program.
	Exp.	565	1,497	2,841	1,344	
Health manpower.....651	NOA	169,643	212,336	[9] 242,234	29,898	Provides additional support to medical, dental, and other health education institutions.
	Exp.	114,512	145,531	209,000	63,469	

Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.....651	Exp.	565	1,497	2,841	1,344	for research and teaching in the health sciences, and operating an international conference and seminar program.
Health manpower.....651	NOA	169,643	212,336	[u] 242,234	29,898	Provides additional support to medical, dental, and other health education institutions.
	Exp.	114,512	145,531	209,000	63,469	
Dental health.....651	NOA	10,224	10,887	10,954	67	Provides for continuation of dental auxiliary utilization program and for research and training in dental science.
	Exp.	3,373	9,535	10,160	625	
Research resources.....651	NOA	84,810	68,812	63,701	−5,111	Reflects transfer of computer services to the NIH management fund.
	Exp.	77,138	81,518	69,716	−11,802	
Construction of health educational, research, and library facilities.....651	NOA	93,200	126,100	126,100	.....	Provides for construction of facilities for about 1,300 first-year students in health professions and nursing schools.
	Exp.	133,432	190,922	195,800	4,878	
National Library of Medicine..651	NOA	18,160	19,573	[v] 19,769	196	Provides for continuation of services to the biomedical community and for continued research on a biomedical communications network.
	Exp.	17,050	24,730	21,924	−2,806	
Buildings and facilities.....651	NOA	.....	1,000	.....	−1,000	Repairs and improvements will be accomplished through use of unobligated balances.
	Exp.	.....	7,429	731	−6,698	
Office of the Director.....651	NOA	.....	7,589 [p] 218	8,206	399	Provides executive management and program direction for National Institutes of Health.
	Exp.	.....	6,510	7,395	885	
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....651	NOA	15,000	3,455	32,444	28,989	Provides for expansion of support for selected overseas scientific research through the use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	8,578	9,355	11,832	2,477	
Payment of sales insufficiencies and interest losses.....651	NOA	32	.....	.....	.....	
Expired accounts.....651	Exp.	3,938	1,822	1,169	−653	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[u] Includes $22,549 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[v] Includes $5,792 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]—Continued						
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH— Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Health professions education fund 651	NOA	6,192	5,977	1,880	−4,097	No new loans will be made to health profession students in 1971 from this fund.
	Exp.	13,733	3,000	1,880	−1,120	
Nursing training fund 651	NOA	245	1,561	1,203	−358	No new loans will be made to nursing students in 1971.
	Exp.	5,390	1,770	1,203	−567	
Intragovernmental funds:						
General research support grants 651	Exp.	−1,502				(Grants from funds appropriated to the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health are made to schools and nonprofit institutions to promote self-selected biomedical research and research training projects.)
National Institutes of Health management fund 651	Exp.	−1,489				(Finances management services of the National Institutes of Health.)
Service and supply fund 651	Exp.		−10	−98	−88	(Finances procurement of computer and other central services.)
Grants management fund 651	Exp.	−7,180				
Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	NOA	1,412,785	1,438,445	1,542,039	103,594	
	Exp.	1,316,493	1,446,808	1,525,475	78,667	

Total Federal funds National Institutes of Health.	NOA	1,412,785	1,456,445	1,542,895	86,450	
	Exp.	1,316,493	1,446,808	1,525,475	78,667	

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Federal Funds

390-000 O—70——21

General and special funds:						
Elementary and secondary education: 601						
Current	NOA	1,996,839	606,746 [D] 14	[W] 1,479,893 [B] 425,000	287,819	Provides for an increase in programs for educationally deprived children *and proposes an appropriation for 1972 of $1,300 million to permit schools to plan in advance for academic year 1971–72.* In addition, proposed legislation will modify present law to provide $425 million to be distributed on the basis of need to school districts enrolling arge numbers of children whose parents are employed on Federal property.
Permanent	NOA		1,010,814			
Current	LA	1,000		500		
	Exp.	1,830,651	1,796,451	1,609,435	−25,219	
	NL			[B] 212,500		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	86	330	65		
	NL	−658	−316	−421	−105	
Education for the handicapped 601	NOA	78,850	85,850	[Y] 95,000	9,150	Increases provide for expansion of demonstration programs, grants to States to start new classroom activities, and research programs for handicapped children.
	Exp.	56,145	73,383	81,000	7,617	
Vocational and adult education 603	NOA	248,216	279,216	[AA] 352,346	73,130	Estimate includes $55 million for adult basic education programs previously shown in the community education account. The remaining increase of $18 million will provide for the expansion of cooperative work education and model vocational school programs.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	7,161	7,161	7,161		
	Exp.	260,052	261,370	321,577	60,207	
Higher education: 602						
Current	NOA	714,027	806,080	811,200	5,120	Increases in student aid programs will provide an additional 150,100 grants, and direct and guaranteed loans for students in 1971. Direct Federal grants for the construction of academic facilities will be terminated, but Federal interest subsidy grants will reduce the cost to colleges of loans from the private sector. Additional efforts will be made to assist 2-year and predominantly Negro institutions.
Permanent	NOA	2,600	2,600	2,600		
Current	LA	2,000	2,000	2,000		
	Exp.	914,054	1,013,132	1,117,888	100,756	
	NL	15,677	9,000	5,000		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	−595	−634	−681	−47	
	NL					

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[W] Includes $1,470,643 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Y] Includes $84,500 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.
[AA] Includes $55,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [z]—Continued						
OFFICE OF EDUCATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Education professions development.....601	NOA	**192,800**	**126,100**	[aa] **136,100**	**10,000**	Estimate includes funds previously shown in the Teacher Corps account. Increase of $10 million will permit training 87,000 teachers and teacher aides (compared to 58,000 in 1969), the recruitment of 2,200 new Teacher Corps interns and teachers, and continued support for 3,082 Corps members.
	Exp.	30,458	180,888	137,708	−43,180	
Community education.....608	NOA	**143,144**	**107,709** [D] **300**	**46,012**	**−61,997**	Decrease is due to transfer of adult basic education to the Vocational and adult education appropriation and to terminate university community services grants. Funds are provided for public and college libraries.
	Exp.	115,303	141,867	86,653	−55,214	
Research and development....608	NOA	**89,417**	**113,376**	**118,329**	**4,953**	Provides for expansion of experimental schools program and greater support of evaluation and demonstration efforts.
	Exp.	84,714	93,535	99,700	6,165	
Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	**1,000**	**1,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	Increased use of excess foreign currencies will support training of U.S. scholars overseas.
	Exp.	364	881	2,000	1,119	
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	**42,458**	**43,367** [D] **1,310**	**46,733**	**2,056**	Provides additional staff for the administration of expanded research and Follow Through programs.
	Exp.	41,917	43,180	45,933	2,753	
Civil rights education.....601	NOA	**10,797**	**14,000** [A] **10,000**	**24,000**	.....	Supplemental in 1970 will enable expansion of university centers and State agencies providing technical assistance and training for schools requesting assistance in desegregating.
	Exp.	8,239	13,200 [A] 1,000	19,175 [A] 6,825	11,800	
Expired accounts:						

			A 1,000	A 6,825		
Expired accounts:						
(Elementary and secondary education) 601	Exp.	10,722	2,346	2,093	−253	(Activities in this account have been transferred to Elementary and secondary education, Higher education, and Community education appropriations administered by the Office of Education.)
	NL	62				
(Higher education) 602	Exp.	7,919	1,000	450	−550	
(Other education aids) 608	NOA	4,375				
	Exp.	5,132	6,810	3,492	−3,318	
Total expired accounts	NOA	4,375				
	Exp.	23,773	10,156	6,035	−4,121	
	NL	62				
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 608	NOA	168				
Public enterprise funds:						
Student loan insurance fund 602	NOA	−86	1,755	5,731	7,174	Payments are made in connection with defaulted loans which are assumed under the guaranteed loan program.
	LA	86	9,071	12,269		
	Exp.	−799	3,929	3,098	1,966	
	NL	85	9,047	11,844		
Higher education facilities loan fund: 602						
Current	NOA	3,107	2,918	2,952	176	Direct loan program has been replaced by interest subsidy grants using private capital for construction financing.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	1,720	1,591	1,733		
Current	LA	100,000				
	Exp.	3,042	12,674	6,393	15,326	
	NL	77,097	72,530	94,137		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 608	Exp.	11,705				
Total Federal funds Office of Education.	NOA	3,536,593	3,221,907	3,557,790	339,429	
	LA	101,833	10,121	13,667		
	Exp.	3,379,617	3,645,646	3,755,920	130,261	
	NL	91,754	89,957	109,944		

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D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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BB Includes $7,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[2]—Continued						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants to States for public assistance:	NOA	2,398,719	2,676,012 [A] −22,183	3,109,685 [B] −235,000	220,856	The 1970 supplemental reflects changes in State estimates. Increases in 1971 reflect higher medical costs, greater utilization of services, and an increase of 1.1 million persons to 11.3 million. Proposed legislation reflects limitation on Federal matching grants for long-term institutional care and incentives for increased utilization of more efficient health care facilities.
(Providing or financing medical services) 652	Exp.	2,284,665	2,633,177 [A] −20,754	3,070,496 [B] −215,000	243,073	
(Public assistance) 702	NOA	3,627,336	4,220,966 [A] 129,507	4,964,673	614,200	The 1970 supplemental is for increases in State estimates for payments under Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) and for social services. The 1971 increase is due to further increases in AFDC caseloads and payment levels and to the newly authorized vendor payments to intermediate care facilities on behalf of adult recipients.
	Exp.	3,617,901	4,209,326 [A] 129,507	4,847,298	508,465	
(Social and individual services) 703	NOA	391,136	511,253 [A] 39,429	577,592	26,910	Reflects increased costs for administering maintenance payments and providing services to recipients.
	Exp.	378,355	489,699 [A] 38,000	574,006	46,307	
Total grants to States for public assistance.	NOA	6,417,191	7,408,231 [A] 146,753	8,651,950 [B] −235,000	861,966	
	Exp.	6,280,921	7,332,202 [A] 146,753	8,491,800 [B] −215,000	797,845	
Work incentives 604	NOA	117,500	129,640	170,000	40,360	1971 funds provide training for an average of 117,500 welfare

Work incentives.....604	NOA	117,500	129,640	170,000	40,360	1971 funds provide training for an average of 117,500 welfare recipients and day care for 233,000 children, an increase of 37,500 and 139,000, respectively.
	Exp.	32,563	137,750	199,000	61,250	
Rehabilitation services and facilities.....703	NOA	401,546	533,412	[cc] 571,640	38,228	Increase will assist States to serve 992,000 disabled individuals, 11% more than in 1969.
	Exp.	352,762	498,962	561,610	62,648	
Programs for the aging.....703	NOA	23,000	28,360	32,000	3,640	Includes funding for the 1971 White House Conference on Aging and for jointly funded efforts with other agencies in areawide model service projects.
	Exp.	16,155	27,646	27,100	−546	
Juvenile delinquency prevention and control.....703	NOA	5,000	15,000	15,000	.....	The program will concentrate early attention on youth with critical behavior problems.
	Exp.	1,394	9,476	12,900	3,424	
Research and training.....703	NOA	67,150	71,500	81,435	9,935	Major increase is for studies into income maintenance-related programs, in social service delivery, in extending earning power service, and in development of State social service planning.
	Exp.	60,950	60,372	70,800	10,428	
Social and rehabilitation activities overseas (special foreign currency program).....703	NOA	5,000	2,000	7,000	5,000	Excess foreign currencies support research, demonstration, and research training in social and rehabilitation services.
	Exp.	3,048	3,871	4,000	129	
Salaries and expenses.....703	NOA	27,595	34,385	37,439	413	Provides for administrative support for the various grant and contract programs associated with periodic assistance to the needy, disabled, or other disadvantaged persons.
			[D] 2,641			
	Exp.	26,464	36,000	38,000	2,000	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		(348)	(360)	(390)	(30)	
Assistance to refugees in the United States.....702	NOA	66,897	82,714	107,012	24,624	Estimate includes an 18% increase in education assistance, and a 30% increase in welfare assistance and services, primarily for refugees resettled outside Florida.
			[D] 94			
	LA	3,812	4,568	4,988		
	Exp.	64,343	80,244	103,460	23,639	
	NL	3,733	4,477	4,900		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.	LA	*−388*	*−555*	*−700*	*−145*	
	NL					

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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[CC] Includes $9,215 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]—Continued						
SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Grants for correctional rehabilitation study 703	Exp.	600	.....	.....	.....	(Study was completed in 1968.)
Total Federal funds Social and Rehabilitation Service.	NOA	7,130,879	8,454,730	9,438,476	984,021	
	LA	3,424	4,013	4,288		
	Exp.	6,839,200	8,333,276	9,293,670	960,672	
	NL	3,345	3,922	4,200		
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations, refugee assistance (permanent, indefinite) .. 702	NOA	1	.....	.....	.....	
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payments to Social Security trust funds:						
(Providing or financing medical services) 652	NOA	1,371,227	1,556,413	2,134,970	578,557	Increase reflects a rise in the Federal matching payment to the Supplementary medical insurance trust fund from $4 to $5.30 per month for each enrollee, and the increased costs for uninsured participants in the hospital insurance program for whom total benefit and administrative costs are paid out of general fund appropriations.
	Exp.	1,755,255	1,556,413	2,134,970	578,557	

						total benefit and administrative costs are paid out of general fund appropriations.
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	NOA	319,545	458,151	464,916	6,765	Increase provides for costs of benefits for certain aged persons.
	Exp.	413,545	458,151	464,916	6,765	
Total payments to Social Security trust funds.	NOA	1,690,772	2,014,564	2,599,886	585,322	
	Exp.	2,168,800	2,014,564	2,599,886	585,322	
Consumer credit training 703	NOA	----------	300	500	200	Provides training in consumer education to Federal Credit Union officers and others interested in limited-income groups, and research on development and operation of credit unions in low-income areas.
	Exp.	----------	283	489	206	
Special benefits for disabled coal miners 701	NOA	----------	10,000 [A] 10,000	[A] 160,000	140,000	Supplementals are for increased payments to coal miners totally disabled by pneumoconiosis (black lung disease).
	Exp.	----------	10,000 [A] 10,000	[A] 150,000	130,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Operating fund, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions 703	Exp.	246	65	−43	−108	(The chartering, supervision, and examination of Federal Credit Unions are financed by fees for services performed.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 703	Exp.	1	4	----------	−4	
Total Federal funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	1,690,772	2,034,864	2,760,386	725,522	
	Exp.	2,169,047	2,034,916	2,750,332	715,416	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses.		(807,492)	(921,200) [D] (21,276)	(997,461)	(54,985)	Provides for a 4.3% increase in Social Security workload and a 4.6% increase in output of health insurance carriers and fiscal intermediaries.
Limitation on construction		----------	----------	(2,800)	(2,800)	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE[2]—Continued						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION— Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: 701						
Permanent	NOA	27,347,571	31,531,254	34,507,975	1,912,721	The old-age and survivors and disability insurance programs provide protection against income loss due to death, retirement or disability. Increase in 1971 reflects, in part, a contribution rate increase in January 1971, and its effect on a larger labor force at higher average wage levels. Increases in expenditures reflect increased OASI and DI beneficiaries and the higher average benefits paid each year.
Current	NOA			[3] −1,064,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(23,223,620)	(26,571,000)	(29,128,000) [3] (−960,000)	(1,597,000)	
(Deposits by States)		(2,260,117)	(2,644,000)	(2,893,000) [3] (−65,000)	(184,000)	
(Federal employer contributions.)		(469,000)	(559,000)	(561,000) [3] (−23,000)	(−21,000)	
(Federal payment for special benefits for the aged.)		(225,545)	(364,151)	(370,916)	(6,765)	
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(156,000)	(78,000)	(78,000)		
(Interest on investments)		(1 013,062)	(1,314,000)	(1,477,000) [3] (−16,000)	(147,000)	
(Other)		(226)	(1,103)	(59)	(−1,044)	

The numbers of beneficiaries are as follows (in thousands):

	1969 actual	*1970 estimate*	*1971 estimate*
Retired workers and their dependents	15,588	16,006	16,433
Disabled workers and their dependents	2,335	2,487	2,637
Survivors of deceased workers	5,963	6,237	6,485
Benefits to noninsured persons aged 72 and over	676	603	539

(Other)		(226)	(1,103)	(59)	(−1,044)
Expenditures	Exp.	24,690,495	27,375,677	30,794,186	3,418,509
(Benefit payments)		(23,732,010)	(26,356,000)	(29,706,000)	(3,350,000)
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(1,806)	(1,457)	(1,676)	(219)
(Administrative expenses and (construction.)		(465,087)	(495,220)	(524,510)	(29,290)
(Payment to railroad retirement accounts.)		(491,482)	(523,000)	(562,000)	(39,000)
(Discount on investments and purchase of accrued interest.)		(109)	----------	----------	----------
Federal disability insurance trust fund: 701					
Permanent	NOA	3,705,191	4,344,829	4,984,019	661,190
Current	NOA	----------	----------	[a] 22,000	
Receipts appropriated:					
(Contributions on earnings)		(3,132,036)	(3,680,000)	(4,164,000) [a] (21,000)	(505,000)
(Deposits by States)		(337,398)	(355,000)	(422,000) [a] (1,000)	(68,000)
(Federal employer contributions.)		(63,000)	(78,000)	(80,000)	(2,000)
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(32,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	----------
(Interest on investments)		(140,684)	(216,000)	(302,000)	(86,000)
(Other)		(73)	(−171)	(19)	(190)
Expenditures	Exp.	2,613,170	2,993,609	3,396,715	403,106
(Benefit payments)		(2,443,437)	(2,798,000)	(3,191,000)	(393,000)
(Vocational rehabilitation services.)		(14,891)	(19,424)	(22,600)	(3,176)
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(133,514)	(158,186)	(166,115)	(7,929)
(Payments to railroad retirement account.)		(21,328)	(18,000)	(17,000)	(−1,000)

It is proposed to limit the OASDI contribution rate which is scheduled to rise from 8.4% to 9.2% on Jan. 1, 1971, to 8.6% instead, in order to offset a corresponding increase in Health Insurance contribution rate. In addition, several improvements have been proposed in the cash benefit program for which it is proposed to provide additional financing by increasing the maximum taxable wage base from $7,800 to $9,000 effective Jan. 1, 1971. Revenue resulting from this action will provide additional receipts of $204 million as follows (in millions of dollars):

	OASI	*D.I.*	*H.I.*	*Total*
Effect of change on contribution rate	−1,210.7	----	1,210.7	-----
Effect of changes in tax wage base	146.7	22.0	35.3	204.0
Total	−1,064.0	22.0	1,246.0	204.0

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]—Continued						
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal hospital insurance trust fund: 652						
Permanent	NOA	5,344,065	5,576,828	6,085,852	1,755,024	This fund pays for medical services rendered to persons over age 65 by hospitals, extended care facilities, and home health agencies. The increase in receipts results from a larger labor force and higher average wage levels. Increased hospital insurance trust fund outlays in 1971 result from (1) growth in the number of covered aged, (2) greater use of covered services, and (3) higher costs in hospitals, extended care facilities, and home health agencies.
Current	NOA			[a] 1,246,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions on earnings)		(3,918,334)	(4,238,000)	(4,458,000) [a] (1,138,000)	(1,358,000)	
(Deposits by States)		(425,902)	(429,000)	(460,000) [a] (70,000)	(101,000)	
(Federal employer contributions.)		(79,000)	(91,000)	(87,000) [a] (23,000)	(19,000)	
(Federal payment for hospital insurance for the uninsured.)		(748,968)	(617,262)	(878,688)	(261,426)	In order to maintain the Hospital Insurance Trust fund on an actuarially sound basis, legislation will be proposed to increase the portion of the combined employer-employee payroll tax allocated to the fund from 1.2% to 1.8%, effective Jan. 1, 1971. The change in the allocation will provide $1,211 million in receipts. In addition, the proposed increase in the wage base will increase trust fund receipts by $35 million.
(Federal payment for noncontributory military service credits.)		(22,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)		
(Transfers from railroad retirement account.)		(53,776)	(61,307)	(61,000)	(−307)	
(Interest payments from railroad retirement account.)		(392)	(2,230)	(2,200)	(−30)	
(Interest on investments)		(95,852)	(127,774)	(127,950) [a] (15,000)	(15,176)	
(Other)		(−158)	(−745)	(14)	(759)	
Expenditures	Exp.	4,758,172	5,372,333	6,460,484	1,088,151	
(Benefit payments)		(4,653,976)	(5,225,000)	(6,325,000)	(1,100,000)	
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(104,196)	(146,647)	(133,784)	(−12,863)	
(Incentive reimbursement experimentation).			(687)	(1,700)	(1,013)	
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (permanent)	NOA	1,910,600	1,854,083	2,497,309	643,226	The supplementary medical insurance fund pays for doctor bills and related services for about 95% of the aged who have volun-

(Incentive reimbursement experimentation).		----------	(687)	(1,700)	(1,013)	
Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund (permanent) 652	NOA	1,910,600	1,854,083	2,497,309	643,226	The supplementary medical insurance fund pays for doctor bills and related services for about 95% of the aged who have voluntarily enrolled in the program. Higher receipts in 1971 result from an increase in the enrollee monthly premium (matched by Federal fund appropriations) from $4 to $5.30, effective July 1, 1970. Increased outlays result from growth in numbers of enrollees, greater utilization of services, and higher physicians fees. The number of beneficiaries receiving services are as follows (in millions):
Receipts appropriated:						
(Contributions from participants.)		(902,821)	(922,000)	(1,242,000)	(320,000)	
(Federal contributions)		(984,287)	(928,151)	(1,245,282)	(317,131)	
(Interest on investments)		(23,515)	(4,000)	(10,000)	(6,000)	
(Other)		(−22)	(−68)	(27)	(95)	
Expenditures	Exp.	1,839,530	2,165,424	2,313,929	148,505	
(Benefit payments)		(1,644,842)	(1,949,000)	(2,078,000)	(129,000)	
(Administrative expenses and construction.)		(194,687)	(216,231)	(235,449)	(19,218)	
(Incentive reimbursement experimentation.)		----------	(193)	(480)	(287)	
Total trust funds Social Security Administration.	NOA	38,307,427	43,306,994	48,279,155	4,972,161	
	Exp.	33,901,367	37,907,043	42,965,314	5,058,271	

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Hospital insurance program	4.4	4.4	4.5
Supplementary medical insurance program	9.0	9.3	9.7

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
American Printing House for the Blind 608	NOA	1,340	1,404	1,476	72	Increase reflects larger school enrollment of blind children and higher per capita costs.
	Exp.	1,340	1,404	1,476	72	
National Technical Institute for the Deaf 603	NOA	800	2,851	19,744	16,893	Provides for construction costs of new Institute facilities and a limited increment in the number of students served.
	Exp.	1,780	4,703	7,582	2,879	
Model Secondary School for the Deaf 601	NOA	845	766 D 12	2,432	1,654	Covers first full year of operation and continuation of planning for construction.
	Exp.	143	1,514	2,500	986	

B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
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LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]**—Continued**						
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Gallaudet College.....602	NOA	3,691	5,124 D 156	7,150	1,870	Increase provides for a rise in enrollment, higher faculty salaries, and improvements in instructional program.
	Exp.	4,381	6,621	6,680	59	
Howard University.....602	NOA	29,470	52,264 A 7,700 D 1,430	36,185	−25,209	1970 supplemental is for increased cost of constructing a teaching hospital. Decrease in 1971, primarily for construction, is partially offset by increases in faculty salaries and improvements in instructional programs, and for more staff and program improvement at Freedmen's Hospital.
	Exp.	30,358	36,948	49,026 A 3,500	15,578	
Total Federal funds special institutions.	NOA	36,146	71,707	66,987	−4,720	
	Exp.	38,002	51,190	70,764	19,574	
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office for Civil Rights.....703	NOA	.....	5,239 D 457	7,927	2,231	Provides additional staff to insure uniform application of title VI requirements throughout the country, and to strengthen activities in education, health, and social services programs, including contract compliance.
	Exp.	.....	5,438	7,841	2,403	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		.....	(856)	(947)	(91)	
Office of Child Development..703	NOA	.....	.....	11,455	11,455	This new organization will administer Head Start and plan, coordinate, and evaluate Federal activities affecting young children.
	Exp.	.....	.....	4,804	4,804	
Departmental management...703	NOA	25,950	29,877 D 2,879	37,070	4,314	The increase will provide additional resources to the Secretary to manage and coordinate the many activities of this Department.
	Exp.	26,201	32,370	36,533	4,163	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		(6,228)	(6,652)	(5,788)	(−864)	

Departmental management	NOA	25,950	38,452	56,452	18,000	The increase will provide additional resources to the Secretary to manage and coordinate the many activities of this Department.
			[D] 2,879			
	Exp.	26,201	32,370	36,533	4,163	
Limitation payable from Social Security trust funds.		(6,228)	(6,652)	(5,788)	(−864)	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 703	Exp.	1,457	−1,237	----------	1,237	
Advances and reimbursements 703	Exp.	−844	−50	----------	50	
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	25,950	38,452	56,452	18,000	
	Exp.	26,814	36,521	49,178	12,657	
FAMILY ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Family assistance 702	NOA	----------	----------	[B] 600,000	600,000	The proposed Family Assistance Act will extend income assistance to all poor families with children, improve adult maintenance payments, and increase training and day care services for welfare recipients.
	Exp.	----------	----------	[B] 500,000	500,000	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	15,511,844	16,880,183	19,660,039	2,813,677	
	LA	112,664	14,041	47,862		
	Exp.	15,292,621	17,233,197	19,741,821	2,543,139	
	NL	95,006	94,536	129,051		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	−2	−2	−2	----------	
600	NOA / Exp.	−353	−380	−413	−33	
650	NOA / Exp.	−2,025	−1,180	−1,180	----------	
700	NOA / Exp.	−1,089	−1,033	−1,033	----------	
850	NOA / Exp.	−1,963	−940	−1,000	−60	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE [2]—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts—Con.						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−1,734)*	*(−1,598)*	*(−1,895)*	*(−297)*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**15,506,412**	**16,876,648**	**19,656,411**	**2,813,584**	
	LA	**112,664**	**14,041**	**47,862**		
	Exp.	15,287,189	17,229,662	19,738,193	2,543,046	
	NL	95,006	94,536	129,051		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**38,307,896**	**43,307,363**	**48,279,399**	**4,972,036**	
	Exp.	33,901,585	37,907,324	42,965,584	5,058,260	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 701	NOA Exp.	*−512,810*	*−541,000*	*−579,000*	*−38,000*	
Proprietary receipts from the public 650	NOA Exp.	*−296*	*−272*	*−156*	*116*	
700	NOA Exp.	*−78*	*−78*	*−78*	----------	
850	NOA Exp.	*−7,921*	*−5,431*	*−1,150*	*4,281*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**37,786,791**	**42,760,582**	**47,699,015**	**4,938,433**	
	Exp.	33,380,480	37,360,543	42,385,200	5,024,657	

Intragovernmental transactions..652	NOA	−1,755,255	−1,556,413	−2,134,970	−578,557
	Exp.				
701	NOA	−413,545	−458,151	−464,916	−6,765
	Exp.				
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.‡	NOA	51,124,403	57,622,666	64,755,540	7,166,695
	LA	112,664	14,041	47,862	
Total budget authority.....		51,237,067	57,636,707	64,803,402	7,166,695
	Exp.	46,498,869	52,575,641	59,523,507	6,982,381
	NL	95,006	94,536	129,051	
Total outlays.....		46,593,875	52,670,177	59,652,558	6,982,381

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	16,705,938	15,639	17,075,444	96,134	18,698,039	49,757	19,079,996	130,946
Repayments.....	.....	−1,598	.....	−1,598	.....	−1,895	.....	−1,895
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation.....	174,453	.....	157,753	.....	160,000	.....	160,325	.....
(B) Proposed legislation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802,000	.....	501,500	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−3,535	.....	−3,535	.....	−3,628	.....	−3,628	.....
Total Federal funds.....	16,876,648	14,041	17,229,662	94,536	19,656,411	47,862	19,738,193	129,051
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	43,307,363	.....	37,907,324	.....	48,075,399	.....	42,965,584	.....
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,000	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−546,781	.....	−546,781	.....	−580,384	.....	−580,384	.....
Total trust funds.....	42,760,582	.....	37,360,543	.....	47,699,015	.....	42,385,200	.....
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−2,014,564	.....	−2,014,564	.....	−2,599,886	.....	−2,599,886	.....
Total Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	57,622,666	14,041	52,575,641	94,536	64,755,540	47,862	59,523,507	129,051

z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for most accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Grants for neighborhood facilities	NOA	35,000	40,000	40,000	----------	Estimate will fund about 106 facilities to provide needed services in low-income neighborhoods, the same number as in 1970.
553	Exp.	10,557	26,000	38,000	12,000	
Alaska housing 555	NOA	1,000	1,000	----------	−1,000	Program being terminated in 1970.
	Exp.	1,000	1,000	----------	−1,000	
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban renewal programs: 552						
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	312,500	250,000	1,000,000	----------	Estimate will fund 393 new programs and projects in 1971.
Permanent	NOA	750,000	750,000	----------		
Liquidation of contract authority:						
Current		(312,500)	(250,000)	(1,000,000)	----------	
Permanent		(750,000)	(750,000)	----------		
	Exp.	534,981	1,042,210	1,035,690	33,000	
	NL	37,205	6,790	46,310		
Rehabilitation loan fund 555	LA	----------	45,000	35,000	−10,000	The new budget authority, combined with balances, repayments, and revenues will provide for a $50 million loan program in 1971, covering 6,330 residential and 70 business properties in urban renewal and other blighted areas.
	Exp.	−627	−1,050	−1,640	−5,000	
	NL	25,339	41,050	36,640		
Low-rent public housing: 555						
Annual contributions	NOA	366,000	473,500 [A] 6,500	654,500	179,500	The supplemental in 1970 and the increase in 1971 will cover recently authorized operating subsidies and an additional 100,000 dwelling units available for occupancy in 1971. The new tenant services program will enable public housing residents in about 100 local housing authorities to receive essential social services.
Tenant services	NOA	----------	----------	5,000		
	Exp.	339,117	452,991 [A] 4,000	631,491 [A] 2,500	189,000	
	NL	12,752	9	12,009		
College housing fund: 602						

	Exp.	339,117	452,991	631,491	189,000	new tenant services program will enable public housing residents in about 100 local housing authorities to receive essential social services.
			[A] 4,000	[A] 2,500		
	NL	12,752	9	12,009		
College housing fund: 602						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA	41,804	49,467	51,018	1,152	The increase in budget authority in 1971 is required for interest insufficiencies on participation certificates. Authority is requested for $9.3 million of debt service contract commitments in 1971 to provide for about 46,000 student spaces. A supplemental increase of $5.5 million in debt service authority will also be requested in 1970 to meet higher interest rates.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	12,125	9,817	9,418		
Debt service grant appropriation.	NOA	----------	2,500	2,500		
Authority to spend debt receipts (permanent).	LA	300,000	----------	----------		
	Exp.	53,096	61,000	79,000	−75,000	
	NL	148,584	164,000	71,000		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(2,275)	(1,100)	(1,000)	(−179)	
			[D] (79)			
Total Federal funds renewal and housing assistance.	NOA	1,518,429	1,582,784	1,762,436	169,652	
	LA	300,000	45,000	35,000		
	Exp.	938,124	1,586,151	1,785,041	153,000	
	NL	223,880	211,849	165,959		
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Comprehensive planning grants 554	NOA	43,838	50,000	60,000	10,000	Estimate will fund 333 planning grants to State, local, metropolitan, regional, and district planning bodies.
	Exp.	32,430	44,000	45,000	1,000	
Urban information and technical assistance 554	Exp.	768	1,432	----------	−1,432	(Program activities are now being funded through Comprehensive planning grants.)
Community development training and urban fellowships programs 554	NOA	3,500	3,500	3,500	----------	Provides for 52 grants to States for 300 separate projects training public employees in community development skills, and 100 academic fellowships in urban studies.
	Exp.	1,147	3,943	4,880	937	
New community assistance 552	NOA	----------	2,500	10,000	7,500	Supplementary grants on certain federally aided projects will be made in 16 new communities, compared to 6 in 1970.
	Exp.	----------	500	2,000	1,500	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

390-000 O—70——22

LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Open space land programs....552	NOA		75,000	75,000		Provides 475 grants to purchase 20,750 acres of undeveloped land and to create 80 urban parks. Some 105 beautification and 14 historic preservation grants will also be made.
Rescission of prior year balance (contract authority).	NOA	−14,708				
Liquidation of contract authority.		(75,000)				
	Exp.	43,278	55,000	71,000	16,000	
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities.....553	NOA	165,000	135,000	150,000	15,000	Provides grants for 280 communities, slightly below 1970, when unobligated balances reduced the need for budget authority.
	Exp.	80,189	119,000	146,000	27,000	
Grants to aid advance acquisition of land.....553	NOA		2,500		−2,500	Program being terminated in 1970.
	Exp.	107	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Urban transportation (permanent).....503	NOA	7,250				(Activities being transferred to Department of Transportation.)
	Exp.	2,009	4,000	4,000		
Public enterprise funds:						
Public works planning fund...553	Exp.	1,157	4,590	4,000	−590	(Program being terminated in 1970.)
New communities guarantee fund 552	Exp.		−1,980	−3,125	−1,145	(Guarantees of private developers' obligations in 1971 will help finance at least 10 new communities, 4 more than in 1970.)
Public facility loans: 553						

New communities guarantee fund 552	Exp.	----------	−1,900	−3,125	1,175	(Guarantees of private capital will finance at least 10 new communities, 4 more than in 1970.)
Public facility loans: 553						
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	1,941	1,880	1,877	−87	Appropriation is for payment of participation sales insufficiencies. Loan approvals from unobligated balances are estimated at $40 million, for 65 projects.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	1,220	1,438	1,354		
Authority to spend debt receipts	NOA	619	558	780		
	LA	−619	−558	−780		
	Exp.	3,354	4,600	3,800	−3,900	
	NL	43,978	37,300	34,200		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,227)	(1,000)	(1,400)	(342)	
			[D] (58)			
Revolving fund (liquidating programs) 554	Exp.	−452	−2,937	−270	245	(The decrease in receipts reflects decline in rental income due to sale of Aleutian homes.)
	NL	−418	2,012	−410		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(100)	(100)	(125)	(18)	
			[D] (7)			
Total Federal funds metropolitan development.	NOA	208,660	272,376	302,511	29,913	
	LA	−619	−558	−780		
	Exp.	163,987	233,148	279,285	40,615	
	NL	43,560	39,312	33,790		
MODEL CITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Model Cities programs 551	NOA	312,500	575,000	575,000	----------	Estimate provides for advance funding which will permit the 150 Model Cities to plan more effectively for the social and physical restoration of large blighted neighborhoods.
	Exp.	15,421	300,000	530,000	230,000	
URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Urban research and technology 554	NOA	11,000	23,000	55,000	32,000	The increase will support Operation Breakthrough, which is developing new ways of producing housing and of removing market constraints which prevent their use.
	Exp.	6,579	13,600	23,500	9,900	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Low-income housing demonstration programs (liquidation of contract authority)555		(2,000)	(2,000)	----------	(−2,000)	(Work under prior year demonstration contracts continues.)
	Exp.	1,351	1,400	1,500	100	
Special studies554	Exp.	746	41	----------	−41	(Feasibility study of earthquake insurance will be completed in 1970.)
Total Federal funds urban technology and research.	NOA	11,000	23,000	55,000	32,000	
	Exp.	8,676	15,041	25,000	9,959	
MORTGAGE CREDIT						
Federal Funds						
Federal Housing Administration						
General and special funds:						
Rent supplement program555	NOA	12,000	23,000	46,600	23,600	The number of families occupying subsidized dwellings will rise by 31,500 to 67,300 in 1971. Authority is requested for an increase of $75 million in annual payment contracts in 1971, and another $75 million to become available in 1972.
	Exp.	4,804	18,700	41,400	22,700	
	NOA	7,000	26,500	104,600	78,100	The number of families occupying subsidized dwellings will rise by

						of $75 million in annual payment contracts in 1971, and another $75 million to become available in 1972.
Homeownership and rental housing assistance 555	NOA	7,000	26,500	104,600	78,100	The number of families occupying subsidized dwellings will rise by 142,600 to 207,600 in 1971. Authority is requested for an increase in annual payment contracts of $140 million in 1971 and in 1972 for the homeownership assistance program and $145 million in 1971 and 1972 for the rental housing assistance program.
	Exp.	812	19,100	102,000	82,900	
Public enterprise funds:						
Community disposal operations fund 554	Exp.	−5,236	−503	−880	−94	(Outlays reflect mortgage repayments in excess of operating costs on mortgages. The sales program is complete.)
	NL	887	−1,349	−1,066		
Low- and moderate-income sponsor fund 555	NOA	500	2,000	5,000	3,000	Increase will allow preconstruction loans to 345 sponsors planning 35,000 housing units for low- and moderate-income families.
	Exp.	118	2,199	5,000	2,801	
Housing for the elderly or handicapped fund: 555						
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	2,789	2,799	2,841	42	Interest insufficiencies on participation certificates will remain at about the same level as in 1970.
Appropriation	LA	25,000				
	Exp.	−3,669	−5,070	−10,150	−20,350	
	NL	79,354	54,070	38,800		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(1,272)	(1,200)	(850)	(−350)	
Federal Housing Administration fund 556	Exp.	−147,076	−192,806	−219,921	36,343	(Increase in outlays reflects nonrecurrence of mortgage sales planned for 1970.)
	NL	19,467	−3,685	59,773		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(12,490)	(12,500)	(13,800)	(850)	
			D (450)			
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(97,500)	(105,000)	(125,550)	(14,375)	
			D (6,175)			
Total Federal Housing Administration.	NOA	22,289	54,299	159,041	104,742	
	LA	25,000				
	Exp.	−150,247	−158,380	−82,551	124,300	
	NL	99,708	49,036	97,507		

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
MORTGAGE CREDIT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Government National Mortgage Association						
Public enterprise funds:						
Special assistance functions fund: 555						
Participation sales insufficiencies	NOA			3,045	6,737	Increase will pay interest insufficiencies on participation certificates as retained earnings reserved for such payments are exhausted.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA			3,692		
Authority to spend debt receipts:						
Current	LA		1,500,000		−2,000,000	Commitments to support $801 million of mortgages will be accomplished with existing mortgage purchase authority.
Permanent	LA	525,000	500,000			
	Exp.	−10,630	36,258	67,350	71,717	
	NL	442,299	509,475	550,100		
Management and liquidating functions fund (permanent, indefinite, authority to spend debt receipts) 556	LA	40,090				(Decrease in outlays reflects sales of $100 million of mortgages in 1971.)
	Exp.	−6,444	−4,962	−1,446	−88,504	
	NL	113,623	−104,045	−196,065		
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities 556	Exp.			−400	−400	(Decrease reflects net income as guarantee fees in 1971 are expected to exceed operating costs.)
Participation sales fund:						

Participation sales fund:						
(Rural housing and public facilities) 352	Exp.	−11,975	14,054	−4,383	−18,437	(This account retains and invests collections on loan obligations in participation pools until needed to pay interest and principal on certificates. Investments in Federal Home Loan, Land, and Intermediate Credit Banks were repaid in 1969. Net investment income is paid to agencies which placed loans in pools, as needed to pay interest on certificates. At the end of 1971, $7.1 billion of participation certificates will be outstanding for the accounts of the Farmers Home Administration, the Small Business Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Veterans Administration.)
	NL	−87,897				
(Advancement of business) 506	Exp.	−10,004	−1,447	−7,873	−6,426	
	NL	−61,830				
(Community facilities) 553	Exp.	−116	64	−52	−116	
	NL	−58				
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids) 555	Exp.	−8,703	−5,259	−8,082	−2,823	
	NL	−33,004				
(Maintenance of the housing mortgage market) 556	Exp.	−9,907	2,645	−3,163	−5,808	
	NL	−37,595				
(Higher education) 602	Exp.	−1,503	663	−278	−941	
	NL	−21,824				
(Development of health resources) 651	Exp.	−1	2		−2	
	NL	−2				
(Housing) 803	Exp.	−12,408	−6,658	−10,584	−3,926	
	NL	−50,750				
Total participation sales fund	Exp.	−54,617	4,064	−34,415	−38,479	
	NL	−292,960				
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(10,000)	(5,000)	(6,600)	(1,100)	
Total Government National Mortgage Association.	NOA			6,737	−1,993,263	
	LA	565,090	2,000,000			
	Exp.	−71,691	35,360	31,089	−55,666	
	NL	262,962	405,430	354,035		
Total Federal funds mortgage credit.	NOA	22,289	54,299	165,778	−1,888,521	
	LA	590,090	2,000,000			
	Exp.	−221,938	−123,020	−51,462	68,634	
	NL	362,670	454,466	451,542		
Trust Funds						
Federal National Mortgage Association						
Secondary market operations (trust revolving fund) 556	Exp.	−193,857				(The Association was transferred to private ownership in 1969. Its transactions are no longer included in the budget totals.)
	NL	176,856				

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
National insurance development fund (authority to spend debt receipts) 556	NOA	250,000				(It is estimated that civil disorder property reinsurance premiums and other revenues will equal claims and costs in 1971.)
	Exp.	−33,630	−19,095		19,095	
National flood insurance fund 556	NOA	1,500	2,400 D 30	6,050	3,620	Increase will provide for additional surveys to establish flood insurance premiums that cover actuarial costs.
Rescission of prior year balance (authority to spend debt receipts).	NOA	−250,000				
	Exp.	678	−322	−800	−478	
Total Federal funds Federal Insurance Administration.	NOA	1,500	2,430	6,050	3,620	
	Exp.	−32,952	−19,417	−800	18,617	
FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Fair housing and equal opportunity 556	NOA	2,000	5,875 D 412	11,300	5,013	Increase is for intensification of efforts to carry out Federal fair housing laws and to assure equal employment opportunity in HUD-assisted programs.
	Exp.	2,000	6,287	11,300	5,013	
Total Federal funds fair housing and equal opportunity.	NOA	2,000	6,287	11,300	5,013	
	Exp.	2,000	6,287	11,300	5,013	

ing and equal opportunity.	Exp.	2,000	6,287	11,300	5,013	

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, renewal and housing assistance:						
(Community environment) 552	NOA	**16,876**	17,704 ▷ 1,267	**21,600**	2,629	Increases are required for higher workloads in the low-rent public housing program.
	Exp.	16,876	18,971	21,600	2,629	
(Low- and moderate-income housing aids) 555	NOA	**19,031**	19,180 ▷ 1,373	**23,400**	2,847	
	Exp.	19,031	20,553	23,400	2,847	
Total salaries and expenses, renewal and housing assistance.	NOA	**35,907**	36,884 ▷ 2,640	**45,000**	5,476	
	Exp.	35,907	39,524	45,000	5,476	
Salaries and expenses, metropolitan development 553	NOA	**6,577**	7,500 ▷ 506	**8,700**	694	Increase provides for rising workloads in the new community and comprehensive planning programs.
	Exp.	6,577	8,006	8,700	694	
Salaries and expenses, Model Cities and governmental relations 554	NOA	**1,405**	507 ▷ 29	**700**	164	This appropriation covers the costs of administering governmental relations activities.
	Exp.	1,405	536	700	164	
Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration 555	NOA	**1,975**	**3,500**	**6,290**	**2,790**	Increase reflects start of a counseling program which will serve 25,000 lower income homeowners in 1971.
	Exp.	1,439	2,900	6,140	3,240	
Interstate land sales (indefinite, special fund): 556						
Current	NOA	**262**	----------	----------	77	Fees collected from land developers are available to pay costs of administering the law which requires full disclosure in interstate land sales.
Permanent	NOA	----------	**263**	**340**		
	Exp.	----------	----------	260	260	

▷ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
General administration.....554	NOA	6,230	9,000 D 589	9,200	−389	The decrease reflects absorption of larger central supervisory and coordinating workload by decentralization.
	Exp.	6,230	9,589	9,200	−389	
Regional management and services 554	NOA	6,778	10,500 D 690	14,550	3,360	Increase is primarily due to full-year cost of new regional management staff and rent of space for 4 new regional offices.
	Exp.	6,778	11,190	14,550	3,360	
Office building equipment and furnishings.....554	Exp.	261	58	.....	−58	(Expenses of equipping new headquarters building will be completed in 1970.)
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary.....554	Exp.	55	64	.....	−64	(Activities previously funded in this account are now covered by other appropriations.)
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.....554	NOA	1,103	2,092	.....	−2,092	1970 appropriation is amount not transferred to other accounts to meet interest insufficiencies on participation certificates.
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 554	Exp.	−3,989	.....	.....	.....	(Amounts available for administrative costs are consolidated into a single fund to facilitate financing complex operations.)
Working capital fund.....556	NOA	.....	4,338	.....	−4,338	Decrease reflects nonrecurring 1970 increase in capital to finance acquisition of computer and related equipment.
	Exp.	357	92	2,929	2,837	
Total Federal funds department	NOA	60,237	79,038	84,780	5,742	

	Exp.	357	92	2,929	2,837	acquisition of computer and related equipment.
Total Federal funds departmental management.	NOA	60,237	79,038	84,780	5,742	
	Exp.	55,020	71,959	87,479	15,520	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS						
National Homeownership Foundation						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
National Homeownership Foundation.....555	NOA	.....	.....	250	250	Estimate will cover organizing expenses of this non-Federal agency which will promote homeownership for lower income families.
	Exp.	.....	.....	250	250	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,136,615	2,595,214	2,963,105	−1,642,331	
	LA	889,471	2,044,442	34,220		
	Exp.	928,338	2,070,149	2,666,093	541,608	
	NL	630,110	705,627	651,291		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....550	NOA	−69	−68	−68	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	2,136,546	2,595,146	2,963,037	−1,642,331	
	LA	889,471	2,044,442	34,220		
	Exp.	928,269	2,070,081	2,666,025	541,608	
	NL	630,110	705,627	651,291		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	Exp.	−193,857	.....	.....	.....	
	NL	176,856	.....	.....		

[1] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions...550	NOA Exp.	−12,836	----------	----------	----------	
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.‡	NOA LA	2,123,710 889,471	2,595,146 2,044,442	2,963,037 34,220	−1,642,331	
Total budget authority.....		3,013,181	4,639,588	2,997,257	−1,642,331	
	Exp. NL	721,576 806,966	2,070,081 705,627	2,666,025 651,291	541,608	
Total outlays.....		1,528,542	2,775,708	3,317,316	541,608	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted.....	2,583,818	2,044,442	2,061,253	705,627	2,963,105	34,220	2,663,593	651,291
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation.....	6,500	----------	4,000	----------	----------	----------	2,500	----------
(D) Civilian pay.....	4,896	----------	4,896	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−68	----------	−68	----------	−68	----------	−68	----------
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	2,595,146	2,044,442	2,070,081	705,627	2,963,037	34,220	2,666,025	651,291

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Total Department of Housing and Urban Development	2,595,146	2,044,442	2,070,081	705,627	2,963,037	34,220	2,666,025	651,291

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Bureau of Land Management

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Management of lands and resources 402	NOA	63,021	53,730 [A] 24,000 [D] 3,498	58,940	−22,288	1970 supplemental is for firefighting. 1971 estimate does not anticipate a supplemental for firefighting, but includes increases which provide for economic evaluation of mineral resources leased on uplands areas, inspection of the possible Trans-Alaska pipeline, and recreation planning.
	Exp.	66,615	54,189 [A] 23,274	57,954 [A] 726	−18,783	
Construction and maintenance 402	NOA	3,090	2,899	3,215	316	Provides for partial construction of the final phase of the Boise Interagency Fire Center at Boise, Idaho, and for construction of recreation facilities (160 family units) at 5 public land sites.
	Exp.	4,437	3,377	3,160	−217	
Public lands development roads and trails (contract authority): 402						
Current	NOA	3,500	----------	3,000	−2,000	Decrease results from a program reduction in 1971. Estimate provides for approximately 115 miles of grading, 89 miles of surfacing of roads, construction of 5 bridges and 56 miles of trail.
Permanent	NOA	----------	5,000	----------		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,500)	----------	
	Exp.	3,223	3,500	3,537	37	
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, special fund) 402	NOA	18,718	16,000	18,000	2,000	25% of the revenue from the revested Oregon and California grant lands is made available for construction and maintenance of roads and recreational facilities, forest protection, development, and management in western Oregon.
	Exp.	11,891	18,788	19,145	357	
Range improvements (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	1,460	1,769	1,841	72	Amounts usually equal to 33% of grazing revenues are used for range improvement work.
	Exp.	1,396	1,750	1,838	88	
Permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 402	NOA	79,645	88,845	92,959	4,114	Receipts from mineral leasing, sale of timber, grazing leases and permits, and other revenue-producing operations are used for resource programs and payments to the States and counties from which the revenues are derived.
	Exp.	79,354	88,845	92,959	4,114	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.						
Bureau of Land Management—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.402	Exp.	52	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Land Management.	NOA	169,434	195,741	177,955	−17,786	
	Exp.	166,968	193,723	179,319	−14,404	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Land Management trust funds (permanent, indefinite).402	NOA	652	665	665	----------	Non-Federal contributions and advances are deposited and used for land management activities.
	Exp.	587	665	665	----------	
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Education and welfare services:						
Appropriation.....601	NOA	146,476	181,646 [c] 1,419 [D] 8,380	216,995	25,550	Increase provides for an additional 2,490 students in Federal Indian schools, expansion of the kindergarten program, and further expansion of programs for vocational training and job placement, repair of substandard Indian dwellings, welfare, adult education, community development, and community protection.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Liquidation of contract authority.	Exp.	(1,293) 147,234	(1,057) 189,772	(1,500) 217,713	(443) 27,941	
Resources management.....507	NOA	52,940	55,242	66,217	5,697	1970 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase in 1971 is pri-

indefinite).						
Liquidation of contract authority.	Exp.	(1,293) 147,234	(1,057) 189,772	(1,500) 217,713	(443) 27,941	protection.
Resources management 507	NOA	52,940	55,242 [A] 900 [C] 1,030 [D] 3,348	66,217	5,697	1970 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase in 1971 is primarily for improved management of Indian trust property and for a new tribal development fund to encourage Indian-initiated and managed economic development projects.
	Exp.	54,884	58,813 [A] 890	67,461 [A] 10	7,768	
Construction 601	NOA	25,335	26,211	14,266	−11,945	Estimate provides for continuing construction of additional classroom space, and utility, irrigation, and water pollution control facilities.
	Exp.	29,266	39,560	39,500	−60	
Road construction (contract authority): 507						
Current	NOA	30,000			−30,000	1971 program financed by unobligated balance provides for 224 miles of grading, 525 miles of surfacing, and 2,111 feet of bridge construction.
Permanent	NOA		30,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(18,000) 18,804	(20,000) 21,089	(20,000) 20,000	−1,089	
General administrative expenses 507	NOA	5,013	5,013 [D] 513	5,626	100	Increase provides for greater administrative workload resulting from expansion of program activities.
	Exp.	5,125	5,497	5,577	80	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 507	NOA	8,013	7,681	7,581	−100	Revenue from irrigation and electric power projects is used for operation and maintenance of these projects.
	Exp.	7,466	7,300	7,300		
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for loans 507	LA	450				(Provides for loans to tribes for economic development, and hiring expert witnesses to appear before the Indian Claims Commission.)
	Exp.	−128	−842	−900	−1,554	
	NL	49	3,146	1,650		
Liquidation of Hoonah housing project revolving fund 507	Exp.	−1	17	119	102	
	NL	−5	−5	−5		

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.						
Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	444	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	269,277	322,883	312,185	−10,698	
	LA	450	----------	----------		
	Exp.	263,094	322,096	356,780	33,188	
	NL	44	3,141	1,645		
Trust Funds						
Tribal funds: 507						
Current, definite	NOA	2,398	3,000	3,000	−31,425	Certain funds of Indian tribes are maintained in trust and administered by the Secretary for their benefit.
Current, indefinite	NOA	13,899	13,204	13,204		
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	85,601	81,563	50,138		
	Exp.	108,782	86,399	66,259	−14,785	
	NL	5,355	−5,355	----------		
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 507	NOA	4,121	3,801	3,801	----------	Certain revenues from program operations and trust investments are used for the benefit of Indians.
	Exp.	5,145	3,200	3,500	300	
Total trust funds Bureau of Indian Affairs.	NOA	106,019	101,568	70,143	−31,425	
	Exp.	113,927	89,599	69,759	−14,485	
	NL	5,355	−5,355	----------		

Indian Affairs.	Exp.	113,927	89,599	69,759	−14,463	
	NL	5,355	−5,355			

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 405	NOA	4,090	3,750 [D] 275	4,025		Provides for outdoor recreation studies, research, promoting coordination of recreation programs, and technical assistance.
Reappropriation	NOA	225				
	Exp.	4,237	4,070	4,085	15	
Land and water conservation 405	NOA	7,000			181,863	Proposed legislation for Point Reyes National Seashore will be carried out with the amount provided in 1970 and part of the amount for 1971. Increase in 1971 will carry out further program proposals. The Federal acquisition program will be concentrated on recently authorized areas. Grants will continue to be provided to States for planning, acquiring, and developing recreation areas.
Indefinite (special fund)	NOA	92,500	108,437 [a] 7,100	138,500 [a] 188,900		
Contract authority	NOA	115,000				
Permanent	NOA		30,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(65,000)	(15,528)	(30,000)	(14,472)	
	Exp.	125,245	176,374 [a] 7,100	189,048 [a] 62,260	67,834	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 405	Exp.		25		−25	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.	NOA	218,815	149,562	331,425	181,863	
	Exp.	129,482	187,569	255,393	67,824	

Trust Funds

Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite) 405	NOA	3				
	Exp.		3		−3	

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[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Con.						
Office of Territories						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administration of territories..910	NOA	10,621	10,283 [A] 275	12,954	2,130	A 1970 supplemental provides for construction of facilities in Samoa. Increase in 1971 provides for expanded grants and loans to Guam for capital improvements and to Samoa for operating expenses and construction projects.
	LA	4,076	4,638	4,456		
Permanent	NOA		532	448		
	Exp.	14,046	12,714	13,138 [A] 275	1,273	
	NL	7,363	4,763	5,337		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands..910	NOA	30,000	48,112	[DD] 60,000	11,888	Increase provides for additional staff and facilities for education, health, and economic development.
	Exp.	33,822	47,282	60,928	13,646	
Claims of inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll..910	Exp.	1				(Final payment on claims was made in 1969.)
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts:						
Guam..910	LA NL	−259	−300	−400	−100	A portion of the development funds advanced to Guam are repaid to miscellaneous receipts.
Alaska public works..910	LA NL	−25	−25	−25		Loans for public works projects in Alaska are repaid to miscellaneous receipts.
Internal revenue collections for the Virgin Islands (permanent, indefinite, special fund)..910	NOA	12,868	11,225	12,170	945	Payments are made to the Virgin Islands equal to taxes collected on island products sold in the United States.
	Exp.	12,814	11,279	12,170	891	
Total Federal funds Office of	NOA	53,489	70,427	85,572	14,863	

Total Federal funds Office of Territories.	NOA	53,489	70,427	85,572	14,863	
	LA	3,792	4,313	4,031		
	Exp.	60,683	71,275	86,511	15,710	
	NL	7,079	4,438	4,912		
Total Federal funds public land management.	NOA	711,015	738,613	907,137	168,242	
	LA	4,242	4,313	4,031		
	Exp.	620,227	774,663	878,003	102,318	
	NL	7,123	7,579	6,557		
Total trust funds public land management.	NOA	106,674	102,233	70,808	−31,425	
	Exp.	114,514	90,267	70,424	−14,488	
	NL	5,355	−5,355	----------		
MINERAL RESOURCES						
Geological Survey						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Surveys, investigations, and research 409	NOA	90,917	96,478 D 1,287	105,757	7,992	Increase provides for expansion of Federal-State cooperation in water resources investigations, and for a program of urban area pilot studies which will seek means of applying topographic, geologic, and hydrologic data to solution of urban problems.
	Exp.	90,724	97,998	105,200	7,202	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite):						
(Water resources and power) 401	NOA	1	----------	----------	----------	(Payments are made to small lead and zinc producers to stabilize mining operations. Program terminated Dec. 31, 1969.)
(Mineral resources) 403	Exp.	269	130	----------	−130	

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DD Includes $10,000 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
Geological Survey—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 409	Exp.	780	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Geological Survey.	NOA	90,918	97,765	105,757	7,992	
	Exp.	91,773	98,128	105,200	7,072	
Bureau of Mines						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Conservation and development of mineral resources 403	NOA	37,996	39,320 c 399 D 2,765	44,972	2,488	Increase provides for additional research on mining methods to control methane, and for design of a prototype plant to test process for conversion of coal to fuel gas.
	Exp.	39,184	41,100	45,884	4,784	
Health and safety 609	NOA	12,332	25,464 c 36 D 1,084	54,395	27,811	Increase provides for implementation of Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, additional inspection at metal and nonmetal mines, and intensification of research relating to health and safety.
	Exp.	11,299	27,088	53,999	26,911	
General administrative expenses 403	NOA	1,647	1,647 D 152	1,799	----------	Provides for continued administrative support of research, health and safety programs, and resource development work.
	Exp.	1,656	1,800	1,800	----------	

General administrative expenses 403			D 152			and safety programs, and resource development work.
	Exp.	1,656	1,800	1,800	----------	
Miscellaneous appropriations 403	NOA	1,067	----------	----------	----------	(Expenditures are from previous obligations for solid waste research grants and for drainage of anthracite mines in Pennsylvania.)
	Exp.	2,210	1,600	904	−696	
Public enterprise funds:						
Helium fund:						
Authority to spend debt receipts 403	NOA	26,200	24,000 A 21,100	A 40,000	−5,100	1970 supplemental provides for additional borrowing authority for contract purchases of helium. 1971 budget amendment to be transmitted following review of the need for the helium conservation program.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	12,089	----------	----------		
	Exp.	16,133	32,094 A 21,100	2,000 A 40,000	−11,194	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 403	Exp.	240	200	200	----------	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Mines.	NOA	91,331	115,967	141,166	25,199	
	Exp.	70,722	124,982	144,787	19,805	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent) 403	NOA	1,283	1,000	1,000	----------	
	Exp.	1,738	1,200	1,200	----------	
Office of Coal Research						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 403	NOA	13,700	15,300	16,200	900	Estimate provides for continued construction and operation of pilot plants for the conversion of coal to liquid and gaseous fuels and for other allied research.
	Exp.	8,427	15,254	17,065	1,811	
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with States 403	Exp.	2	86	----------	−86	(The Secretary is authorized to accept financial assistance in connection with coal research and development.)

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
Office of Oil and Gas						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....403	NOA	867	994 [D] 91	1,195	110	Estimate provides for coordination of Federal oil and gas activities, administration of the oil import program, and operation of the Oil Import Appeals Board.
	Exp.	874	1,098	1,200	102	
Total Federal funds Office of Oil and Gas.	NOA	867	1,085	1,195	110	
	Exp.	874	1,098	1,200	102	
Total Federal funds mineral resources.	NOA	196,816	230,117	264,318	34,201	
	Exp.	171,796	239,462	268,252	28,790	
Total trust funds mineral resources.	NOA	1,283	1,000	1,000	----------	
	Exp.	1,740	1,286	1,200	−86	
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES						
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management and investigations of resources.....409	NOA	25,104	26,572 [C] 180 [D] 1,383	27,156	−979	Reduction in estimate reflects curtailment of lower priority work.
	Exp.	24,589	27,621	29,900	2,279	

Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) 409	NOA	15	15	15	.....	Various programs which supplement the regular program are conducted abroad through the use of excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	142	200	150	−50	
Construction 409	NOA	.....	2,325	.....	−2,325	No additional funds needed to complete facilities under construction.
	Exp.	703	2,700	700	−2,000	
Construction of fishing vessels .409	NOA	6,000	3,000	200	−2,800	Estimate anticipates phasing out this program.
	Exp.	7,075	6,500	4,200	−2,300	
Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development ..409	NOA	4,327	4,590 [D] 13	4,040	−563	The need for resource disaster aid for fisheries is not anticipated in 1971. Other activities continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	4,200	5,763	4,500	−1,263	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation 409	NOA	2,307	2,307 [D] 11	[F] 2,168	−150	Slight reduction in estimate reflects curtailment of lower priority work.
	Exp.	1,727	2,200	2,100	−100	
General administrative expenses 409	NOA	765	765 [D] 131	896	.....	Costs of administering the Bureau paid from this account continue at the same level.
	Exp.	754	880	880	.....	
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite, special fund) ...409	NOA	2,653	2,654 [C] 87 [D] 33	2,774	.....	Program continues at the same level.
	Exp.	2,602	2,700	2,700	.....	
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 409	NOA	310	307	145	−162	Reduction reflects anticipated decrease in revenues from sale of fur seal skins in which Alaska shares.
	Exp.	310	307	145	−162	
Promote and develop fishery products and research pertaining to American fisheries (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 409	NOA	7,413	7,636	7,636	.....	Revenues from imported fishery products continue at same level.
	Exp.	7,712	7,700	7,700	.....	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal ship mortgage insurance fund, fishing vessels.....409	Exp.	−164	−150	−225	−75	(Program continues with slight increase in receipts.)
Fisheries loan fund.....409	Exp.	468	510	480	−130	(Decrease in net lending reflects lower loan level.)
	NL	956	500	400		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(360)	(385)	(385)	.....	
Fishermen's protective fund...409	NOA	60	60	60	.....	Program continues at the same level.
	Exp.	−63	60	60	.....	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.409	Exp.	150	.....	.....	.....	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.	NOA	48,954	52,069	45,090	−6,979	
	Exp.	50,205	56,991	53,290	−3,801	
	NL	956	500	400		
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite).....409	NOA	974	946	1,100	154	Estimate reflects increase in sea lamprey control program.
	Exp.	1,014	900	1,100	200	
Inspection and grading of fishery	NOA	791	800	900	100	This voluntary program is supported by contributions from

definite) 409	Exp.	1,014	900	1,100	200	
Inspection and grading of fishery products (permanent, indefinite) 409	NOA	791	800	900	100	This voluntary program is supported by contributions from individuals and firms.
	Exp.	755	800	900	100	
Total trust funds Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.	NOA	1,765	1,746	2,000	254	
	Exp.	1,769	1,700	2,000	300	
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Management and investigations of resources 405	NOA	47,208	49,011 [A] 854 [C] 600 [D] 2,873	56,226	2,888	Supplemental in 1970 provides for standby pay. Increase in 1971 provides for operation of 7 new hatchery facilities, 9 new refuges and 4 fishery research stations; for recreation facilities on refuges; and for expanded research on effects of environmental pollution on fish and wildlife.
	Exp.	46,890	52,180 [A] 800	55,896 [A] 54	2,970	
Management and investigation of resources (special foreign currency program) 405	NOA	.....	.....	100	100	Excess foreign currencies will be used to support the program for protecting endangered species.
	Exp.	.....	.....	50	50	
Construction 405	NOA	1,891	4,259	2,619	−1,640	Estimate for 1971 provides for water pollution abatement at 14 refuges and 6 hatcheries; storm damage repair at 14 refuges; recreation use planning at 3 refuges; and construction at 2 hatcheries.
	Exp.	4,469	3,375	5,800	2,425	
General administrative expenses 405	NOA	1,699	1,699 [D] 176	1,875	.....	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	1,683	1,850	1,850	.....	
Anadromous and Great Lakes fisheries conservation 405	NOA	2,294	2,294 [D] 17	[F] 2,311	.....	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	1,833	2,000	2,500	500	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Migratory bird conservation account 405	NOA	7,500	5,800	7,500	1,700	An increase is provided in the advance from general revenues (to be repaid later) to purchase migratory waterfowl lands.
Permanent, indefinite (special fund).	NOA	5,562	5,000	5,000		
	Exp.	14,570	7,550	15,000	7,450	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special funds) 405	NOA	44,825	49,720	53,900	4,180	Assistance to States is provided by appropriations equal to the 10% excise tax on sport fishing equipment and the 11% excise tax on manufacture of firearms and cartridges. 75% of net proceeds from sales of refuge products is used for refuge management and enforcement of game protection laws, and 25% goes to counties in which such refuges are located for schools and roads.
	Exp.	39,528	43,700	58,000	14,300	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.	NOA	110,979	122,303	129,531	7,228	
	Exp.	108,973	111,455	139,150	27,695	
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite) 405	NOA	316	215	210	−5	Contributions are used for work of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
	Exp.	310	200	200	----------	
National Park Service						

Contributed funds (permanent, indefinite) 405	NOA	316	215	210	−5	Contributions are used for work of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
	Exp.	310	200	200	----------	

National Park Service

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Management and protection 405	NOA	45,644	49,059 [A] 1,000 [D] 3,384	58,021	4,578	1970 supplemental is for firefighting. Increase in 1971 is for operation of 5 new areas, increased visitation in existing areas, and full Federal funding for National Capital Parks.
	Exp.	45,500	52,160 [A] 1,000	57,765	4,605	
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities 405	NOA	32,903	40,050 [C] 970 [D] 376	48,763	7,367	Increase provides for maintenance of new facilities and improved maintenance of existing facilities, including full Federal funding for National Capital Parks costs.
	Exp.	32,848	40,805	48,349	7,544	
General administrative expenses 405	NOA	3,127	3,317 [D] 288	3,605	----------	Activity continues at the same level.
	Exp.	3,023	3,560	3,560	----------	
Preservation of historic properties 405	NOA	604	1,600 [D] 50	[F] 6,950	5,300	Increase provides for higher grants to States and the National Trust for Preservation of Historic Properties.
	Exp.	605	1,626	6,925	5,299	
Construction 405	NOA	5,458	7,627	16,885	9,258	Provides for new and replacement facilities in 32 areas of the national park system and in the Nation's Capital, planning for future construction, and acquisition of water rights.
	Exp.	18,438	15,420	14,000	−1,420	
Parkway and road construction (permanent contract authority) 405	NOA	----------	41,000	----------	−41,000	Work financed by prior year authority will be carried out on 1 parkway and on major roads, minor roads, trails, and parking areas.
Liquidation of contract authority.	Exp.	(17,000) 22,473	(21,500) 20,795	(16,000) 19,000	(−5,500) −1,795	
Miscellaneous appropriations, (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 405	NOA	115	126	126	----------	Park visitor fees are used to provide educational facilities for dependents of park personnel, for payment of tax losses to Wyoming, and for certain other costs.
	Exp.	114	136	126	−10	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
FISH AND WILDLIFE, PARKS, AND MARINE RESOURCES—Continued						
National Park Service—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 405	Exp.	−252	280	----------	−280	
Total Federal funds National Park Service.	NOA	**87,851**	**148,847**	**134,350**	**−14,497**	
	Exp.	122,749	135,782	149,725	13,943	
Trust Funds						
National Park Service trust funds (permanent) 405	NOA	**8,586**	**11,566**	**1,103**	**−10,463**	Decrease mainly the result of direct Federal financing of activities in the National Capital Parks previously financed by the District of Columbia Government.
	Exp.	10,389	11,600	1,394	−10,206	
Total Federal funds fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.	NOA	**247,784**	**323,219**	**308,971**	**−14,248**	
	Exp.	281,927	304,228	342,165	37,837	
	NL	956	500	400		
Total trust funds fish and wildlife, parks, and marine resources.	NOA	**10,667**	**13,527**	**3,313**	**−10,214**	
	Exp.	12,468	13,500	3,594	−9,906	

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Bureau of Reclamation

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
General investigations.....401	NOA	16,315	16,030 [b] 900	19,100	2,170	Increase provides for expanded atmospheric water research.
	Exp.	16,559	17,850	19,000	1,150	
Construction and rehabilitation.....401	NOA	166,838	149,329	[ee] 174,691	25,362	Estimate provides for construction on 26 projects and 13 units and divisions of the Missouri River Basin project. Two of the projects, estimated to cost $41 million, will be new starts.
	Exp.	166,611	137,182	198,672	61,490	
Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	50,530	53,500 [c] 500 [b] 1,370	58,400	3,030	Increase reflects new facilities coming into maintenance status, and costs of replacements and additions.
	Exp.	50,306	56,780	60,090	3,310	
General administrative expenses 401	NOA	12,400	12,700 [b] 970	13,652	−18	Activity will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	12,425	13,920	13,350	−570	
Loan program.....401	NOA	.....	378	.....	−1,250	Provides funds for 3 new projects.
	LA	2,965	5,272	4,400		
	Exp.	.....	417	.....	−200	
	NL	5,667	5,083	5,300		
Repayments deposited in reclamation fund.	LA NL	*−1,268*	*−1,381*	*−1,384*	−3	(Repayments on loans made in prior years.)
Emergency fund.....401	NOA	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Assures continued operation of water and power facilities in emergency situations.
	Exp.	2,174	1,000	1,000	.....	

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[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[ee] Includes $13,838 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
Bureau of Reclamation—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Recreational and fish and wildlife facilities, Upper Colorado River storage project 401	NOA	2,673	2,500	880	−1,620	Estimate provides for development of facilities.
	Exp.	3,235	4,100	2,500	−1,600	
Other miscellaneous appropriations (special funds): 401						
Permanent	NOA	600	600	600	----------	Estimate includes appropriation of Colorado River Dam fund revenues for payment of interest to the Treasury and other specific items.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	2,589	3,000	3,000		
	Exp.	3,419	3,613	3,595	−18	
Public enterprise funds:						
Upper Colorado River Basin fund 401	NOA	25,200	25,740	20,300	−5,440	Provides funds for projects under construction, and for the start of 1 project and the resumption of another, estimated to cost $40 million.
	Exp.	29,508	28,000	18,000	−10,000	
Colorado River Basin project 401	NOA	----------	1,200	750	−115,410	Provides for continuation of advance planning on Central Arizona and Dixie projects.
Contract authority (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	----------	114,960	----------		
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	----------	(2,250)	(2,250)	(Liquidation of contract authority provides for continued Federal participation in a non-Federal powerplant.)
	Exp.	----------	950	3,000	2,050	
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project 401	Exp.	−3,514	−1,299	−1,323	−24	(Receipts from power sales are used for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	−87	----------	----------	----------	

Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Fort Peck project 401	Exp.	−3,514	−1,299	−1,323	−24	(Receipts from power sales are used for operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	−87				
Total Federal funds Bureau of Reclamation.	NOA	277,145	384,677	292,373	−93,179	
	LA	1,697	3,891	3,016		
	Exp.	280,636	262,513	317,884	55,585	
	NL	4,399	3,702	3,916		
Trust Funds						
Reclamation trust funds (permanent) 401	NOA	4,669	7,263	2,360	−4,903	Certain investigations and construction activities are financed by contributions from non-Federal entities.
	Exp.	2,841	7,500	3,795	−3,705	
Alaska Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
General investigations 401	NOA	600	600	700	100	Increase provides for additional planning of the central Alaska power study.
	Exp.	483	730	700	−30	
Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	402	400	420	20	Provides for operation and maintenance of Federal hydroelectric projects in Alaska.
	Exp.	433	441	420	−21	
Total Federal funds Alaska Power Administration.	NOA	1,002	1,000	1,120	120	
	Exp.	916	1,171	1,120	−51	
Bonneville Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction 401	NOA	103,975	96,487	93,522	−2,965	Estimate continues construction of high-voltage electric power facilities for the Pacific Northwest.
	Exp.	-109,333	98,816	95,900	−2,916	
Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	19,491	21,485 c 200 D 600	23,600	1,315	Increase provides for the operation and maintenance of facilities added to the Federal power system.
	Exp.	19,449	22,300	23,600	1,300	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT—Continued						
Bonneville Power Administration—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Continuing fund for emergency expenses, Bonneville Power project, Oregon (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 401	NOA	----------	130	----------	−130	Provides for emergency expenses to insure continuity of electric service.
	Exp.	----------	130	----------	−130	
Total Federal funds Bonneville Power Administration.	NOA	123,466	118,902	117,122	−1,780	
	Exp.	128,782	121,246	119,500	−1,746	
Trust Funds						
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville Power project (permanent) 401	NOA	1,386	2,800	400	−2,400	Customer contributions are used to construct service facilities not furnished by the Administration.
	Exp.	1,731	2,800	800	−2,000	
Southeastern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operation and maintenance...401	NOA	848	700 p 24	830	106	Provides for marketing of electric power from Federal hydroelectric projects.
	Exp.	829	723	830	107	

	Exp.	829	[D] 24 723	830	107	tric projects.
Continuing fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 401	NOA	45	150	----------	−150	Provides for emergency expenses to insure continuity of electric service.
	Exp.	45	150	----------	−150	
Total Federal funds Southeastern Power Administration.	NOA	893	874	830	−44	
	Exp.	874	873	830	−43	
Southwestern Power Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction 401	NOA	4,020	3,100	2,200	−900	Provides for planning and construction of additional transmission facilities in the Federal power system.
	Exp.	4,482	4,716	3,562	−1,154	
Operation and maintenance 401	NOA	2,346	2,350 [C] 46 [D] 109	5,100	2,595	Increase provides for the operation and maintenance of facilities added to the Federal power system, the purchase of electric power, and for wheeling charges in 1971.
	Exp.	2,313	2,505	4,641	2,136	
Continuing fund (special fund) 401	NOA	3,200	2,800	----------	−2,800	Provided for purchase of electrical power and for wheeling charges in 1969 and 1970.
	Exp.	853	2,432	459	−1,973	
Total Federal funds Southwestern Power Administration.	NOA	9,566	8,405	7,300	−1,105	
	Exp.	7,648	9,653	8,662	−991	
Total Federal funds water and power development.	NOA	412,072	513,858	418,745	−95,988	
	LA	1,697	3,891	3,016		
	Exp.	418,856	395,456	447,996	52,754	
	NL	4,399	3,702	3,916		
Total trust funds water and power development.	NOA	6,055	10,063	2,760	−7,303	
	Exp.	4,572	10,300	4,595	−5,705	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
WATER QUALITY AND RESEARCH						
Office of Saline Water						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Saline water conversion.....401	NOA	24,547	25,000	29,373	4,373	Increase provides for construction of a new desalting module.
Reappropriation.....	NOA	96				
	Exp.	28,177	27,853	27,000	−853	
Prototype desalting plant.....401	NOA	1,000	.....	.....	.....	(Expenditures are for liquidation of prior year obligations.)
	Exp.	290	460	.....	−460	
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....401	Exp.	241	9	.....	−9	
Total Federal funds Office of Saline Water.	NOA	25,643	25,000	29,373	4,373	
	Exp.	28,708	28,322	27,000	−1,322	
Trust Funds						
Cooperation with foreign agencies (permanent).....401	NOA	759	1,528	.....	−1,528	Funds provided in 1970 by the Government of Saudi Arabia to finance a desalting plant.
Liquidation of contract authority (permanent, indefinite).		(7,626)	(6,072)	(1,500)	(−4,572)	
	Exp.	8,741	8,384	1,500	−6,884	

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Construction grants for waste treatment works: 401						
Contract authority	NOA	----------	----------	[a] 4,000,000	4,000,000	Proposed legislation would provide $4 billion of contract authority to stimulate $10 billion of waste treatment works over a 5-year period.
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	----------	[a] (40,000)	(40,000)	
Appropriation	NOA	214,000	800,000	----------	−800,000	
	Exp.	134,530	158,000	322,500 [a] 40,000	204,500	
Pollution control operations and research 401	NOA	86,675	86,124	98,018 [a] 2,500	14,394	Increase is primarily for surveillance, enforcement, training, and aid to State and interstate agencies.
	Exp.	79,002	96,940	98,075 [a] 2,200	3,335	
Buildings and facilities 401	Exp.	1,125	2,700	2,000	−700	(Estimate provides for alterations, extensions, and repairs of existing laboratory facilities.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 401	Exp.	95	400	200	−200	
Total Federal funds Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.	NOA	300,675	886,124	4,100,518	3,214,394	
	Exp.	214,752	258,040	464,975	206,935	
Trust Funds						
Cooperative funds (permanent) 401	NOA	3	----------	----------	----------	(State contributions were formerly used for alewife control measures on Lake Michigan.)
	Exp.	189	2	----------	−2	
Total Federal funds water quality and research.	NOA	326,318	911,124	4,129,891	3,218,767	
	Exp.	243,460	286,362	491,975	205,613	
Total trust funds water quality and research.	NOA	762	1,528	----------	−1,528	
	Exp.	8,930	8,386	1,500	−6,886	

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SECRETARIAL OFFICES						
Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor 409	NOA	5,592	6,249 D 474	7,344	621	Increase provides for additional staff in the Office of the Legislative Counsel, and for legal work necessary to implement the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969.
	Exp.	5,533	6,723	7,344	621	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 409	NOA	8,692	10,062 D 802	11,954	1,090	Increase provides for improved supervision of the Department by the Office of the Secretary, and for the newly created Office of Mine Health and Safety Appeals.
	Exp.	8,406	10,821	11,930	1,109	
Underground electric power transmission research 401	NOA	----------	----------	1,000	1,000	Initiates Federal participation in a joint private-public research program.
	Exp.	----------	----------	600	600	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 409	Exp.	−387	200	----------	−200	(Centralized administrative services are provided from this revolving fund.)
Advances and reimbursements 409	Exp.	32	74	74	----------	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor and Office of the Secretary.	NOA	14,284	17,587	20,298	2,711	
	Exp.	13,584	17,818	19,948	2,130	

Office of Water Resources Research						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	11,181	11,229 D 52	13,312	2,031	Increase provides for accelerated program of research relating to urban water problems.
	Exp.	10,810	9,803	10,317	514	
Total Federal funds Office of Water Resources Research.	NOA	11,181	11,281	13,312	2,031	
	Exp.	10,810	9,803	10,317	514	
Total Federal funds secretarial offices.	NOA	25,465	28,868	33,610	4,742	
	Exp.	24,394	27,621	30,265	2,644	
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Operating fund.....910	Exp.	−505	.....	.....	.....	(The Corporation transferred its remaining assets to General Services Administration in 1969.)
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	1,919,470	2,745,799	6,062,672	3,315,716	
	LA	5,939	8,204	7,047		
	Exp.	1,760,157	2,027,792	2,458,656	429,956	
	NL	12,478	11,781	10,873		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....400	NOA Exp.	*−947,204*	*−861,842*	*−1,558,457*	*−696,615*	
500	NOA Exp.	*−8,326*	*−7,935*	*−7,835*	*100*	
600	NOA Exp.	*−68*	*−80*	*−80*	.....	
850	NOA Exp.	*−1,001*	*−1,291*	*−1,361*	*−70*	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above.)	LA NL	*(−1,552)*	*(−1,706)*	*(−1,809)*	*(−103)*	
Total Federal funds	NOA	**962,871**	**1,874,651**	**4,494,939**	**2,619,131**	
	LA	**5,939**	**8,204**	**7,047**		
	Exp.	803,556	1,156,644	890,923	−266,629	
	NL	12,478	11,781	10,873		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**125,441**	**128,351**	**77,881**	**−50,470**	
	Exp.	142,224	123,739	81,313	−37,071	
	NL	5,355	−5,355	----------	----------	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA Exp.	*−26,054*	*−30,188*	*−8,135*	*22,053*	
500	NOA Exp.	*−60,721*	*−60,988*	*−62,230*	*−1,242*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**38,666**	**37,175**	**7,516**	**−29,659**	
	Exp.	55,449	32,563	10,948	−16,260	
	NL	5,355	−5,355	----------		

Intragovernmental transactions..500	NOA Exp.	−40,268	−31,427		31,427
Total Department of the Interior.‡	NOA LA	961,269 5,939	1,880,399 8,204	4,502,455 7,047	2,620,899
Total budget authority		967,208	1,888,603	4,509,502	2,620,899
	Exp. NL	818,737 17,833	1,157,780 6,426	901,871 10,873	−251,462
Total outlays		836,570	1,164,206	912,744	−251,462

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	2,649,674	9,910	1,934,836	13,487	1,831,272	8,856	2,311,027	12,682
Repayments		−1,706		−1,706		−1,809		−1,809
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	48,129		47,064		40,000		41,065	
(B) Proposed legislation	7,100		7,100		4,191,400		104,460	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	5,467		5,045				422	
(D) Civilian pay	35,429		33,747				1,682	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−871,148		−871,148		−1,567,733		−1,567,733	
Total Federal funds	1,874,651	8,204	1,156,644	11,781	4,494,939	7,047	890,923	10,873
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	128,351		123,739	−5,355	77,881		81,313	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−91,176		−91,176		−70,365		−70,365	
Total trust funds	37,175		32,563	−5,355	7,516		10,948	
Intragovernmental transactions	−31,427		−31,427					
Total Department of the Interior	1,880,399	8,204	1,157,780	6,426	4,502,455	7,047	901,871	10,873

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, general administration 908	NOA	6,686	7,397 D 634	9,298	1,267	Increase will provide for additional staff, improved management information systems, and expansion of the Board of Parole.
	Exp.	6,820	8,100	9,218	1,118	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities 908	NOA	24,938	28,000 D 2,264	33,595	3,331	Increase will permit intensification of criminal prosecution efforts particularly in organized crime through the establishment of 7 additional Strike Forces, and increased enforcement of Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
	Exp.	24,287	29,660	33,285	3,625	
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division 508	NOA	8,352	8,992 D 769	10,397	636	Increase reflects acceleration of efforts to prosecute anticompetitive practices and illegal mergers.
	Exp.	8,184	9,625	10,227	602	
Salaries and expenses, Consumer Protection Division 508	NOA	----------	D 539	D 1,262	723	Supplemental in 1970 provides for initial activity of a new legal division to be responsible for protecting consumers from deceptive practices. Increase in 1971 reflects the full-year costs of the new division.
	Exp.	----------	D 487	D 1,256	769	
Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals 908	NOA	42,376	48,036 D 3,824	54,585	2,725	Increase will provide for additional assistant U.S. attorneys for prosecution of criminal cases and for the purchase of uniforms for deputy marshals.
	Exp.	41,406	51,552	54,025	2,473	
Fees and expenses of witnesses 908	NOA	4,200	5,000	5,500	500	Increase reflects additional use of fact witnesses related to growing Federal caseload.
	Exp.	3,862	4,800	5,120	320	
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service 908	NOA	2,252	3,076 D 230	4,995	1,689	Increase will provide for expanded coverage of conciliation services from 35 to 50 cities, staffing a new regional office, and expansion of the number of States to which liaison activities are
	Exp.	2,367	3,120	4,595	1,475	

	Exp.	3,862	4,800	5,120	320	Federal caseload.
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....908	NOA	2,252	3,076 B 230	4,995	1,689	Increase will provide for expanded coverage of conciliation services from 35 to 50 cities, staffing a new regional office, and expansion of the number of States to which liaison activities are being extended—from 6 to 30.
	Exp.	2,367	3,120	4,595	1,475	
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, salaries and expenses..908	Exp.	4,575	1,943	.....	−1,943	(This program was terminated in 1969.)
Total Federal funds legal activities and general administration.	NOA	88,804	108,761	119,632	10,871	
	Exp.	91,501	109,287	117,726	8,439	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	219,591	232,648 D 17,455	257,485	7,382	Increase provides for expanded coverage of the National Crime Information Center, and equipping the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Va.
	Exp.	217,560	246,800	256,985	10,185	
Total Federal funds Federal Bureau of Investigation.	NOA	219,591	250,103	257,485	7,382	
	Exp.	217,560	246,800	256,985	10,185	
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	89,714	94,595 A 892 D 7,452	111,980	9,041	1970 supplemental covers increased costs of detention and deportation of aliens who are in the country illegally. Increase in 1971 will provide additional staff for enforcement of laws controlling illegal entry of aliens, and for maintaining records of alien residents.
	Exp.	90,013	101,100 A 822	110,580 A 70	8,728	
Total Federal funds Immigration and Naturalization Service.	NOA	89,714	102,939	111,980	9,041	
	Exp.	90,013	101,922	110,650	8,728	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons 908	NOA	62,048	74,300 [c] 820 [D] 4,147 [E] 142	88,380	8,971	Increase provides for expanded treatment of narcotic addicts, advisory services to State and local correctional systems, and for improved custody, care, and treatment of prisoners.
	Exp.	67,636	78,750	87,826	9,076	
Buildings and facilities 908	NOA	----------	5,440	27,350	21,910	Provides for replacement of the N.Y. Detention Center, planning of a medical prison facility in North Carolina and a correctional center in Chicago, and planning and site acquisition of 2 prison facilities and 2 additional correctional centers.
	Exp.	5,520	3,800	8,460	4,660	
Support of U.S. prisoners 908	NOA	7,400	7,900	9,500	1,600	Increase provides for anticipated jail population and higher daily support costs.
	Exp.	6,256	8,300	9,200	900	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.:						
Prison industries fund 908	Exp.	−8,111	−9,750	−5,760	3,990	(Provides vocational training and employment for prison inmates in 49 shops in 22 institutions.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(730)	(817)	(854)	(37)	
Limitation on vocational expenses.		(2,378)	(2,850)	(4,350)	(1,500)	
Total Federal funds Federal Prison System.	NOA	69,448	92,749	125,230	32,481	
	Exp.	71,301	81,100	99,726	18,626	

eral Prison System.	Exp.	71,301	81,100	99,726	18,626	
Trust Funds						
Commissary funds, Federal prisons (trust revolving fund) 908	Exp.	−64	.....	.....	.....	(Profits from sales in prison commissaries are used for the benefit of prison inmates.)
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	59,407	267,818	[F] 480,000	212,182	Increase will assist States and local governments in planning and implementing a wide range of law enforcement improvements; support programs to train and educate law enforcement personnel; and provide for research and development to upgrade law enforcement systems and techniques.
	Exp.	28,960	177,500	368,000	190,500	
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	18,533	25,677 [D] 1,530	34,445	7,238	Increase will support establishment of enforcement task forces to destroy major drug conspiracies and will provide assistance to State and local enforcement agencies.
	Exp.	17,351	28,100	33,195	5,095	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.	NOA	18,533	27,207	34,445	7,238	
	Exp.	17,351	28,100	33,195	5,095	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	545,497	849,577	1,128,772	279,195	
	Exp.	516,686	744,709	986,282	241,573	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	----------	−1	−2	−1	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−1,655	−1,699	−1,698	1	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	543,842	847,877	1,127,072	279,195	
	Exp.	515,031	743,009	984,582	241,573	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	−64	----------	----------	----------	
Total Department of Justice:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	543,842	847,877	1,127,072	279,195	
Total outlays	Exp.	514,967	743,009	984,582	241,573	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	808,879	706,307	1,127,510	982,782
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	892	822	----------	70
(B) Proposed legislation	539	487	1,262	1,256
(C) Wage-board supplemental	820	753	----------	67
(D) Civilian pay	38,305	36,210	----------	2,095
(E) Military pay	142	130	----------	12
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,700	−1,700	−1,700	−1,700
Total, Department of Justice	847,877	743,009	1,127,072	984,582

Total, Department of Justice		847,877	743,009	1,127,072	984,582	

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR[Z]

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Manpower development and training activities 604	NOA	404,332	651,127 [D] 145	747,494	96,222	Estimate, together with OEO funds, will provide 125,000 new enrollment opportunities in on-the-job training for the disadvantaged (JOBS) and continuation of the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP). Increase also provides for 10,000 additional institutional training opportunities and expansion of Job Bank and job-matching programs.
	Exp.	374,116	412,000	607,671	195,671	
Manpower Training Act 604	NOA			[B] 667,000	667,000	Estimate includes $45 million for the higher benefit payments and start-up costs of the proposed Manpower Training Act. The legislation also provides for the transfer from OEO of manpower training programs, except Job Corps, costing $622 million.
	Exp.			[B] 714,300	714,300	
Manpower Administration: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	29,789	40,594 [D] −400	43,667	3,473	Increase will enable improved planning and evaluation of Federal manpower programs, and strengthening of regional offices. Increase also reflects absorption of functions of the Bureau of Employment Security which has been abolished.
	Exp.	32,540	40,327	45,042	4,715	
Limitation payable under unemployment trust fund.				(16,835)	(16,835)	
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training: Salaries and expenses 604	NOA	9,415	6,529 [D] 343	6,958	86	Estimate provides for approval of about 4,000 new apprenticeship and other training programs.
	Exp.	9,188	7,374	6,976	−398	
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade adjustment activities 701	NOA	149,500	135,600 [A] 50,000	200,100	14,500	1970 supplemental due to higher military and civilian separations. 1971 increase reflects a continuation of 1970 workloads and higher weekly benefits.
	Exp.	126,603	135,190 [A] 50,000	200,100	14,910	

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[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations for nearly all accounts. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR[z]—Continued						
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Bureau of Employment Security: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	2,717	----------	----------	----------	(The Bureau has been abolished. Activities are included under Manpower Administration, Salaries and expenses, and limitation on unemployment insurance service, salaries and expenses.)
	Exp.	1,470	2,437	----------	−2,437	
Limitation payable under unemployment trust fund.		(20,938)	(18,776) [D] (1,408)	----------	(−20,184)	
Area redevelopment activities 609	Exp.	−100	27	----------	−27	(Program is financed under the Manpower Development and Training activities account.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for advances to Employment Security Administration account, unemployment trust fund 609	NOA	25,000	----------	----------	----------	(No capitalization of the fund is required in 1971.)
	Exp.	−3,832	−4,150	−2,820	1,330	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	1,041	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	620,753	883,938	1,665,219	781,281	
	Exp.	541,026	643,205	1,571,269	928,064	

Total Federal funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	620,753	883,938	1,665,219	781,281	
	Exp.	541,026	643,205	1,571,269	928,064	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration, Unemployment trust fund.		(604,073)	(655,772) A (10,000)	(717,700) B (7,400)	(59,328)	1970 supplemental is to administer higher unemployment insurance workloads. 1971 increase reflects increased Job Bank activities, continuation of higher unemployment work loads, and mandatory State salary increases. 1971 supplemental will cover higher State administrative costs associated with proposed legislative improvements in unemployment insurance.
Limitation on Unemployment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses, unemployment trust fund.		----------	----------	(4,274) B (600)	(4,874)	This limitation continues administrative activities previously financed under the Bureau of Employment Security appropriation. Proposed legislation will provide for administration of basic improvements in unemployment insurance.
Unemployment trust fund (permanent):						State payroll taxes on employers finance benefit costs and Federal Unemployment Tax Act taxes finance administrative costs. In 1969, 62.1 million initial and continued claims were processed. The 1970 estimate anticipates 76.4 million claims, and the 1971 estimate anticipates 81.1 million claims. The average weekly benefit amount was $44.31 during 1969, and is estimated at $46.21 for 1970 and $48.31 for 1971.
(Other manpower aids) 609	NOA	629,355	725,000	776,000	35,000	
(Retirement and social insurance) 701	NOA	3,218,560	3,190,000	3,174,000		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Deposits by States)		(2,560,913)	(2,482,100)	(2,430,000)	(−52,100)	
(Federal unemployment taxes)		(629,355)	(725,000)	(776,000)	(51,000)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance taxes.)		(126,004)	(124,700)	(121,000)	(−3,700)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance, other.)		(8,400)	(8,200)	(8,000)	(−200)	
(Interest on investments)		(523,243)	(575,000)	(615,000)	(40,000)	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR[2]—Continued						
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Unemployment trust fund (permanent)—Con.						
Expenditures:						
(Other manpower aids)....609	Exp.	632,179	702,736 [A] 10,000	764,160 [B] 8,000	392,424	
(Retirement and social insurance).....701	Exp.	2,159,864	2,713,000	3,046,000		
(Withdrawals by States)....		(2,061,135)	(2,620,000)	(2,952,000)	(332,000)	
(Railroad unemployment benefits.)		(96,588)	(93,000)	(94,000)	(1,000)	
(Administrative expenses)...		(616,190)	(684,263) [A] (10,000)	(747,061) [B] (8,000)	(60,798)	
(Reimbursement of expenses)		(8,320)	(9,123)	(10,079)	(956)	
(Interest expenses).....		(4,080)	(4,350)	(3,020)	(−1,330)	
(Railroad unemployment insurance, other.)		(5,730)	(5,000)	(4,000)	(−1,000)	
Total Unemployment trust fund.	NOA	**3,847,915**	**3,915,000**	**3,950,000**	**35,000**	
	Exp.	2,792,043	3,415,736 [A] 10,000	3,810,160 [B] 8,000	392,424	
Total trust funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	**3,847,915**	**3,915,000**	**3,950,000**	**35,000**	
	Exp.	2,792,043	3,425,736	3,818,160	392,424	

Total trust funds Manpower Administration.	NOA	3,847,915	3,915,000	3,950,000	35,000	
	Exp.	2,792,043	3,425,736	3,818,160	392,424	
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Labor-Management Services Administration: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	9,011	12,333 D 805	17,169	4,031	Provides for new responsibilities of the Federal labor-management relations program, higher workload in the area of veterans reemployment rights, and technical assistance to State and local governments for labor-management relations.
	Exp.	8,971	11,924	14,955	3,031	
Total Federal funds labor-management relations.	NOA	9,011	13,138	17,169	4,031	
	Exp.	8,971	11,924	14,955	3,031	
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Wage and Labor Standards Administration: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	37,958	39,189 A 37 D 2,128 E 25	45,925	4,546	1970 supplemental covers payment to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers trust fund. 1971 increase provides for civil rights activities previously financed under Office of Federal Contract Compliance, wage garnishment, age discrimination, construction safety, and occupational safety and health.
	Exp.	37,887	40,162 A 37	40,517	318	
Bureau of Employees' Compensation: Claims and expenses 906	NOA	68,591	60,116	109,800	49,684	Increase reflects repayment of 1970 advance of $25 million, and anticipated increases in claims load, medical costs, and benefit levels.
	Exp.	67,263	80,700	84,800	4,100	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	18	28	----------	−28	
Total Federal funds wage and labor standards.	NOA	106,549	101,495	155,725	54,230	
	Exp.	105,168	120,927	125,317	4,390	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR[1]**—Continued**						
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS—Con.						
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Employees' Compensation trust funds (permanent) 906	NOA	43	20	20	.....	Receipts are from employers for the deaths of employees without eligible survivors entitled to compensation, and from fines and penalties. Payments include certain permanent disability cases and rehabilitation benefits.
	Exp.	45	43	26	−17	
Advances from the District of Columbia (permanent) 906	NOA	364	428	437	9	Reflects reimbursement for administering the workmen's compensation program for the District of Columbia.
	Exp.	360	428	435	7	
Total trust funds wage and labor standards.	NOA	408	448	457	9	
	Exp.	405	471	461	−10	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	21,933	22,400 [D] 1,693	27,578	3,485	Increase provides for collection of local area data, improvement of basic indices, and for the second increment of the 5-year program to revise the Consumer Price Index.
	Exp.	21,940	21,686	24,923	3,237	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	16	378	.....	−378	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	NOA	21,933	24,093	27,578	3,485	
	Exp.	21,956	22,064	24,923	2,859	
Trust Funds						

Total Federal funds Bureau of Labor Statistics.	NOA	21,933	24,093	27,578	3,485	
	Exp.	21,956	22,064	24,923	2,859	
Trust Funds						
Special statistical work (permanent) 609	NOA	122	134	131	−3	Funds are advanced from sources outside the Federal Government to finance special statistical work.
	Exp.	75	135	131	−4	
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	1,400	1,332 D 130	1,490	28	Program will continue at about the same level.
	Exp.	1,306	1,432	1,449	17	
Special foreign currency program 609	NOA	----------	----------	75	75	Will provide for additional labor attaché conferences with European and African labor officials, through the use of excess currencies.
	Exp.	19	60	74	14	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 609	Exp.	391	−950	----------	950	
Total Federal funds Bureau of International Labor Affairs.	NOA	1,400	1,462	1,565	103	
	Exp.	1,716	542	1,523	981	
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	5,190	5,026 D 438	5,884	420	Provides for legal support for new or expanded department programs.
	Exp.	5,183	5,153	5,329	176	
Limitation payable under Unemployment trust fund.		(144)	(144) D (13)	(157)	----------	
Total Federal funds Office of the Solicitor.	NOA	5,190	5,464	5,884	420	
	Exp.	5,183	5,153	5,329	176	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR[2]—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	5,690	6,225 D 515	10,402	3,662	Provides for strengthened program evaluation and budget planning capability, and $1.9 million for purchase of a computer to provide improved departmentwide data processing systems.
	Exp.	5,623	6,084	9,416	3,332	
Limitation payable under Unemployment trust fund.		(556)	(557) D (36)	(595)	(2)	
Federal contract compliance and civil rights program.....609	NOA	943	926 A 160 D 56	----------	−1,142	1970 supplemental will provide for expanding the planning and policy development staffs. Reduction in 1971 reflects transfer of activities previously carried under this account to the Manpower Administration, the Wage and Labor Standards Administration, and the Office of the Solicitor.
	Exp.	844	981 A 144	161 A 16	−948	
Limitation payable under Unemployment trust fund.		(535)	(564) D (53)	----------	(−617)	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund.....609	Exp.	−557	----------	----------	----------	
Advances and reimbursements.609	Exp.	−84	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	6,633	7,882	10,402	2,520	
	Exp.	5,826	7,209	9,593	2,384	

the Secretary	Exp.	5,828	7,209	9,595	2,384	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	771,469	1,037,472	1,883,542	846,070	
	Exp.	689,846	811,024	1,752,909	941,885	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA	−181	−176	−176	−3,475	Proposed legislation will levy user charges on insurance carriers and self-insurers for the Government's expenses of administering compensation payments and safety activities under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
	Exp.			[a] −3,475		
700	NOA	−45				
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−65	−62	−62		
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	771,178	1,037,234	1,879,829	842,595	
	Exp.	689,555	810,786	1,749,196	938,410	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,848,445	3,915,582	3,950,588	35,006	
	Exp.	2,792,523	3,426,342	3,818,752	392,410	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA	−122	−134	−131	3	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−6,606	−5,000	−4,000	1,000	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−364	−428	−437	−9	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds	NOA	3,841,353	3,910,020	3,946,020	36,000	
	Exp.	2,785,431	3,420,780	3,814,184	393,404	
Total Department of Labor:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	4,612,531	4,947,254	5,825,849	878,595	
Total outlays	Exp.	3,474,986	4,231,566	5,563,380	1,331,814	

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	981,397	755,549	1,216,542	1,038,009
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	50,197	50,181	----------	16
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	667,000	714,300
(D) Civilian pay	5,853	5,269	----------	584
(E) Military pay	25	25	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−238	−238	−238	−238
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	−3,475	−3,475
Total Federal funds	1,037,234	810,786	1,879,829	1,749,196
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,915,582	3,416,342	3,950,588	3,810,752
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	----------	10,000	----------	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	----------	8,000
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5,562	−5,562	−4,568	−4,568
Total trust funds	3,910,020	3,420,780	3,946,020	3,814,184
Total Department of Labor	4,947,254	4,231,566	5,825,849	5,563,380

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Contribution to the postal fund (indefinite) 505	NOA	1,209,174	1,309,234 [A] 10,700 [D] 273,784	1,757,259	163,541	1970 supplemental is for increased transportation costs. Total authorizations of $8,278 million, less estimated revenues of $7,695 million (including $674 million attributable to the proposed postal rate increase and $500 million from additional actions now under study), results in a requirement for $583 million in new budget authority. This is an increase of $315 million in authorizations ($136 million for mail volume, $162 million for modernization of facilities and equipment, and $17 million to strengthen management). After deducting public service costs and allowing for anticipated pay increases, 1971 costs and revenues should be approximately in balance, compared to a revenue deficiency of $442 million in 1970 and $319 million in 1969.
	Exp.	920,334	1,393,407 [A] 9,877	1,554,683 [A] 823	152,222	
Proposed rate increase 505	NOA		[B] −156,000	[B] −1,174,000	−1,018,000	
	Exp.		[B] −156,000	[B] −1,174,000	−1,018,000	
Authorizations and limitations on use of the postal fund:						
Administration and regional operation.		(119,000)	(135,515) [D] (10,715)	(163,670)	(17,440)	(Provides 710 additional positions for departmental and regional headquarters and the Inspection Service to strengthen management and enforcement of postal laws.)
Research, development, and engineering.		(35,500)	(44,365) [D] (898)	(65,675)	(20,412)	(Provides for additional positions in the Bureau of Research and Engineering and an increase in contract research to accelerate development of improvements in postal operations.)
Operations		(5,977,071)	(6,146,292) [D] (261,956)	(6,517,138)	(108,890)	(Increase is primarily for 2.4% growth in mail volume.)
Transportation		(622,000)	(630,000) [A] (10,700)	(661,000)	(20,300)	(1970 supplemental is for rate adjustments granted to mail carriers. Increase is primarily for mail volume growth and rise in costs of transportation services.)
Building occupancy		(210,000)	(230,000)	(260,590)	(30,590)	(Increase is for more and better space.)

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation (for 1971, $674 million from proposed rate increase and $500 million from additional actions now under study).
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued					
***Federal Funds*—Continued**					
Public enterprise funds—Continued					
Authorizations and limitations on use of the postal fund—Con.					
Supplies and service	(110,000)	(112,363) D (215)	(119,203)	(6,625)	(Increase is for additional supplies required because of mail volume growth.)
Plant and equipment	(200,000)	(210,000)	(221,158)	(11,158)	(Increase provides for additional facilities improvement, mail processing equipment in support of the postal construction program, customer service equipment, and for information processing and accounting equipment.)
Postal public buildings	(50,000)	(170,000)	(269,825)	(99,825)	(Increase will permit further construction of post office buildings.)
Total authorizations out of postal fund.	(7,323,571)	(7,678,535) A (10,700) D (273,784)	(8,278,259)	(315,240)	
Total Post Office Department:‡					
Total budget authority NOA	1,209,174	1,437,718	583,259	−854,459	
Total outlays Exp.	920,334	1,247,284	381,506	−865,778	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,309,234	1,131,597	1,757,259	1,542,709
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	10,700	9,877	----------	823
(B) Proposed legislation	−156,000	−156,000	−1,174,000	−1,174,000
(D) Civilian pay	273,784	261,810	----------	11,974
Total Post Office Department	1,437,718	1,247,284	583,259	381,506

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Total Post Office Department	1,437,718	1,247,284	583,259	381,506

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	206,253	207,087 [c] 36 [D] 13,364	220,400	−87	Savings from personnel reductions will more than offset increases for higher prices abroad, other cost increases, and further development of an information systems program.
	Exp.	208,365	219,802	219,550	−252	
Representation allowances 151	NOA	993	993	993	----------	Provides for promoting U.S. interests abroad and participating in commemorative and ceremonial events.
	Exp.	1,103	980	990	10	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad 151	NOA	12,500	13,100 [D] 177	14,300	1,023	Allows for improved operation and maintenance of buildings.
	Exp.	14,763	14,510	14,994	484	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) 151	NOA	3,050	2,186	6,690	4,504	Increase is primarily for construction of office buildings in Calcutta, India, and Kathmandu, Nepal. Payments are made in excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	3,953	4,646	6,100	1,454	
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service 151	NOA	1,600	1,600	2,100	500	Provides for relief and repatriation loans to U.S. citizens abroad and for other emergencies.
	Exp.	1,339	1,781	2,025	244	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 151	Exp.	136	−122	−1	121	(Finances publishing, supply, and other support services.)
Advances and reimbursements 151	Exp.	45	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	224,396	238,543	244,483	5,940	
	Exp.	229,704	241,597	243,658	2,061	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (permanent, indefinite) 701	NOA	19,7.6	19,329	16,760	−2,569	Decrease results from special 1970 transfer from the Civil Service Retirement Fund of contributions of certain Foreign Service personnel of the United States Information Agency. Approximately 2,298 annuitants will be receiving payments at the end of 1971.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employees' contribution)		(12,731)	(10,785)	(8,033)	(−2,752)	
(Employer's contribution)		(5,211)	(6,688)	(6,827)	(139)	
(Interest on investment)		(1,765)	(1,856)	(1,900)	(44)	
Expenditures:	Exp.	14,144	16,650	19,030	2,380	
(Benefit payments)		(13,248)	(15,780)	(18,160)	(2,380)	
(Administrative expenses)		(896)	(870)	(870)	----------	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite) 151	NOA	909	620	184	−436	Gifts are used for various functions of the Department.
	Exp.	721	747	182	−565	
Total trust funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	20,615	19,949	16,944	−3,005	
	Exp.	14,865	17,397	19,212	1,815	
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES						

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Contributions to international organizations 151	NOA	118,453	129,837 [A] 1,800	144,611	12,974	1970 supplemental is for improving NATO headquarters facilities. 1971 estimate reflects cost increases and expansion of programs of most international organizations.
	Exp.	118,526	129,500	144,050 [A] 1,800	16,350	
Missions to international organizations 151	NOA	3,953	3,980 [D] 340	4,384	64	Provides representation, reporting, and liaison with international organizations and with delegations of other nations.
	Exp.	3,398	4,218	4,314	96	
International conferences and contingencies 151	NOA	1,800	2,150	1,913	−237	Decrease results from nonrecurring special conferences held in 1970.
	Exp.	1,830	2,150	1,863	−287	
Special contribution to the United Nations 151	NOA	----------	----------	[B] 20,000	20,000	Proposed legislation would authorize a voluntary contribution for additional UN headquarters facilities in New York City.
World Health Assembly 151	NOA	500	----------	----------	----------	(Conference was held in July 1969.)
	Exp.	364	136	----------	−136	
Miscellaneous appropriations 151	Exp.	103	----------	----------	----------	(Remaining costs of Conference on Water for Peace were liquidated in 1969).
Total Federal funds international organizations and conferences.	NOA	124,706	138,107	170,908	32,801	
	Exp.	124,220	136,004	152,027	16,023	

Trust Funds

Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation (permanent, indefinite) 151	NOA	----------	54	----------	−54	Gifts are used for educational, scientific, or cultural purposes.
	Exp.	----------	10	40	30	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	923	900 D 81	1,005	24	Provides for studies leading to the solution of boundary problems.
	Exp.	941	977	1,005	28	
Operation and maintenance.401	NOA	2,029	2,300 C 97 D 78	2,485	10	Flood control works and other structures are operated on the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers.
	Exp.	1,925	2,466	2,485	19	
Construction.....401	NOA	5,806	400	4,200	3,800	Increase is for a flood protection project in the Lower Rio Grande area.
	Exp.	7,264	883	3,800	2,917	
Chamizal settlement.....401	Exp.	1,892	17	420	403	(Project will be completed in 1971.)
American sections, international commissions.....401	NOA	629	561 D 42	613	10	Provides for maintenance of United States-Canadian boundary and studies of border matters.
	Exp.	596	603	613	10	
International fisheries commissions 409	NOA	2,075	2,344 D 56	2,566	166	Increase is for salary adjustments and research.
	Exp.	1,935	2,384	2,500	116	
Facilities for International Pacific	Exp.	250				(Grant to the University of Washington for a laboratory and

International fisheries commissions 409	NOA	2,075	2,344 D 56	2,566	166	Increase is for salary adjustments and research.
	Exp.	1,935	2,384	2,500	116	
Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission 409	Exp.	250				(Grant to the University of Washington for a laboratory and offices for International Pacific Halibut Commission.)
Total Federal funds international commissions.	NOA	11,462	6,859	10,869	4,010	
	Exp.	14,804	7,330	10,823	3,493	
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities 153	NOA	31,425	31,425 D 700	40,000	7,875	Provides for increased educational exchange activities to achieve more effectively the foreign policy objectives of the United States and more assistance to privately sponsored students.
	Exp.	39,656	32,525	36,500	3,975	
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program) 153	Exp.	366	700	500	−200	(Activities will be substantially completed in 1971.)
English language teaching program in Poland (special foreign currency program) 153	NOA			800	800	Will initiate a program agreed to by the United States and Polish Governments with payment in U.S.-owned excess Polish currency.
	Exp.			400	400	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West 153	NOA	5,260	5,260	5,474	214	Grant to the University of Hawaii to support a center for advanced Asian and Pacific studies, with participants from the United States and the Far East.
	Exp.	6,068	5,217	5,611	394	
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program) 153	Exp.	26	30	30		(Provides for archeological studies in connection with certain temples in Egypt and the Sudan.)
Educational exchange permanent appropriations (indefinite, special fund) 153	NOA	354	353	353		Payments by Finland on World War I debts are used for educational exchanges with Finland.
	Exp.	485	375	388	13	
Total Federal funds educational exchange.	NOA	37,039	37,738	46,627	8,889	
	Exp.	46,600	38,847	43,429	4,582	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Educational exchange trust funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Economic and financial assistance) 152	NOA	371	250	250	----------	Other governments' funds are used for training their nationals or for requested services.
	Exp.	279	238	250	12	
(Foreign information and exchange activities) 153	NOA	101	60	60	----------	These funds, received as gifts, are for educational exchange.
	Exp.	77	58	60	2	
Total trust funds educational exchange.	NOA	472	310	310	----------	
	Exp.	356	296	310	14	
OTHER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Migration and refugee assistance [2] 152	NOA	11,217	11,263 [D] 61	5,787	−5,537	Decrease assumes reduced need for assistance to Eastern European refugees.
	Exp.	9,585	10,400	8,700	−1,700	
International Center, Washington, D.C. (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 151	NOA	----------	1,020	----------	−1,020	Receipts from sales of property for construction of foreign embassies will be used for site preparation.
	Exp.	----------	250	250	----------	
Payment to the Republic of Panama (permanent) 151	NOA	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	Annual payment is made for Panama Canal rights. The Panama Canal Company reimburses $430 thousand to the U.S. Treasury.
	Exp.	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	
Total Federal funds other	NOA	13,147	14,274	7,717	−6,557	
	Exp.	11,515	12,580	10,880	−1,700	
SUMMARY						

Total Federal funds other	NOA	13,147	14,274	7,717	−6,557
	Exp.	11,515	12,580	10,880	−1,700

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	410,749	435,521	480,604	45,083
	Exp.	426,843	436,358	460,817	24,459
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 150	NOA	*−430*	*−430*	*−430*	----------
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−170*	*−200*	*−200*	----------
	Exp.				
150	NOA	*−3,553*	*−5,111*	*−5,618*	*−507*
	Exp.				
400	NOA	*−38*	*−85*	*−85*	----------
	Exp.				
500	NOA	*−418*	*−450*	*−450*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−181*	*−174*	*−167*	*7*
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	405,959	429,071	473,654	44,583
	Exp.	422,053	429,908	453,867	23,959
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	21,087	20,313	17,254	−3,059
	Exp.	15,221	17,703	19,562	1,859
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 701	NOA	*−184*	*−200*	*−200*	----------
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−371*	*−250*	*−250*	----------
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	20,532	19,863	16,804	−3,059
	Exp.	14,666	17,253	19,112	1,859
Total Department of State:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	426,491	448,934	490,458	41,524
Total outlays	Exp.	436,719	447,161	472,979	25,818

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
‡ Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to January 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued					
***Federal Funds*—Continued**					
Public enterprise funds—Continued					
Authorizations and limitations on use of the postal fund—Con.					
Supplies and service	(110,000)	(112,363) D (215)	(119,203)	(6,625)	(Increase is for additional supplies required because of mail volume growth.)
Plant and equipment	(200,000)	(210,000)	(221,158)	(11,158)	(Increase provides for additional facilities improvement, mail processing equipment in support of the postal construction program, customer service equipment, and for information processing and accounting equipment.)
Postal public buildings	(50,000)	(170,000)	(269,825)	(99,825)	(Increase will permit further construction of post office buildings.)
Total authorizations out of postal fund.	(7,323,571)	(7,678,535) A (10,700) D (273,784)	(8,278,259)	(315,240)	
Total Post Office Department:‡					
Total budget authority NOA	1,209,174	1,437,718	583,259	−854,459	
Total outlays Exp.	920,334	1,247,284	381,506	−865,778	

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,309,234	1,131,597	1,757,259	1,542,709
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	10,700	9,877	----------	823
(B) Proposed legislation	−156,000	−156,000	−1,174,000	−1,174,000
(D) Civilian pay	273,784	261,810	----------	11,974
Total Post Office Department	1,437,718	1,247,284	583,259	381,506

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN					

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	206,253	207,087 [C] 36 [D] 13,364	220,400	−87	Savings from personnel reductions will more than offset increases for higher prices abroad, other cost increases, and further development of an information systems program.
	Exp.	208,365	219,802	219,550	−252	
Representation allowances 151	NOA	993	993	993	----------	Provides for promoting U.S. interests abroad and participating in commemorative and ceremonial events.
	Exp.	1,103	980	990	10	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad 151	NOA	12,500	13,100 [D] 177	14,300	1,023	Allows for improved operation and maintenance of buildings.
	Exp.	14,763	14,510	14,994	484	
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency program) 151	NOA	3,050	2,186	6,690	4,504	Increase is primarily for construction of office buildings in Calcutta, India, and Kathmandu, Nepal. Payments are made in excess foreign currencies.
	Exp.	3,953	4,646	6,100	1,454	
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service 151	NOA	1,600	1,600	2,100	500	Provides for relief and repatriation loans to U.S. citizens abroad and for other emergencies.
	Exp.	1,339	1,781	2,025	244	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund 151	Exp.	136	−122	−1	121	(Finances publishing, supply, and other support services.)
Advances and reimbursements 151	Exp.	45	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	224,396	238,543	244,483	5,940	
	Exp.	229,704	241,597	243,658	2,061	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund (permanent, indefinite) 701	NOA	19,7.6	19,329	16,760	−2,569	Decrease results from special 1970 transfer from the Civil Service Retirement Fund of contributions of certain Foreign Service personnel of the United States Information Agency. Approximately 2,298 annuitants will be receiving payments at the end of 1971.
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employees' contribution)		(12,731)	(10,785)	(8,033)	(−2,752)	
(Employer's contribution)		(5,211)	(6,688)	(6,827)	(139)	
(Interest on investment)		(1,765)	(1,856)	(1,900)	(44)	
Expenditures:	Exp.	14,144	16,650	19,030	2,380	
(Benefit payments)		(13,248)	(15,780)	(18,160)	(2,380)	
(Administrative expenses)		(896)	(870)	(870)	----------	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite) 151	NOA	909	620	184	−436	Gifts are used for various functions of the Department.
	Exp.	721	747	182	−565	
Total trust funds administration of foreign affairs.	NOA	20,615	19,949	16,944	−3,005	
	Exp.	14,865	17,397	19,212	1,815	

AND CONFERENCES

Federal Funds

AND CONFERENCES

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contributions to international organizations 151	NOA	118,453	129,837 [A] 1,800	144,611	12,974	1970 supplemental is for improving NATO headquarters facilities. 1971 estimate reflects cost increases and expansion of programs of most international organizations.
	Exp.	118,526	129,500	144,050 [A] 1,800	16,350	
Missions to international organizations 151	NOA	3,953	3,980 [D] 340	4,384	64	Provides representation, reporting, and liaison with international organizations and with delegations of other nations.
	Exp.	3,398	4,218	4,314	96	
International conferences and contingencies 151	NOA	1,800	2,150	1,913	−237	Decrease results from nonrecurring special conferences held in 1970.
	Exp.	1,830	2,150	1,863	−287	
Special contribution to the United Nations 151	NOA	----------	----------	[B] 20,000	20,000	Proposed legislation would authorize a voluntary contribution for additional UN headquarters facilities in New York City.
World Health Assembly 151	NOA	500	----------	----------	----------	(Conference was held in July 1969.)
	Exp.	364	136	----------	−136	
Miscellaneous appropriations 151	Exp.	103	----------	----------	----------	(Remaining costs of Conference on Water for Peace were liquidated in 1969).
Total Federal funds international organizations and conferences.	NOA	124,706	138,107	170,908	32,801	
	Exp.	124,220	136,004	152,027	16,023	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and bequests, National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation (permanent, indefinite) 151	NOA	----------	54	----------	−54	Gifts are used for educational, scientific, or cultural purposes.
	Exp.	----------	10	40	30	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	923	900 D 81	1,005	24	Provides for studies leading to the solution of boundary problems.
	Exp.	941	977	1,005	28	
Operation and maintenance..401	NOA	2,029	2,300 C 97 D 78	2,485	10	Flood control works and other structures are operated on the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers.
	Exp.	1,925	2,466	2,485	19	
Construction.....401	NOA	5,806	400	4,200	3,800	Increase is for a flood protection project in the Lower Rio Grande area.
	Exp.	7,264	883	3,800	2,917	
Chamizal settlement.....401	Exp.	1,892	17	420	403	(Project will be completed in 1971.)
American sections, international commissions.....401	NOA	629	561 D 42	613	10	Provides for maintenance of United States-Canadian boundary and studies of border matters.
	Exp.	596	603	613	10	
International fisheries commissions 409	NOA	2,075	2,344 D 56	2,566	166	Increase is for salary adjustments and research.
	Exp.	1,935	2,384	2,500	116	
Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission.....409	Exp.	250	.....	.....	.....	(Grant to the University of Washington for a laboratory and offices for International Pacific Halibut Commission.)
Total General and special funds:	NOA	11,462	6,859	10,869	4,010	

	Exp.	1,935	2,384	2,500	116	
Facilities for International Pacific Halibut Commission.....409	Exp.	250	.....	.....	.....	(Grant to the University of Washington for a laboratory and offices for International Pacific Halibut Commission.)
Total Federal funds international commissions.	NOA	11,462	6,859	10,869	4,010	
	Exp.	14,804	7,330	10,823	3,493	
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities.....153	NOA	31,425	31,425 [D] 700	40,000	7,875	Provides for increased educational exchange activities to achieve more effectively the foreign policy objectives of the United States and more assistance to privately sponsored students.
	Exp.	39,656	32,525	36,500	3,975	
International educational exchange activities (special foreign currency program).....153	Exp.	366	700	500	−200	(Activities will be substantially completed in 1971.)
English language teaching program in Poland (special foreign currency program).....153	NOA	.....	.....	800	800	Will initiate a program agreed to by the United States and Polish Governments with payment in U.S.-owned excess Polish currency.
	Exp.	.....	.....	400	400	
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.....153	NOA	5,260	5,260	5,474	214	Grant to the University of Hawaii to support a center for advanced Asian and Pacific studies, with participants from the United States and the Far East.
	Exp.	6,068	5,217	5,611	394	
Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....153	Exp.	26	30	30	.....	(Provides for archeological studies in connection with certain temples in Egypt and the Sudan.)
Educational exchange permanent appropriations (indefinite, special fund).....153	NOA	354	353	353	.....	Payments by Finland on World War I debts are used for educational exchanges with Finland.
	Exp.	485	375	388	13	
Total Federal funds educational exchange.	NOA	37,039	37,738	46,627	8,889	
	Exp.	46,600	38,847	43,429	4,582	

[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued						
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Educational exchange trust funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Economic and financial assistance) 152	NOA	371	250	250	----------	Other governments' funds are used for training their nationals or for requested services.
	Exp.	279	238	250	12	
(Foreign information and exchange activities) 153	NOA	101	60	60	----------	These funds, received as gifts, are for educational exchange.
	Exp.	77	58	60	2	
Total trust funds educational exchange.	NOA	472	310	310	----------	
	Exp.	356	296	310	14	
OTHER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Migration and refugee assistance [2] 152	NOA	11,217	11,263 [D] 61	5,787	−5,537	Decrease assumes reduced need for assistance to Eastern European refugees.
	Exp.	9,585	10,400	8,700	−1,700	
International Center, Washington, D.C. (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 151	NOA	----------	1,020	----------	−1,020	Receipts from sales of property for construction of foreign embassies will be used for site preparation.
	Exp.	----------	250	250	----------	
Payment to the Republic of Panama (permanent) 151	NOA	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	Annual payment is made for Panama Canal rights. The Panama Canal Company reimburses $430 thousand to the U.S. Treasury.
	Exp.	1,930	1,930	1,930	----------	
Total Federal funds other	NOA	13,147	14,274	7,717	−6,557	
	Exp.	11,515	12,580	10,880	−1,700	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
[illegible]	NOA	410,749	435,521	480,604	45,083	

Total Federal funds other	NOA	13,147	14,274	7,717	−6,557
	Exp.	11,515	12,580	10,880	−1,700

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	410,749	435,521	480,604	45,083
	Exp.	426,843	436,358	460,817	24,459
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 150	NOA	*−430*	*−430*	*−430*	----------
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−170*	*−200*	*−200*	----------
	Exp.				
150	NOA	*−3,553*	*−5,111*	*−5,618*	*−507*
	Exp.				
400	NOA	*−38*	*−85*	*−85*	----------
	Exp.				
500	NOA	*−418*	*−450*	*−450*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−181*	*−174*	*−167*	*7*
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	405,959	429,071	473,654	44,583
	Exp.	422,053	429,908	453,867	23,959
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	21,087	20,313	17,254	−3,059
	Exp.	15,221	17,703	19,562	1,859
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 701	NOA	*−184*	*−200*	*−200*	----------
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−371*	*−250*	*−250*	----------
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	20,532	19,863	16,804	−3,059
	Exp.	14,666	17,253	19,112	1,859
Total Department of State: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	426,491	448,934	490,458	41,524
Total outlays	Exp.	436,719	447,161	472,979	25,818

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
‡ Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to January 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	418,689	422,005	460,604	458,338
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	1,800	----------	----------	1,800
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	20,000	----------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	133	125	----------	8
(D) Civilian pay	14,899	14,228	----------	671
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−6,450	−6,450	−6,950	−6,950
Total Federal funds	429,071	429,908	473,654	453,867
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	20,313	17,703	17,254	19,562
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−450	−450	−450	−450
Total trust funds	19,863	17,253	16,804	19,112
Total Department of State	448,934	447,161	490,458	472,979

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses	506	NOA	10,368	11,600 [D]820	20,120	7,700
		Exp.	9,797	12,400	19,200	6,800
Transportation, planning, research, and development	506	NOA	5,981	11,000	22,000	11,000
		Exp.	5,777	10,000	13,000	3,000
Grants-in-aid for natural gas pipeline safety	506	NOA	----------	----------	1,000	1,000
		Exp.	----------	----------	1,000	1,000
Consolidation of departmental headquarters	506	NOA	----------	4,520	4,250	−270
		Exp.	----------	4,000	4,770	770
Intragovernmental funds:						
Working capital fund	506	Exp.	263	−285	66	351
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.		NOA	16,349	27,940	47,370	19,430
		Exp.	15,838	26,115	38,036	11,921
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations	506	Exp.	1	----------	----------	----------

Provides additional staff to strengthen departmental management and expand pipeline safety and hazardous materials transportation activities.	
Increase is mainly for research on advanced systems to increase air traffic capacity. Also finances research and studies in transportation needs and policies.	
New program of grants to States provides for safety compliance activities authorized under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968.	
Provides first-year rental costs of space not previously occupied in a new headquarters building.	
(Fund is used for departmental printing, photographic, and other common services.)	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

360-000 O—70——26

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
COAST GUARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses 502	NOA	371,106	386,831 [D] 2,557 [E] 19,328	426,603	17,887	Increase is for large workload in boating safety, merchant marine safety, and for the operation of new facilities, including 2 new Loran stations.
	Exp.	372,743	398,558	417,440	18,882	
Acquisition, construction, and improvements 502	NOA	90,000	67,700	[F] 100,000	32,300	Provides for the continuation of Coast Guard's facilities modernization program and for construction of 1 replacement icebreaker.
	Exp.	98,703	92,200	90,000	−2,200	
Retired pay 502	NOA	53,000	57,750 [A] 1,590 [E] 350	64,530	4,840	Average number on the retired rolls is estimated to increase by 700 retirees.
	Exp.	52,830	58,100 [A] 1,590	64,500	4,810	
Reserve training 502	NOA	25,900	25,900 [D] 82 [E] 1,918	10,000	−17,900	The Coast Guard's Selected Reserve training program will be phased out during 1971.
	Exp.	26,178	28,000	10,500	−17,500	
Research, development, test, and evaluation 502	NOA	4,000	14,500	24,000	9,500	Increase is mainly for the National Oceanographic Data Buoy project leading to the deployment of a test network by 1975.
	Exp.	1,699	10,000	13,000	3,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Coast Guard supply fund 502	Exp.	178	----------	500	500	(This fund finances the procurement of uniform clothing, com-

Research, development, test, and evaluation.....502	NOA Exp.	4,000 1,699	14,500 10,000	24,000 13,000	9,500 3,000	Increase is mainly for the National Oceanographic Data Center project leading to the deployment of a test network by 1975.
Intragovernmental funds:						
Coast Guard supply fund.....502	Exp.	178	.....	500	500	(This fund finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, and general store items.)
Coast Guard yard fund.....502	Exp.	−4,462	5,000	1,000	−4,000	(This fund finances industrial operations at the Coast Guard yard.)
Total Federal funds Coast Guard.	NOA Exp.	**544,006** 547,869	**578,506** 593,448	**625,133** 596,940	**46,627** 3,492	
Trust Funds						
Coast Guard general gift fund (permanent).....502	NOA Exp.	**50** 47	**30** 25	**25** 40	**−5** 15	Funds received as gifts are used to support Coast Guard training programs.
Coast Guard surcharge collections, sale of commissary stores (trust revolving fund).....502	Exp.	−4	.....	.....	.....	(Funds received are used for the operations of the commissary store at Governors Island, N.Y.)
Coast Guard cadet fund (trust revolving fund).....502	Exp.	93	−92	−14	78	(Fund is used to expend personal funds of cadets and the Coast Guard Academy Athletic Association.)
Total trust funds Coast Guard.	NOA Exp.	**50** 136	**30** −67	**25** 26	**−5** 93	
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operations.....501	NOA	**705,001**	**766,808** [C] 188 [D] 58,409	**923,885**	**98,480**	Increase is for personnel to handle growth in air traffic, including newly commissioned air traffic control and air navigation facilities.
	Exp.	695,875	813,575	917,760	104,185	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[E] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Facilities and equipment.....501	NOA	120,000	224,000	190,000	−34,000	Provides for completing certain elements of the semiautomated en route air traffic control systems.
	Exp.	74,532	132,000	135,000	3,000	
Research and development...501	NOA	27,000	41,000	47,500	6,500	Provides for research and development on en route and terminal traffic control and navigation devices.
	Exp.	32,756	40,000	40,000	.....	
Operation and maintenance, National Capital airports.....501	NOA	9,120	9,650 [c] 152 [D] 288	10,600	510	Increase is due to larger number of passengers using Washington National and Dulles International airports.
	Exp.	9,098	9,864	10,600	736	
Construction, National Capital Airports.....501	NOA	700	1,900	11,000	9,100	The passenger terminal building at Dulles Airport will be expanded to meet projected passenger growth.
	Exp.	1,442	1,700	6,000	4,300	
Grants-in-aid for airports.....501	NOA	.....	50,000	.....	−80,000	Airport development in 1971 will be financed under the proposed Airways and airports development account. Outlays result from prior year obligations.
Permanent.....	NOA	70,000	30,000			
	Exp.	103,671	90,000	89,000	−1,000	
Civil supersonic aircraft development.....501	NOA	.....	85,000	289,965	204,965	Increase is for the Government portion of the construction cost of 2 prototype supersonic transport aircraft of the same design.
Rescission of prior year balance..	NOA	−30,000	.....	.....		
	Exp.	80,603	163,042	275,000	111,958	
Airways and airport development.....501	NOA	.....	[a] 57,500	[a] 292,500	235,000	Proposed legislation will provide for a new airports development program. Additional funds for airways program will be requested upon enactment of legislation.
	Exp.	.....	[a] 2,300	[a] 163,000	160,700	
Public enterprise funds:						
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund.....501	Exp.	−1	9	9	.....	(Unfunded contingent liability is estimated at $50 billion.)
Total Federal funds, Federal	NOA	991,871	1,324,895	1,765,450	440,555	

Public enterprise funds:						
Aviation war risk insurance revolving fund 501	Exp.	—1	9	9	----------	(Unfunded contingent liability is estimated at $50 billion.)
Total Federal funds Federal Aviation Administration.	NOA	901,821	1,324,895	1,765,450	440,555	
	Exp.	997,976	1,252,490	1,636,369	383,879	
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	----------	1,650 D 132	2,750	968	This new account in 1970 consists of a general fund appropriation and a transfer from the Highway trust fund to finance the overall management and direction of the Federal Highway Administration. Direct appropriation portion covers the Federal fund share of the program.
	Exp.	----------	1,767	2,738	971	
Limitation payable from highway trust fund.		----------	(12,627) D (941)	(14,956)	(1,388)	
Highway beautification:						
Appropriation 503	NOA	1,064	1,100 D 92	F 800	—5,392	Unobligated balances will be used for grants to the States for billboard and junkyard control and for landscaping along major highways. Legislation will be proposed to provide $25 million of contract authority for 1971.
Contract authority	NOA	25,000	F 30,000	F 25,000		
Liquidation of contract authority.		----------	(5,000)	(20,000)	(15,000)	
	Exp.	21,329	23,092	25,000	1,908	
Traffic and highway safety 503	NOA	26,388	29,550 D 678	FF 50,850	20,622	Increase provides for additional work on motor vehicle safety standards for new and used vehicles, for insuring compliance with these standards, and for research to reduce highway accidents, deaths, and injuries.
	Exp.	20,590	27,624	41,314	13,690	
State and community highway safety programs:						
Contract authority: 503						
Current	NOA	75,000	----------	----------	—100,000	Decrease reflects the use of unobligated balances of prior year contract authority. The 1971 program level will be $80 million, an increase of $10 million over 1970 to provide grants to States and communities for improving highway safety programs.
Permanent	NOA	----------	100,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(50,000)	(30,000)	(61,000)	(31,000)	
	Exp.	19,579	66,000	66,000	----------	

B Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
FF Includes $33,024 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
Federal Funds—Continued						
General and special funds—Continued						
Motor carrier safety 503	NOA	2,080	2,300 [D] 173	4,118	1,645	Increase provides additional personnel for safety investigations. A new research and development program to improve safety will begin in 1971.
	Exp.	2,068	2,465	3,658	1,193	
Forest highways:						
Contract authority: 503						
Current	NOA	33,000		[F] 33,000 [B] −118,950	−118,950	Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1971, and to provide contract authority for 1972 and 1973. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional amounts in the trust fund. Financing of $85,950 thousand of contract authority balances, and $33,000 thousand of new contract authority will be transferred to the trust fund.
Permanent	NOA		33,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(29,000)	(25,000)	(20,000) [B] (−20,000)	(−25,000)	
	Exp.	32,348	26,177	20,000 [B] −20,000	−26,177	
Public lands highways: 503						
Appropriation	NOA			[B] −3,975	−66,275	Legislation will be proposed to finance this program from the Highway trust fund beginning in 1971, and to provide contract authority for 1972 and 1973. The negative entries for NOA under Federal funds are matched by additional amounts in the trust fund. Financing of $3,975 thousand of appropriation balances, $46,300 thousand of contract authority balances, and $16,000 thousand of new contract authority will be transferred to the trust fund.
Contract authority:						
Current	NOA	16,000		[F] 16,000 [B] −62,300		
Permanent	NOA		16,000			
Liquidation of contract authority.		(7,600)	(7,000)	(15,000) [B] (−15,000)	(−7,000)	
	Exp.	7,919	8,000	15,000 [B] −15,000	−8,000	
Chamizal Memorial Highway 503	NOA		4,000		−4,000	Financing of the Chamizal Memorial Highway was completed in 1970.
	Exp.	2	4,000	998	−3,002	

	Exp.	7,919	8,000	15,000 [a] −15,000	−8,000	ferred to the trust fund.
Chamizal Memorial Highway 503	NOA	----------	4,000	----------	−4,000	Financing of the Chamizal Memorial Highway was completed in 1970.
	Exp.	2	4,000	998	−3,002	
Darien Gap Highway 152	NOA	----------	----------	[a] 20,000	20,000	Proposed legislation will provide for U.S. participation in construction of about 250 miles of highway through the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia as part of the Pan-American Highway project. Funds are requested for the first year's work on the project.
	Exp.	----------	----------	[a] 4,000	4,000	
Miscellaneous accounts:						
Inter-American Highway 152	NOA	2,000	----------	----------	----------	(Work continues on the Inter-American Highway and Alaska Assistance programs with funds available from prior years.)
	Exp.	4,926	8,000	6,087	−1,913	
Alaska assistance 503	Exp.	−11	----------	3,000	3,000	
Total miscellaneous accounts	NOA	2,000	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	4,915	8,000	9,087	1,087	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 503	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	
Total Federal funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	180,532	218,675	−32,707	−251,382	
	Exp.	108,751	167,126	152,796	−14,330	
Trust Funds						
Highway trust fund: 503						
Limitation on general expenses		(66,431)	(59,121) [b] (3,681)	(77,624)	(14,822)	(Federal-aid highway program direction, operations, research, and planning by the Bureau of Public Roads are financed from Highway trust funds.)

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[b] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[c] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Highway trust fund—Continued						
Existing legislation:						
Contract authority:						
Federal-aid highways:						
Current	NOA	1,825,000		[r] 1,425,000		Grants are made to States for the construction of Federal-aid highways, including the interstate system, and for planning and research incident to these activities. Legislation will be proposed to provide new contract authority for continuing programs, to extend the life of the Highway trust fund, and to finance forest and public lands highways, including balances of prior year authorities from the Highway trust fund.
Permanent	NOA	3,650,000	5,475,000	4,050,000		
Right-of-way revolving fund:						
Current	LA	100,000				The Highway trust fund provides capital for loans to States for advance acquisition of rights-of-way. States reimburse fund upon eventual construction.
Permanent	LA		100,000	100,000		
Proposed legislation:						
Forest highways:						
Contract authority	NOA			[s] 118,950	118,950	
Public lands highways:						
Appropriation	NOA			[s] 3,975	66,275	
Contract authority	NOA			[s] 62,300		
Liquidation of contract authority:						
Federal-aid highways		(4,155,370)	(4,419,279)	(4,360,000)	(−59,279)	
Right-of-way revolving fund			(40,000)	(35,000)	(−5,000)	
Forest highways				[s] (20,000)	(20,000)	
Public lands highways				[s] (15,000)	(15,000)	
Receipts to liquidate contract authority and finance current appropriations:						

Right-of-way revolving fund		----------	(40,000)	(35,000)	(−5,000)	
Forest highways		----------	----------	[a] (20,000)	(20,000)	
Public lands highways		----------	----------	[a] (15,000)	(15,000)	
Receipts to liquidate contract authority and finance current appropriations:						
(Excise taxes)		(4,637,176)	(5,074,000)	(5,226,000)	(393,000)	
			[a] (−6,000)	[a] (235,000)		
(Interest on investments)		(52,654)	(102,000)	(145,000)	(50,000)	
				[a] (7,000)		
Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	4,150,558	4,427,319	4,360,000	−37,319	
				[a] 35,000		
	NL	----------	40,000	35,000		
Other Federal Highway Administration trust funds:						
International trust funds (permanent): 152						
Appropriation	NOA	149	3,000	4,500	1,500	Advances from other Federal agencies and from foreign countries pay for cooperative work and technical assistance.
Contract authority	NOA	2,321	----------	----------		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(3,468)	(5,715)	----------	(−5,715)	
	Exp.	3,049	6,408	4,500	−1,908	
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent): 503						
Appropriation	NOA	390	490	500	10	
Contract authority	NOA	295	----------	----------		
Liquidation of contract authority.		(198)	(297)	----------	(−297)	
	Exp.	220	865	500	−365	
Total trust funds Federal Highway Administration.	NOA	5,478,155	5,478,490	5,665,225	186,735	
	LA	100,000	100,000	100,000		
	Exp.	4,153,827	4,434,592	4,400,000	−39,592	
	NL	----------	40,000	35,000		

[a] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	900	1,050 D 85	1,600	465	Increase will provide additional staff to improve program analysis and management.
	Exp.	865	1,100	1,575	475	
Bureau of Railroad Safety 503	NOA	3,790	4,050 D 304	4,550	196	Program will be continued at essentially the 1970 level.
	Exp.	3,715	4,353	4,500	147	
High-speed ground transportation research and development 503	NOA	13,000	11,000	r 21,688	10,688	Continues development of new systems chiefly for high-speed ground transportation.
	Exp.	12,005	15,000	16,568	1,568	
Railroad research 503	NOA	300	300	1,500	1,200	Increase is for research on railroad safety and other railroad problems.
	Exp	94	500	800	300	
Public enterprise funds:						
Alaska Railroad revolving fund 503	NOA	580	----------	----------	----------	(Revenues finance the annual operation of the Railroad. Legislation will be proposed to authorize the sale of the Railroad during 1971.)
	Exp.	−501	----------	----------	----------	
Total Federal funds Federal Railroad Administration.	NOA	18,570	16,789	29,338	12,549	
	Exp.	16,178	20,953	23,443	2,490	
URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION						

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 503	NOA	703	1,500 [D] 130	4,000	2,370	The increase is for additional personnel to administer the expanded program.
Permanent	NOA	150				
	Exp.	715	1,546	3,800	2,254	
Public enterprise funds:						
Urban mass transportation fund:						
Appropriation 503	NOA			[E] 80,000	2,921,000	A 1971 appropriation of $214 million is already enacted. Proposed legislation will finance a greatly expanded program. $3.1 billion for the first 5 years allows communities to arrange in advance for their share of financing.
Permanent	NOA	167,600	175,000	214,000		
Contract authority	NOA			[E] 2,802,000		
	Exp.	139,358	151,100	196,500 [E] 80,000	120,300	
	NL	−200	4,800	−300		
Total Federal funds Urban Mass Transportation Administration.	NOA	168,453	176,630	3,100,000	2,923,370	
	Exp.	140,073	152,646	280,300	122,554	
	NL	−200	4,800	−300		
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation fund 502	Exp.	4,885	702	1,065	363	(Revenues of $7.5 million will be applied against total estimated costs of $8.6 million.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(550)	(600) [D] (52)	(700)	(48)	

[E] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	4,798	5,049	6,120	706	Increase is for workload growth in accident investigation, determination of causes of accidents, and prevention of accidents.
			D 365			
	Exp.	4,725	5,364	6,000	636	
Total Federal funds National Transportation Safety Board.	NOA	4,798	5,414	6,120	706	
	Exp.	4,725	5,364	6,000	636	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,834,528	2,348,849	5,540,704	3,191,855	
	Exp.	1,836,295	2,218,844	2,734,949	511,005	
	NL	−200	4,800	−300		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	−16,169	−15,837	−116,374	−100,537	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−15	−10	−10	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,818,344	2,333,002	5,424,320	3,091,318	
	Exp.	1,820,110	2,202,997	2,618,565	410,468	
	NL	−200	4,800	−300		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	5,478,205	5,478,520	5,665,250	186,730	
	LA	100,000	100,000	100,000		
	Exp.	4,153,965	4,434,525	4,400,026	−39,499	
	NL		40,000	35,000		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−3,617	−9,001	−4,500	4,501	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	−585	−500	−500	----------	
	Exp.					

(As shown in detail above)	LA	100,000	100,000	100,000	
	Exp.	4,153,965	4,434,525	4,400,026	−39,499
	NL		40,000	35,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−3,617	−9,001	−4,500	4,501
	Exp.				
500	NOA	−585	−500	−500	
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	5,474,003	5,469,019	5,660,250	191,231
	LA	100,000	100,000	100,000	
	Exp.	4,149,763	4,425,024	4,395,026	−34,998
	NL		40,000	35,000	
Total Department of Transportation.‡	NOA	7,292,347	7,802,021	11,084,570	3,282,549
	LA	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Total budget authority		7,392,347	7,902,021	11,184,570	3,282,549
	Exp.	5,969,873	6,628,021	7,013,591	375,470
	NL	−200	44,800	34,700	
Total outlays		5,969,673	6,672,821	7,048,291	375,470

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	2,203,708		2,133,193	4,800	2,531,429		2,518,659	−300
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,590		1,590					
(B) Proposed legislation	57,500		2,300		3,009,275		212,000	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	340		316				24	
(D) Civilian pay	64,115		59,849				4,266	
(E) Military pay	21,596		21,596					
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−15,847		−15,847		−116,384		−116,384	
Total Federal funds	2,333,002		2,202,997	4,800	5,424,320		2,618,565	−300
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	5,478,520	100,000	4,434,525	40,000	5,480,025	100,000	4,365,026	35,000
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation					185,225		35,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−9,501		−9,501		−5,000		−5,000	
Total trust funds	5,469,019	100,000	4,425,024	40,000	5,660,250	100,000	4,395,026	35,000
Total Department of Transportation	7,802,021	100,000	6,628,021	44,800	11,084,570	100,000	7,013,591	34,700

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary 904	NOA	7,892	9,176 c 60 D 568	9,660	−144	Increase required to maintain current levels of activity and to provide for expansion of various staff offices is offset by the transfer of the Treasury Law Enforcement Training School from this appropriation to Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.
	Exp.	7,588	9,930	9,605	−325	
Salaries and expenses, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	----------	58	1,113	1,055	Increase reflects transfer of the Treasury Law Enforcement Training School to this appropriation and a greater number of agents to be trained.
	Exp.	----------	55	1,088	1,033	
Construction, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center 908	NOA	----------	1,000	5,000	4,000	Estimate provides funds for construction of the first phase of buildings and improvements for this training center. Funds for the second and final phase will be requested in 1972.
	Exp.	----------	450	3,100	2,650	
Miscellaneous permanent appropriations (indefinite, special funds) 904	NOA	18	18	19	1	Funds are appropriated from a receipt account for administrative expenses of paying awards under the War Claims Act.
	Exp.	26	19	38	19	
Public enterprise funds:						
Liquidation of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation 904	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	(Collections from Federal land banks were completed in 1966.)
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 904	LA NL	----------	----------	*−188*	*−188*	
Civil defense loans: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 050	LA NL	*−46*	*−47*	*−47*	----------	

Finance Corporation: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....904	NL					
Civil defense loans: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....059	LA NL	—46	—47	—47		
Total Federal funds Office of the Secretary.	NOA	7,910	10,880	15,792	4,724	
	LA	—46	—47	—235		
	Exp.	7,615	10,455	13,832	3,189	
	NL	—46	—47	—235		
Trust Funds						
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund (permanent).....904	NOA	7	7	7	.....	Earnings are paid to the American Legion for maintenance of Pershing Hall in Paris, France.
	Exp.	7	7	7	.....	
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	44,877	45,675 D 400	47,250	1,175	Increase is for processing and postage for an additional central disbursing workload of 16 million items and a larger payment to the Federal Reserve banks for processing 5 million more Federal tax deposit forms.
	Exp.	45,243	45,382	46,792	1,410	
Claims, judgments, and relief acts:						
Current, definite.....910	NOA	53,474	25,076 A 123,353	A 60,000	—88,429	1970 supplemental reflects anticipated requirements for the remainder of the year. Amounts for 1971 are estimates of total requirements.
	Exp.	53,722	43,206 A 105,817	A 59,000	—90,023	
Permanent, definite.....910	NOA	4	.....	.....	.....	(Payments authorized under a private relief act ceased with death of the claimant.)
	Exp.	4	.....	.....	.....	
Permanent, indefinite.....910	NOA	8,549	7,000	7,000	.....	Judgments of $100 thousand or less are paid from this appropriation.
	Exp.	8,549	7,000	7,000	.....	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Interest on uninvested funds (permanent, indefinite) 853	NOA	7,254	11,187	13,000	1,813	Interest on uninvested balances is paid to 8 funds.
	Exp.	7,254	11,187	13,000	1,813	
Payment of Government losses in shipment.....904	NOA	400	.....	400	400	Increase is to assure a balance in this fund which is charged with certain losses in shipment of Government property and in the redemption of savings bonds.
	Exp.	330	167	331	164	
Eisenhower College grants....602	NOA	5,000	.....	.....	.....	(1969 grant appropriation is being used to match gifts to Eisenhower College.)
	Exp.	374	4,626	.....	−4,626	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	119,558	212,691	127,650	−85,041	
	Exp.	115,476	217,385	126,123	−91,262	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Accounts trust funds (permanent, indefinite):						
(Defense-related activities)...059	NOA	1	5	5	.....	Payments are made for losses in melting gold, to national defense accounts based on conditional gifts, and to beneficiaries of the Esther Cattell Schmitt Gift Fund.
	Exp.	1	5	5	.....	
(Central fiscal operations)....904	NOA	.....	1	1	.....	
	Exp.	.....	1	1	.....	
(Other general government)..910	NOA	18	18	18	.....	
	Exp.	18	18	18	.....	
Total trust funds, Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	19	24	24	.....	
	Exp.	19	24	24	.....	
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS						
Federal Funds						

Total trust funds, Bureau of Accounts.	NOA	19	24	24	----------	
	Exp.	19	24	24	----------	
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	100,316	116,241 [D] 8,830	137,085	12,014	Increase provides for additional personnel to cope with a 7% increase in formal cargo entries and a 5% increase in persons arriving, and to strengthen the enforcement of laws against narcotics smuggling.
	Exp.	99,072	124,177	136,439	12,262	
Miscellaneous appropriations (permanent, indefinite, special funds).....904	NOA	45,189	53,000	61,969	8,969	Increase due to higher level of receipts returned to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
	Exp.	43,963	52,983	61,935	8,952	
Total Federal funds Bureau of Customs.	NOA	145,505	178,071	199,054	20,983	
	Exp.	143,035	177,160	198,374	21,214	
Trust Funds						
Bureau of Customs trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....904	NOA	929	1,000	1,000	----------	Expenses incurred in the sale of abandoned and seized merchandise are paid from this account.
	Exp.	919	1,000	1,000	----------	
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Air-conditioning the Bureau of Engraving and Printing buildings.....904	NOA	400	----------	----------	----------	(Project will be completed with 1969 funds.)
	Exp.	403	313	----------	−313	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund.....904	Exp.	−7	1,244	----------	−1,244	(Decrease results from previous nonrecurring equipment purchases.)
Total Federal funds Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	NOA	400	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.	396	1,557	----------	−1,557	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
BUREAU OF THE MINT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	14,700	17,000 D 500	19,663	2,163	Increase due to greater coin production and manufacture of clad strip for dimes and quarters.
	Exp.	14,216	17,676	22,799	5,123	
Construction of mint facilities.904	NOA	.....	1,770	.....	−1,770	The new Philadelphia Mint will be completed with currently available funds.
	Exp.	5,016	5,655	1,784	−3,871	
Coinage profit fund (permanent, indefinite, special fund)....904	NOA	2,584	2,425	3,500	1,075	Increase results from transportation and other costs related to shipment of additional coins produced.
	Exp.	1,990	3,000	3,500	500	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Mint.	NOA	17,284	21,695	23,163	1,468	
	Exp.	21,222	26,331	28,083	1,752	
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Administering the public debt.904	NOA	58,876	60,370 A 3,250 D 1,444	66,792	1,728	1970 supplemental is for an increase of 7.8 million debt instrument retirements and increased reimbursements to the Federal Reserve banks. Increase in 1971 is due to the retirement of 10 million additional securities.
	Exp.	57,408	62,915 A 1,100	65,712 A 2,150	3,847	
Total Federal funds Bureau of the Public Debt.	NOA	58,876	65,064	66,792	1,728	
	Exp.	57,408	64,015	67,862	3,847	
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE						
Federal Funds						

Total Federal funds Bureau of the Public Debt.	NOA	58,876	65,064	66,792	1,728	
	Exp.	57,408	64,015	67,862	3,847	

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	22,055	23,076 D 1,846	26,096	1,174	Increase will provide staff support, internal audit, and security investigations commensurate with the growth in workload and personnel level.
	Exp.	21,247	24,537	25,815	1,278	
Revenue accounting and processing.....904	NOA	190,130	198,327 D 11,920	222,239	11,992	Increase will update master file processing equipment and facilities, extend direct data entry systems to 3 more regional service centers, and add staff to process the increasing volume of complex tax returns.
	Exp.	187,325	208,577	217,240	8,663	
Compliance.....904	NOA	544,758	576,470 D 46,291	664,473	41,712	Increase will provide additional manpower to improve the compliance program on tax returns to be filed in 1971.
	Exp.	537,252	615,037	660,506	45,469	
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest (permanent, indefinite).....852	NOA	119,841	128,000	128,000	.....	Interest is paid at 6% per annum on certain internal revenue collections which must be refunded.
	Exp.	119,841	128,000	128,000	.....	
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....910	NOA	82,296	87,000	87,000	.....	Taxes on articles produced in Puerto Rico are paid to Puerto Rico.
	Exp.	80,238	87,000	87,000	.....	
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal tax lien revolving fund.904	Exp.	−1	−2	.....	2	(Finances the purchase and resale of property on which there is a tax lien to assure at least partial collection of delinquent taxes.)
Total Federal funds Internal Revenue Service.	NOA	959,080	1,072,930	1,127,808	54,878	
	Exp.	945,902	1,063,149	1,118,561	55,412	

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	7,045	7,250 D 523	8,180	407	Increase provides for an additional 17 million checks paid and 42,000 more check claims processed. Total workload will be 615 million checks paid and reconciled and 602,000 claims processed.
	Exp.	7,065	7,823	8,174	351	
Public enterprise funds:						
Check forgery insurance fund.904	NOA	----------	100	----------	−100	This fund is used to settle claims made by check payees or special endorsees.
	Exp.	−3	24	63	39	
Total Federal funds Office of the Treasurer.	NOA	7,045	7,873	8,180	307	
	Exp.	7,062	7,847	8,237	390	
SECRET SERVICE						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....908	NOA	22,702	30,864 D 1,740	44,600	11,996	Increase will provide additional personnel for protective forces.
	Exp.	22,529	31,936	43,013	11,077	
Construction of Secret Service training facilities.....908	NOA	800	700	----------	−700	New outdoor firing ranges will be completed in 1971.
	Exp.	145	647	708	61	
Contribution for annuity benefits (permanent, indefinite).....903	NOA	1,117	914	1,100	186	The District of Columbia is reimbursed for benefit payments to Secret Service employees.
	Exp.	1,031	1,000	1,100	100	
Total Federal funds Secret Service.	NOA	24,619	34,218	45,700	11,482	
	Exp.	23,705	33,583	44,821	11,238	

Total Federal funds Secret Service.	NOA	24,619	34,218	45,100	11,482	
	Exp.	23,705	33,583	44,821	11,238	
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY						
Trust Funds						
Assessment funds (trust revolving fund) 508	Exp.	−1,899	−3,245	−3,260	−15	(Assessments from chartering and supervision of national banks are paid into this fund and are available for operating costs.)
INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Interest on the public debt (permanent, indefinite) 851	NOA	**16,588,237**	**18,800,000**	**19,000,000**	**200,000**	Increase is due to larger average debt outstanding, offset in part by slightly lower interest rates assumed on new borrowing.
	Exp.	16,588,237	18,800,000	19,000,000	200,000	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**17,928,514**	**20,403,422**	**20,614,139**	**210,529**	
	LA	**−46**	**−47**	**−235**		
	Exp.	17,910,058	20,401,482	20,605,893	204,223	
	NL	−46	−47	−235		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions 850	NOA	*−628,387*	*−808,091*	*−1,041,359*	*−233,268*	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−4,814*	*−5,793*	*−5,264*	*529*	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	*−93,189*	*−173,939*	*−196,187*	*−22,248*	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	*−232*	*−25*	*−25*	----------	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	*−45*	*−50*	*−50*	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−81,980*	*−153,866*	*−150,636*	*3,230*	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	*−88,079*	*−66,674*	*−58,575*	*8,099*	
	Exp.					

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal. civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	(−46)	(−47)	(−235)	(−188)	
Total Federal funds	NOA	17,031,788	19,194,984	19,162,043	−33,129	
	LA	−46	−47	−235		
	Exp.	17,013,332	19,193,044	19,153,797	−39,435	
	NL	−46	−47	−235		
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	955	1,031	1,031	----------	
	Exp.	−954	−2,214	−2,229	−15	
Intragovernmental transactions 850	NOA Exp.	−11,443	----------	----------	----------	
900	NOA Exp.	−77,096	−84,137	−85,695	−1,558	
Total Treasury Department‡	NOA	16,944,204	19,111,878	19,077,379	−34,687	
	LA	−46	−47	−235		
Total budget authority		16,944,158	19,111,831	19,077,144	−34,687	

Total budget authority	16,944,158	19,111,831	19,077,144	−34,687
Exp.	16,923,839	19,106,693	19,065,873	−41,008
NL	−46	−47	−235	
Total outlays	16,923,793	19,106,646	19,065,638	−41,008

‡Totals for the Department are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	20,202,697		20,223,977		20,554,139		20,541,209	
Repayments		−47		−47		−235		−235
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	126,603		106,917		60,000		61,150	
(C) Wage-board supplemental	60		56				4	
(D) Civilian pay	74,062		70,532				3,530	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,208,438		−1,208,438		−1,452,096		−1,452,096	
Total Federal funds	19,194,984	−47	19,193,044	−47	19,162,043	−235	19,153,797	−235
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,031		−2,214		1,031		−2,229	
Intragovernmental transactions	−84,137		−84,137		−85,695		−85,695	
Total Treasury Department	19,111,878	−47	19,106,693	−47	19,077,379	−235	19,065,873	−235

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses.....058	NOA	2,109,270	1,861,817 [D] 6,368	[F] 2,010,900	142,715	Increases in production of special nuclear materials, weapons, and reactor development are partially offset by additional revenues and by decreases in procurement of raw uranium and in the civilian applications of nuclear explosives.
	Exp.	2,051,661	1,987,700	1,947,400	−40,300	
Plant and capital equipment..058	NOA	506,574	355,500	[GG] 352,100	−3,400	A decrease in construction for the reactor development program is partially offset by an increase in construction for the special nuclear materials program.
	Exp.	411,334	472,900	463,600	−9,300	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.058	Exp.	−12,636	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Advances for non-Federal projects (permanent).....058	NOA	760	350	350	.....	Advances from the Washington Public Power Supply System are for work related to operation of electrical generating facilities at Richland, Wash.
	Exp.	778	404	350	−54	

SUMMARY

Federal funds:						

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,615,844	2,223,685	2,363,000	139,315
	Exp.	2,450,359	2,460,600	2,411,000	−49,600
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	760	350	350	----------
	Exp.	778	404	350	−54
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 058	NOA / Exp.	*−760*	*−350*	*−350*	----------
Total trust funds	Exp.	18	54	----------	−54
Total Atomic Energy Commission:					
Total budget authority	NOA	2,615,844	2,223,685	2,363,000	139,315
Total outlays	Exp.	2,450,377	2,460,654	2,411,000	−49,654

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,217,317	2,454,232	2,363,000	2,411,000
Separate transmi tal:				
(D) Civilian pay	6,368	6,368	----------	----------
Total Federal funds	2,223,685	2,460,600	2,363,000	2,411,000
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	350	404	350	350
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−350	−350	−350	−350
Total trust funds	----------	54	----------	----------
Total Atomic Energy Commission	2,223,685	2,460,654	2,363,000	2,411,000

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
GG Includes $259,600 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service 905	NOA	292,463	326,730 c 4,200 D 3,022	344,153	10,201	Increase is primarily for operation of new Federal buildings scheduled for occupancy in 1970 and 1971 and for rental, operation, and protection of additional leased space.
	Exp.	290,550	334,196	344,431	10,235	
Repair and improvement of public buildings 905	NOA	80,000	61,600	83,280	21,680	Provides additional funds to alleviate deterioration and obsolescence of Federal buildings.
	Exp.	73,947	75,500	93,280	17,780	
Construction, public buildings projects 905	NOA	----------	26,533	101,665	75,132	Provides for starts on 12 new projects and for the superstructures of 3 buildings started earlier.
	Exp.	68,158	69,500	78,400	8,900	
Sites and expenses, public buildings projects 905	NOA	10,995	11,000	14,000	3,000	Provides for site acquisition, construction supervision, and preliminary planning for future projects.
	Exp.	16,378	18,500	20,000	1,500	
Payments, public buildings purchase contracts 905	NOA	2,400	2,400	2,400	----------	Provides for payments to contractors and taxing authorities on 5 remaining lease purchase contracts.
	Exp.	2,307	2,400	2,400	----------	
Expenses, U.S. court facilities 905	NOA	750	1,250	1,463	213	Provides for space expansion and for furniture and furnishings for U.S. courts.
	Exp.	1,225	1,225	1,450	225	
Additional court facilities 905	Exp.	1,873	1,500	1,000	−500	(The amount appropriated in 1967 provides facilities for newly appointed judgeships.)
Construction, Federal Office Building Numbered 7, Washington, D.C. 905	Exp.	3,054	1,735	----------	−1,735	(This project was completed in November 1969.)
Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered	Exp.	19	41	----------	−41	(No expenditures are anticipated for this activity.)

Construction, Federal Office Building Numbered 7, Washington, D.C. 905	Exp.	3,034	1,755		−1,755	(This project was completed in November 1969.)
Improvements, National Industrial Reserve Plant Numbered 485 905	Exp.	19	41		−41	(No expenditures are anticipated for this activity.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Buildings management fund 905	Exp.	−7,608	−2,000	600	2,600	(Operating costs are estimated at $516 million.)
Construction services, public buildings 905	Exp.	−1,572	1,088	−1,090	−2,178	(Operating costs are estimated at $20.9 million.)
Advances and reimbursements 905	Exp.	−3,483	4,625	1,081	−3,544	
Total Federal funds real property activities.	NOA	386,608	436,735	546,961	110,226	
	Exp.	444,847	508,310	541,552	33,242	
PERSONAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service 905	NOA	77,262	78,384 [c] 990 [D] 3,441	83,513	698	Sales of common use supply items are expected to remain at approximately the 1970 level.
	Exp.	75,584	83,034	83,234	200	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Automatic data processing fund 905	Exp.	−533	1,957	2,101	144	(Sales of services are estimated to increase from $19 million to $22 million.)
General supply fund 905	Exp.	33,751	14,667	−7,000	−21,667	(Total sales to military and civil agencies are estimated at $1,040 million in 1970 and $1,050 million in 1971.)
Total Federal funds personal property activities.	NOA	77,262	82,815	83,513	698	
	Exp.	108,802	99,658	78,335	−21,323	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
RECORDS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, National Archives and Records Service 905	NOA	20,408	21,973 c 43 b 1,592	24,695	1,087	Increase is primarily for preservation of deteriorating archival materials.
	Exp.	20,097	23,205	24,665	1,460	
National historical publications grants 905	NOA	350	350	350	----------	Provides for continuing the collection of significant historical source material.
	Exp.	364	360	350	−10	
Total Federal funds records activities.	NOA	20,758	23,958	25,045	1,087	
	Exp.	20,462	23,565	25,015	1,450	
Trust Funds						
National Archives gift fund (permanent) 905	NOA	327	200	150	−50	Grants from foundations are used for historical research.
	Exp.	406	340	300	−40	
National Archives trust fund 905	Exp.	−179	−4	−206	−202	(Fees for microfilm and reproduction services and for admission to presidential libraries are used for operations.)
Total trust funds records activities.	NOA	327	200	150	−50	
	Exp.	227	336	94	−242	
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						

activities.	Exp.	227	598	94	−242	
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, transportation and communications service 905	NOA	6,150	6,150 D 528	6,478	−200	Increased workload and assistance to civilian agencies in the transportation and communications areas will be absorbed through productivity increases.
	Exp.	5,942	6,550	6,498	−52	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Federal telecommunications fund 905	Exp.	−725	----------	----------	----------	(Operating costs are estimated to be $143.5 million.)
Total Federal funds transportation and communications activities.	NOA	6,150	6,678	6,478	−200	
	Exp.	5,217	6,550	6,498	−52	
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service (special fund):						
(Defense-related activities) 059	NOA	19,330	19,500 C 180 D 616	22,973	2,683	Provides for increase in disposal of stockpile materials.
	Exp.	17,669	19,265	22,914	3,649	
(General property and records management) 905	NOA	8,600	9,500	9,500	----------	Workloads are expected to remain stable.
	Exp.	8,600	9,500	9,500	----------	
Total operating expenses property management and disposal service.	NOA	27,930	29,000 C 180 D 616	32,479	2,683	
	Exp.	26,269	28,765	32,414	3,649	

C Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Property management and disposal, miscellaneous accounts:						
(Defense-related activities) .059	Exp.	161	194	----------	−194	(Activities transferred to Operating expenses, Property Management and Disposal Service.)
(General property and records management) 905	Exp.	----------	52	----------	−52	
Total property management and disposal, miscellaneous accounts.	Exp.	161	246	----------	−246	
Expenses, disposal of surplus real and related personal property (permanent, indefinite, special fund) 905	NOA	644	1,000	1,000	----------	Sales proceeds are appropriated for certain expenses of disposals.
	Exp.	725	950	1,000	50	
Public enterprise funds:						
Defense Production Act, loan guarantee activities.....059	Exp.	−15	−38	−26	12	(Guarantees are given on loans by public or private financial institutions to facilitate defense production.)
William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant revolving fund.....059	Exp.	----------	−25	−180	−155	(This facility produces jewel bearings for national stockpile and defense requirements.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.059	Exp.	308	100	100		

Plant revolving fund.....059						defense requirements.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..059	Exp.	308	100	100	----------	
Total Federal funds property management and disposal activities.	NOA	28,574	30,796	33,479	2,683	
	Exp.	27,448	29,998	33,308	3,310	
GENERAL ACTIVITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....905	NOA	1,975	1,103 D 71	1,215	41	Estimate provides for policy direction and overall agency management.
	Exp.	1,925	1,177	1,246	69	
Allowances and office staff for former Presidents.....903	NOA	254	335	303	−32	Provides support for former Presidents Truman and Johnson and for Mrs. Eisenhower.
	Exp.	162	334	303	−31	
Expenses, presidential transition 903	NOA	900	----------	----------	----------	(A 1969 appropriation provided for expenses of presidential transition.)
	Exp.	590	309	----------	−309	
Refunds under Renegotiation Act (interest).....905	Exp.	76	25	25	----------	(Interest on remaining refunds is covered by balances of prior appropriations.)
Public power bonds: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts.....905	LA NL	−1,359	−1,440	−1,427	13	Includes funds received in repayment of loans financed by bonds held by the former Public Works Administration.
Surplus real property credit sales 905	NOA Exp.	−27,869	−45,000	−52,000	−7,000	Includes funds received for the repayment of credit sales of surplus Federal real property.
	LA NL	27,869	45,000	52,000	7,000	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts..905	LA NL	−21,463	−16,700	−30,000	−13,300	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Reconstruction Finance Corporation liquidation fund.....905	Exp.	−13	−4	−4	.....	(Proceeds from liquidation are paid into miscellaneous receipt accounts of the Treasury.)
	NL	−85	−155	−155		
Virgin Islands Corporation liquidation fund.....910	Exp.	.....	−610	−480	130	(Responsibility for liquidation of assets of the Corporation was transferred from Department of the Interior on June 30, 1969.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Administrative operations fund 905	Exp.	−538	−300	−200	100	(Finances central operations, primarily budget, financial management, personnel, audits, compliance, investigative and legal services, and general management.)
Working capital fund.....905	Exp.	−25	−9	−70	−61	(Finances centralized printing and other reproductive services.)
Total Federal funds general activities.	NOA	**−24,740**	**−43,491**	**−50,482**	**−13,278**	
	LA	**5,047**	**26,860**	**20,573**		
	Exp.	−25,692	−44,078	−51,180	−13,389	
	NL	4,962	26,705	20,418		

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	494,612	537,491	644,994	101,216
	LA	5,047	26,860	20,573	
	Exp.	581,083	624,003	633,528	3,238
	NL	4,962	26,705	20,418	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	*−127,655*	*−142,990*	*−567,000*	*−424,010*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−1,304*	*−1,210*	*−1,173*	37
	Exp.				
900	NOA	*−32,600*	*−52,449*	*−57,661*	*−5,212*
	Exp.				
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	*(−22,822)*	*(−18,140)*	*(−31,427)*	*(−13,287)*
	NL				
Total Federal funds	NOA	333,053	340,842	19,160	−327,969
	LA	5,047	26,860	20,573	
	Exp.	419,524	427,354	7,694	−425,947
	NL	4,962	26,705	20,418	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	327	200	150	−50
	Exp.	228	336	94	−242

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Total General Services Administration.‡	NOA	333,380	341,042	19,310	−328,019	
	LA	5,047	26,860	20,573		
Total budget authority		338,427	367,902	39,883	−328,019	
	Exp.	419,752	427,690	7,788	−426,189	
	NL	4,962	26,705	20,418		
Total outlays		424,714	454,395	28,206	−426,189	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	522,808	45,000	609,711	45,000	644,994	52,000	633,137	52,000
Repayments		−18,140		−18,295		−31,427		−31,582
Separate transmittal:								
(c) Wage-board supplemental	5,413		5,364				49	
(d) Civilian pay	9,270		8,928				342	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−196,649		−196,649		−625,834		−625,834	
Total Federal funds	340,842	26,860	427,354	26,705	19,160	20,573	7,694	20,418
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	200		336		150		94	
Total General Services Administration	341,042	26,860	427,690	26,705	19,310	20,573	7,788	20,418

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds:						
General and special funds:						
Research and development:	NOA	3,313,942	2,996,292	[r] 2,606,100	−390,192	Manned space flight primarily reflects the reduced requirements for the Apollo program following completion of the manned lunar landing goal. Other decreases result from suspension of follow-on production of Apollo spacecraft and Saturn V launch vehicles, and the completion of space science projects. These decreases are partially offset by increases for the space shuttle, space station, Apollo applications orbital workshop, the nuclear rocket, and space applications projects.
	Exp.	3,530,218	3,150,000	2,638,000	−512,000	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	(2,295,173)	(1,914,272)	(1,474,200)	(−440,072)	
	Exp.	(2,431,915)	(2,009,500)	(1,582,000)	(−427,500)	
(Space science and application) 252	NOA	(443,451)	(519,268)	(563,600)	(44,332)	
	Exp.	(462,466)	(519,900)	(494,000)	(−25,900)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	(186,981)	(176,372)	(164,300)	(−12,072)	
	Exp.	(210,201)	(204,600)	(173,800)	(−30,800)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	(95,450)	(96,380)	(102,000)	(5,620)	
	Exp.	(82,575)	(90,500)	(93,200)	(2,700)	
(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	(292,887)	(290,000)	(302,000)	(12,000)	
	Exp.	(343,061)	(325,500)	(295,000)	(−30,500)	
Construction of facilities:	NOA	32,940	53,233	[r] 34,600	−18,633	Manned space flight reflects the completion of facilities funded in prior years. Increase in Space science and application provides facilities to support the earth resources program and other space applications projects. The balance of the request provides for nuclear rocket test stand improvements, laboratory facilities and design, and modification activities at various locations.
	Exp.	65,269	60,000	72,000	12,000	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	(10,454)	(14,250)	(2,000)	(−12,250)	
	Exp.	(26,954)	(19,400)	(20,000)	(600)	
(Space science and application) 252	NOA	(1,200)	(1,595)	(6,050)	(4,455)	
	Exp.	(6,576)	(4,850)	(5,400)	(550)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	(346)	----------	(6,275)	(6,275)	
	Exp.	(14,292)	(9,200)	(9,300)	(100)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	--------	(4,767)	----------	(−4,767)	
	Exp.	(6,909)	(6,200)	(7,800)	(1,600)	
(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	(20,940)	(32,621)	(20,275)	(−12,346)	
	Exp.	(10,538)	(20,350)	(29,500)	(9,150)	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Research and program management:	NOA	**648,111**	**646,634** [D] **41,767**	[F] **692,300**	**3,899**	Increased costs of research and program management at Government laboratories are partially offset by the closing of the Electronics Research Center.
	Exp.	656,220	679,400	693,000	13,600	
(Manned space flight) 251	NOA	**(320,073)**	**(308,537)** [D] **(20,363)**	**(334,100)**	**(5,200)**	
	Exp.	(322,516)	(325,800)	(334,800)	(9,000)	
(Space science and application) 252	NOA	**(98,721)**	**(105,057)** [D] **(6,343)**	**(112,900)**	**(1,500)**	
	Exp.	(99,994)	(109,000)	(112,900)	(3,900)	
(Space technology) 253	NOA	**(121,227)**	**(116,985)** [D] **(7,415)**	**(122,000)**	**(−2,400)**	
	Exp.	(119,812)	(123,500)	(122,700)	(−800)	
(Aircraft technology) 254	NOA	**(73,418)**	**(79,824)** [D] **(5,276)**	**(83,500)**	**(−1,600)**	
	Exp.	(78,969)	(83,100)	(83,100)	.....	
(Supporting space activities) 259	NOA	**(34,672)**	**(36,231)** [D] **(2,370)**	**(39,800)**	**(1,199)**	
	Exp.	(34,929)	(38,000)	(39,500)	(1,500)	
Total Federal funds National Aeronautics and Space Administration.	NOA	**3,994,993**	**3,737,926**	**3,333,000**	**−404,926**	
	Exp.	4,251,707	3,889,400	3,403,000	−486,400	

Aeronautics and Space Administration.	Exp.	4,251,707	3,889,400	3,403,000	−486,400	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust funds (permanent, indefinite) 259	NOA	2,097	3,000	11,600	8,600	Increase results from additional purchases of materials and services for the European Space Research Organization and the Telesat Canada Corporation.
	Exp.	1,042	3,000	11,600	8,600	
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,994,993	3,737,926	3,333,000	−404,926	
	Exp.	4,251,707	3,889,400	3,403,000	−486,400	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA	−4,135	−2,997	−2,997	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−3	−3	−3	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	3,990,855	3,734,926	3,330,000	−404,926	
	Exp.	4,247,569	3,886,400	3,400,000	−486,400	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,097	3,000	11,600	8,600	
	Exp.	1,042	3,000	11,600	3,600	

[p] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 250	NOA Exp.	*−2,097*	*−3,000*	*−11,600*	*−8,600*	
Total trust funds	Exp.	−1,055				
Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	**3,990,855**	**3,734,926**	**3,330,000**	**−404,926**	
Total outlays	Exp.	4,246,514	3,886,400	3,400,000	−486,400	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,696,159	3,850,000	3,333,000	3,400,633
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	41,767	39,400		2,367
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000
Total Federal funds	3,734,926	3,886,400	3,330,000	3,400,000
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,000	3,000	11,600	11,600
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,000	−3,000	−11,600	−11,600
Total trust funds				
Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,734,926	3,886,400	3,330,000	3,400,000

Total National Aeronautics and Space Administration		3,734,926	3,886,400	3,330,000	3,400,000	

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Compensation and pensions:						
Income security:						
(Veterans service-connected compensation) 801	NOA	**2,675,878**	**2,740,349** **[A] 213,872**	**3,070,438** **[B] −46,000**	**70,217**	1970 supplemental reflects higher average veteran and survivor benefit payments and an increase in Vietnam caseload of 61,000. Increase in 1971 is due to an expected increase in caseload of approximately 49,000. Proposed legislation repeals compensation for remaining arrested TB beneficiaries.
	Exp.	2,658,418	2,736,849 [A] 200,613	3,052,429 [A] 13,259 [B] −46,000	82,226	
(Veterans non-service-connected pensions) 801	NOA	**2,162,961**	**2,197,216** **[A] 59,173**	**2,276,910** **[B] −6,000**	**14,521**	1970 supplemental reflects higher average benefit payments and an increase in caseload of 62,000 World War II pensioners to 2.3 million. Increase in 1971 is due to an additional 55,000 World War II pensioners. Proposed legislation would reduce Veterans pension payments to certain railroad retirees.
	Exp.	2,148,847	2,194,410 [A] 55,532	2,267,919 [A] 3,641 [B] −6,000	15,618	
(Other veterans income maintenance programs) 801	NOA	**72,055**	**77,830**	**82,192** **[B] −54,000**	**−49,638**	1971 decrease results from proposed legislation ending duplication of burial benefits with Social Security and other Federal benefits.
	Exp.	72,055	77,830	82,192 [B] −54,000	−49,638	
Total income security...	NOA	**4,910,894**	**5,015,395** **[A] 273,045**	**5,429,540** **[B] −106,000**	**35,100**	
	Exp.	4,879,320	5,009,089 [A] 256,145	5,402,540 [A] 16,900 [B] −106,000	48,206	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Compensation and pensions—Continued						
Education, training, and rehabilitation.....802	NOA	20,042	25,960 [B] 1,000	27,060 [B] 2,000	2,100	Increase in 1971 due to larger number of trainees. Proposed legislation will increase subsistence allowances for vocational rehabilitation training.
	Exp.	20,042	25,960 [B] 1,000	27,060 [B] 2,000	2,100	
Total compensation and pensions.	NOA	4,930,936	5,041,355 [A] 273,045 [B] 1,000	5,456,600 [B] −104,000	37,200	
	Exp.	4,899,362	5,035,049 [A] 256,145 [B] 1,000	5,429,600 [A] 16,900 [B] −104,000	50,306	
Readjustment benefits.....802	NOA	700,265	742,200 [A] 198,300 [B] 24,000	1,079,000 [B] 88,000	202,500	1970 supplemental reflects an unanticipated increase of 352,600 GI bill trainees and liberalized benefits. Increase in 1971 reflects 155,000 additional trainees. Proposed legislation covers educational assistance allowance rate increases.
	Exp.	681,144	770,600 [A] 179,300 [B] 24,000	1,071,700 [A] 19,000 [B] 88,000	204,800	
Veterans insurance and indemnities.....801	NOA	10,187	7,134	4,959	−2,153	Reduction results primarily from transfer of a larger unobligated balance from Veterans special term insurance fund and a decline in policies in force.
	LA	98	119	141		
	Exp.	11,929	13,363	12,769	−572	
	NL	98	119	141		
Medical care.....804	NOA	1,474,064	1,541,599 [C] 17,549 [B] −40,000	1,702,200	29,101	1971 increase is for additional intensive care units and other specialized medical services, medical and dental outpatient

	Exp.	11,929	13,363	12,769	−572	a decline in policies in force.
	NL	98	119	141		
Medical care 804	NOA	1,474,064	1,541,599 [c] 17,549 [D] 73,951	1,702,200 [B] −40,000	29,101	1971 increase is for additional intensive care units and other specialized medical services, medical and dental outpatient workload increases, expanded education and training, continued activation of 3 new hospitals, additional equipment, and increased maintenance and repair. Proposed legislation would require reimbursement from private insurers when eligible veterans are treated in VA facilities.
	Exp.	1,450,038	1,629,367	1,695,500 [B] −40,000	26,133	
Medical and prosthetic research 804	NOA	48,018	54,638 [c] 100 [D] 2,883	59,200	1,579	Provides a modest increase for new and expanded medical research projects.
	Exp.	49,925	57,481	59,200	1,719	
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses 804	NOA	14,789	16,950 [D] 955	19,100	1,195	Increase distributed between exchange of medical information operating funds, and postgraduate and inservice training.
	Exp.	14,313	17,844	19,100	1,256	
General operating expenses 809	NOA	206,518	220,837 [D] 15,835	239,200	2,528	Provides additional administrative personnel to handle growing workloads from recent veterans benefit legislation.
	Exp.	205,070	236,000	238,500	2,500	
Construction of hospital and domiciliary facilities 804	NOA	7,926	69,152	59,000	−10,152	Estimate provides for hospital modernization, air conditioning, additional nursing home beds, more intensive care units, and expanded research and education space.
	Exp.	46,135	75,000	53,000	−22,000	
Grants for construction of State extended care facilities 804	NOA	4,000	4,000	7,500	3,500	Estimate provides for additional facilities for State nursing homes, and modernization of State home domiciliaries and hospitals.
	Exp.	1,769	4,000	5,000	1,000	
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines 804	NOA	1,776	1,362	2,000	638	Increase covers cost of a rise in the average daily patient census (inpatients) from 452 to 659.
	Exp.	1,375	1,475	2,000	525	
Construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial 809	Exp.	776	115	----------	−115	(Memorial was completed in 1968.)

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[C] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 803	NOA	2,376				(The 1969 amount is the portion of the enacted appropriation not transferred to the loan guaranty revolving fund.)
Public enterprise funds:						
Loan guaranty revolving fund: 803						
Authority to spend debt receipts.	NOA	−142,391	−128,833	202,595	198	Changes in budget authority reflect major decrease in net lending resulting from 1971 loan sales. Payments of participation sales insufficiencies will continue at about the same level.
	LA	142,391	128,833	−202,595		
Appropriation	NOA	7,129	5,716	6,128		
Permanent, indefinite	NOA		435	221		
	Exp.	−17,151	−22,933	−27,405	−335,900	
	NL	142,391	128,833	−202,595		
Limitation on obligations		(450,000)	(425,000)	(-------)	(−425,000)	No limitations on obligations are proposed for 1971.
Direct loan revolving fund 803	Exp.	−7,267	−6,018	−11,320 [a] 10,000	−137,700	(Major decrease in net lending reflects increase in 1971 loan sales. Proposed legislation will remove the statutory prohibition on sale of direct loans at less than 98% of par.)
	NL	46,927	68,718	61,320 [a] −135,000		
Canteen service revoiving fund 809	Exp.	−687	−233	−296	−63	(Receipts of $64.9 million from canteen sales to hospital patients and staff more than offset expenses.)
Rental, maintenance, and repair of quarters 809	Exp.	8				(Receipts from rental housing at Perry Point, Md., offset maintenance costs.)
Service-disabled veterans insurance fund 801	NOA	−1,296	−1,549	−1,838		Estimates cover loan activity related to an estimated 89,000 policies in force.
	LA	1,296	1,549	1,838		
	Exp.	−2,003	−3,154	−1,991	1,452	
	NL	1,296	1,549	1,838		
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief 801	NOA	5	1			Increase reflects payment of claims in excess of revenue.
	LA	−5	−1			
	Exp.	5	4	5	2	

Exp.	−2,003	−3,154	−1,991	1,452		
NL	1,296	1,549	1,838			
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.....801 NOA	5	1	----------	----------	Increase reflects payment of claims in excess of revenue.	
LA	−5	−1				
Exp.	5	4	5	2		
NL	−5	−1				
Veterans reopened insurance fund.....801 NOA	−1,627	−1,759	−2,183	----------	Estimates cover loan activity and insurance payments for 194,000 policies in force.	
LA	1,627	1,759	2,183			
Exp.	−36,451	−37,062	−37,377	109		
NL	1,627	1,759	2,183			
Veterans special term insurance fund.....801 NOA	−3,927	−5,100	−6,705	----------	Estimates cover loan activity and insurance payments for 621,000 policies in force.	
LA	3,927	5,100	6,705			
Exp.	−34,657	−34,927	−35,346	1,186		
NL	3,927	5,100	6,705			
Vocational rehabilitation revolving fund.....802 NOA	−6	----------	----------	----------	(This program is for trainee loans up to $100. Repayments cover new loans.)	
LA	6	----------	----------	----------		
NL	6	----------	----------	----------		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Supply fund.....809 Exp.	1,503	580	500	−80	(Revenues approximate expenses on volume of $141 million.)	
Advances and reimbursements.809 Exp.	−84	66	----------	−66		
Trust Funds						
General post fund, National Homes (permanent).....804 NOA	2,482	2,500	2,550	50	Fund is used for the welfare of veterans at homes and hospitals.	
Exp.	2,210	2,250	2,250	----------		
National service life insurance fund (permanent).....801 NOA	649,721	659,629	697,500	30,192	Fund (World War II) will cover approximately 4.3 million policies in 1971, with a face value of approximately $28.5 billion.	
LA	58,642	63,603	55,924			
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premiums and other operating receipts.)	(477,984)	(469,008)	(482,247)	(13,239)	Premium receipts and interest on investments are available for payment of liabilities, which will increase slightly.	
(Payments from general and special funds.)	(5,840)	(5,155)	(4,970)	(−185)		
(Interest on investments).....	(224,539)	(249,069)	(266,207)	(17,138)		
Exp.	567,906	593,636	620,062	18,747		
NL	58,642	63,603	55,924			

[8] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
U.S. Government life insurance fund (permanent) 801	NOA	44,742	44,405	43,586	−779	Fund (World War I) will cover approximately 185,000 policies in 1971 with a face value of approximately $802 million.
	LA	−1,823	−1,780	−1,740		
Receipts appropriated:						
(Premiums and other operating receipts.)		(10,967)	(10,257)	(9,976)	(−281)	
(Payments from general and special funds.)		(50)	(68)	(70)	(2)	
(Interest on investments)		(31,902)	(32,300)	(31,800)	(−500)	
	Exp.	77,848	81,863	79,813	−2,010	
	NL	−1,823	−1,780	−1,740		
SUMMARY						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	7,258,742	8,175,756	8,770,977	266,134	
	LA	149,340	137,359	−191,728		
	Exp.	7,265,052	8,197,062	8,463,039	−205,508	
	NL	196,267	206,077	−265,408		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the	NOA	−464	−464	−464	----------	

Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	*−464*	*−464*	*−464*	----------
	Exp.				
800	NOA	*−1,315*	*−981*	*−981*	----------
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−86*	*−80*	*−80*	----------
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	**7,256,877**	**8,174,231**	**8,769,452**	**266,134**
	LA	**149,340**	**137,359**	**−191,728**	
	Exp.	7,263,188	8,195,537	8,461,514	−205,508
	NL	196,267	206,077	−265,408	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**696,945**	**706,534**	**743,636**	**29,463**
	LA	**56,819**	**61,823**	**54,184**	
	Exp.	647,964	677,749	702,125	16,737
	NL	56,819	61,823	54,184	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	*−485,760*	*−477,444*	*−492,223*	*−14,779*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−3,191*	*−1,821*	----------	*1,821*
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	**207,994**	**227,269**	**251,413**	**16,505**
	LA	**56,819**	**61,823**	**54,184**	
	Exp.	159,013	198,484	209,902	3,779
	NL	56,819	61,823	54,184	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions 800	NOA Exp.	*−5,890*	*−5,223*	*−5,040*	*183*	
Total Veterans Administration.‡	NOA LA	**7,458,981** **206,159**	**8,396,277** **199,182**	**9,015,825** **−137,544**	**282,822**	
Total budget authority		**7,665,140**	**8,595,459**	**8,878,281**	**282,822**	
	Exp. NL	7,416,311 253,086	8,388,798 267,900	8,666,376 −211,224	−201,546	
Total outlays		7,669,397	8,656,698	8,455,152	−201,546	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 LA	1970 Exp.	1970 NL	1971 NOA	1971 LA	1971 Exp.	1971 NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	7,568,138	137,359	7,630,673	206,077	8,826,977	−191,728	8,467,810	−130,408
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	471,345	----------	435,445	----------	----------	----------	35,900	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	25,000	----------	25,000	----------	−56,000	----------	−46,000	−135,000
(C) Wage-board supplemental	17,649	----------	16,723	----------	----------	----------	926	----------
(D) Civilian pay	93,624	----------	89,221	----------	----------	----------	4,403	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,525	----------	−1,525	----------	−1,525	----------	−1,525	----------
Total Federal funds	8,174,231	137,359	8,195,537	206,077	8,769,452	−191,728	8,461,514	−265,408
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	706,534	61,823	677,749	61,823	743,636	54,184	702,125	54,184
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−479,265	----------	−479,265	----------	−492,223	----------	−492,223	----------
Total trust funds	227,269	61,823	198,484	61,823	251,413	54,184	209,902	54,184
Intragovernmental transactions	−5,223	----------	−5,223	----------	−5,040	----------	−5,040	----------
Total Veterans Administration	8,396,277	199,182	8,388,798	267,900	9,015,825	−137,544	8,666,376	−211,224

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Total trust funds		227,269	61,823	198,484	61,823	251,413	34,184	207,902	34,184	
Intragovernmental transactions		−5,223		−5,223		−5,040		−5,040		
Total Veterans Administration		8,396,277	199,182	8,388,798	267,900	9,015,825	−137,544	8,666,376	−211,224	

OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	250	250	380	130	Provides for expanded studies of Federal administrative procedures.
	Exp.	238	245	370	125	
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 809	NOA	2,362	2,639 [c] 58 [e] 19	2,739	23	Increase in personnel is partially offset by reduced travel.
	Exp.	2,334	2,621	2,734	113	
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent) 809	NOA	30	7	7	----------	Contributions are used for flowers and repair of non-Federal war memorials.
	Exp.	17	7	7	----------	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	2,362	2,716	2,739	23	
	Exp.	2,334	2,621	2,734	113	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 800	NOA	−1	−1	−1	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	2,361	2,715	2,738	23	
	Exp.	2,333	2,620	2,733	113	

[c] Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
[e] Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	30	7	7	----------	
	Exp.	17	7	7	----------	
Total American Battle Monuments Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	2,391	2,722	2,745	23	
Total outlays	Exp.	2,350	2,627	2,740	113	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,639	2,544	2,739	2,734
Separate transmittal:				
(C) Wage-board supplemental	58	58	----------	----------
(E) Military pay	19	19	----------	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1	−1	−1	−1
Total Federal funds	2,715	2,620	2,738	2,733
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	7	7	7	7
Total American Battle Monuments Commission	2,722	2,627	2,745	2,740

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1	1	1	----------	
	Exp.	1	1	1	----------	
Total budget authority	NOA	8,000	8,000	8,000	----------	
Total outlays	Exp.	8,000	8,000	8,000	----------	

Enacted/transmitted						
Total American Battle Monuments Commission		2,722	2,627	2,745	2,740	

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Arms control and disarmament activities 151	NOA	9,000	9,500	[r] 8,300	−1,200	Decrease is due to a reduction in external research and field testing.
	Exp.	9,600	10,500	9,700	−800	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	−1				
	Exp.					
Total Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:						
Total budget authority	NOA	8,999	9,500	8,300	−1,200	
Total outlays	Exp.	9,599	10,500	9,700	−800	

[r] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE [z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	----------	510 [D] 27	675	138	This committee is the successor to the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs which expired Dec. 30, 1969. Estimate will enable the committee to assure that Federal opportunity programs are reaching the Spanish-speaking minority.
	Exp.	−67	505	715	210	
Total Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.‡	NOA	----------	537	675	138	
	Exp.	−67	505	715	210	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	510	480	675	713
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	27	25	----------	2
Total Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	537	505	675	715

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Construction	905	Exp.	58	39	----------	−39	(Expenditures are for construction of a classified printing facility.)
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses	508	NOA	**9,838**	**10,200** **[D] 910**	**11,134**	**24**	Regulatory program will continue at about the 1970 level.
		Exp.	9,839	11,092	11,133	41	
Payments to air carriers	501	NOA	**45,000**	**33,500**	**27,327**	**−6,173**	Decrease reflects reduction in subsidy due to improved local service routes and passenger revenue growth.
		Exp.	43,924	37,308	31,291	−6,017	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD—Con.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	54,838	44,610	38,461	−6,149	
	Exp.	53,763	48,400	42,424	−5,976	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	−131	−123	−115	8	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds	NOA	54,707	44,487	38,346	−6,141	
	Exp.	53,632	48,277	42,309	−5,968	
Total Civil Aeronautics Board:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	54,707	44,487	38,346	−6,141	
Total outlays	Exp.	53,632	48,277	42,309	−5,968	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	43,700	47,526	38,461	43,388
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	910	874		36
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−123	−123	−115	−115
Total Civil Aeronautics Board	44,478	48,277	38,346	42,309

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						

Total Civil Aeronautics Board		44,478	48,277	38,346	42,309	

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	38,458	40,764 [D] 2,654	48,619	5,201	Increase is primarily for full-year cost of taking over postal examining function; workload increases in appeals and investigations; and improved personnel management in such areas as the inspection program. Provides assistance to veterans and employee training; and initiating improvements in recruiting, classification, information reporting, and other personnel management activities.
	Exp.	37,843	43,157	48,573	5,416	
Limitation payable under trust funds.		(6,734)	(7,794) [D] (523)	(8,173)	(−144)	
Annuities under special acts 701	NOA	1,350	1,265	1,180	−85	Decrease results from smaller number of annuitants.
	Exp.	1,323	1,273	1,188	−85	
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits 906	NOA	40,748	41,185	46,523	5,338	Estimate reflects an increase of 36,000 participating annuitants.
	Exp.	40,748	41,185	46,523	5,338	
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund 906	NOA	72,000	73,000		163,500	The Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 established a new basis for determining the Federal Government's annual contribution to the retirement fund which is designed to arrest the increase in the unfunded liability of the retirement program. For 1971, the payment will be an amount equal to 10% of the assumed interest on the unfunded liability and annuity disbursements attributable to military service.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA			236,500		
	Exp.	72,000	73,000	236,500	163,500	
Federal Labor Relations Council: Salaries and expenses 906	NOA		300	900	600	Estimate is for full-year costs of new labor management relations machinery and procedures for the Federal service.
	Exp.		250	900	650	
Intergovernmental personnel assistance 906	NOA			[A] 4,400	4,400	Proposed legislation will authorize grants to assist State and local governments in improving their own personnel programs.
	Exp.			[A] 3,000	3,000	

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Con.						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental funds:						
Investigations (revolving fund) 908	Exp.	25	−25		25	(This fund finances, on a reimbursable basis, security investigations performed at the request of other agencies).
Advances and reimbursements 906	Exp.	−2	−38		38	(Training programs and miscellaneous services performed for other agencies are financed on a reimbursable basis.)
Trust Funds						
Civil service retirement and disability fund (permanent, indefinite) 701	NOA	4,347,340	4,217,514	4,624,621	407,107	Most Federal civilian workers are covered by this fund. Beginning in January 1970, the contributions from employees and employing agencies will each be increased from 6½% to 7% of basic salaries. About 1,009,500 persons are expected to be on the annuity rolls by June 30, 1971, a net increase of 41,630 over the current level. Increase in outlays also reflects benefits required by law for automatic cost of living adjustments and full-year cost of annuity liberalizations contained in the Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969.
	LA	−594,600				
Receipts appropriated:						
(Employing agency contributions.)		(1,401,710)	(1,571,604)	(1,630,404)	(58,800)	
(Deductions from salaries)		(1,401,419)	(1,571,604)	(1,630,404)	(58,800)	
(Federal contribution and other income.)		(144,318)	(124,134)	(286,311)	(162,177)	
(Interest on investments)		(805,292)	(950,172)	(1,077,502)	(127,330)	
Expenditures and net lending	Exp.	2,406,208	2,809,566	3,205,855	396,289	
	NL	−594,600				
Employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund) 652	Exp.	−17,738	14,919	−2,160	−17,079	(This fund will have 2.7 million participants by June 30, 1971.)
Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund) 701	Exp.	−151,559	−147,039	−153,597	−6,558	(This fund will have 3.2 million participants by June 30, 1971.)

Employees life insurance fund (trust revolving fund)....701	Exp.	−151,559	−147,039	−153,597	−6,558	(This fund will have 3.2 million participants by June 30, 1971.)
Retired employees health benefits fund (trust revolving fund)...652	Exp.	1,231	−26,334	−1,705	24,629	(This fund will have 163,720 participants by June 30, 1971.)
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**152,556**	**159,168**	**338,122**	**178,954**	
	Exp.	151,937	158,802	336,684	177,882	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....900	NOA	*−109*	*−2*	*−2*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	**152,447**	**159,166**	**338,120**	**178,954**	
	Exp.	151,828	158,800	336,682	177,882	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**4,347,340**	**4,217,514**	**4,624,621**	**407,107**	
	LA	**−594,600**	.....	.....		
	Exp.	2,238,142	2,651,112	3,048,393	397,281	
	NL	−594,600	.....	.....		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund transactions.....700	NOA	*−10,204*	*−1,190*	*−1,170*	*20*	
	Exp.					
Proprietary receipts from the public.....850	NOA	*−31,251*	*−2,942*	*−575*	*2,367*	
	Exp.					
Total trust funds.....	NOA	**4,305,885**	**4,213,382**	**4,622,876**	**409,494**	
	LA	**−594,600**	.....	.....		
	Exp.	2,196,687	2,646,980	3,046,648	399,668	
	NL	−594,600	.....	.....		

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Intragovernmental transactions...900	NOA Exp.	*−72,000*	*−73,000*	*−236,500*	*−163,500*	
Total Civil Service Commission.‡	NOA LA	4,386,332 −594,600	4,299,548 ----------	4,724,496 ----------	429,948	
Total budget authority.....		3,791,732	4,299,548	4,724,496	429,948	
	Exp. NL	2,276,515 −594,600	2,732,780 ----------	3,146,830 ----------	414,050	
Total outlays.....		1,681,915	2,732,780	3,146,830	414,050	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	156,514	156,275	333,722	333,557
Separate transmittal:				
(B) Proposed legislation.....	----------	----------	4,400	3,000
(D) Civilian pay.....	2,654	2,527	----------	127
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−2	−2	−2	−2
Total Federal funds.....	159,166	158,800	338,120	336,682
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	4,217,514	2,651,112	4,624,621	3,048,393
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−4,132	−4,132	−1,745	−1,745
Total trust funds.....	4,213,382	2,646,980	4,622,876	3,046,648
Intragovernmental transactions.....	−73,000	−73,000	−236,500	−236,500
Total Civil Service Commission.....	4,299,548	2,732,780	4,724,496	3,146,830

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Federal Funds

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses	909	NOA	115	115	115	----------	Advises the President, Congress, and agency heads on matters of architecture, sculpture, and painting.
		Exp.	107	115	115	----------	
COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Salaries and expenses	908	NOA	2,650	2,645	[HH] 3,200	555	Increase will finance studies in education and minority group participation in the development of grant programs, and will permit additional regional, State, and local conferences.
		Exp.	2,587	2,562	3,136	574	
CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING [z]							
Federal Funds							
General and special funds:							
Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting	608	NOA	5,000	15,000	[B] 22,500	7,500	Provides for Federal grants to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, a non-Federal agency created to improve and extend educational television and radio throughout the Nation. Legislation will be proposed to continue the authorization for these Federal grants and to provide for Federal matching of non-Federal contributions to the Corporation.
		Exp.	5,000	15,000	[B] 22,500	7,500	

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.
[HH] Includes $550 thousand recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Federal payment to District of Columbia 909	NOA	92,647	108,097 [A] 5,831 [B] 7,000	108,938 [B] 48,000	36,010	1970 supplemental is for the balance of the current Federal payment authorization of $110 million. Proposed legislation would fix the Federal payment at 30% of local general fund revenue, providing an additional $7 million 1970 and $27 million in 1971. This will permit augmented police protection. Legislation will also be proposed in 1971 to provide capital grants for higher education facilities, and to support payments for public works bonds to be issued by the District of Columbia.
	Exp.	88,303	118,462 [A] 5,831 [B] 7,000	108,938 [B] 35,300	12,945	
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay 909	NOA	875	100	----------	−34,056	Interest-bearing loans assist in financing the public works program of the District of Columbia and the city's share of rail rapid transit construction. 1970 supplemental is for balance of transit costs for the regional subway system. Reduction of loan authority for 1971 reflects use of balances from prior year appropriations. Supplemental of $27.5 million in 1971 will authorize additional borrowing from Federal Government during transition period for converting public works financing from Federal loans to local D.C. public works bonds which would be guaranteed and taxed by the Federal Government.
	LA	73,500	60,163 [A] 1,293	[B] 27,500		
	Exp.	875	100	----------	40,825	
	NL	67,375	107,707 [A] 1,293	122,425 [B] 27,500		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	−2,620	−5,674	−3,996	1,678	

Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	−2,620	−5,674	−3,996	1,678	
Advances to stadium sinking fund, Armory Board (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts) 909	LA NL	406 406	406 406	406 406	---------- ----------	Under present law, advances are made to meet interest payments on stadium bonds which cannot be met from receipts.
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	−406	−406	−406	----------	
Repayable advances to the District of Columbia general fund (permanent, indefinite) 909	LA NL	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	40,000 40,000	---------- ----------	Temporary advances are made to meet short-term fiscal requirements resulting from variations in the rate of disbursements and tax collections during the year.
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA NL	−40,000	−40,000	−40,000	----------	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	93,522	121,028	156,938	3,632	
	LA	70,880	55,782	23,504		
	Exp.	89,178	131,393	144,238	55,448	
	NL	64,755	103,326	145,929		

[A] Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	(−43,026)	(−46,080)	(−44,402)	(1,678)	
Total Federal funds	NOA	93,522	121,028	156,938	3,632	
	LA	70,880	55,782	23,504		
	Exp.	89,178	131,393	144,238	55,448	
	NL	64,755	103,326	145,929		
Total District of Columbia.‡	NOA	93,522	121,028	156,938	3,632	
	LA	70,880	55,782	23,504		
Total budget authority		164,402	176,810	180,442	3,632	
	Exp.	89,178	131,393	144,238	55,448	
	NL	64,755	103,326	145,929		
Total outlays		153,933	234,719	290,167	55,448	

‡Totals for the District of Columbia are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	108,197	100,569	118,562	148,113	108,938	40,406	108,938	162,831
Repayments	----------	−46,080	----------	−46,080	----------	−44,402	----------	−44,402
Separate transmittal:								
(a) Existing legislation	5,831	1,293	5,831	1,293	----------	----------	----------	----------
(b) Proposed legislation	7,000	----------	7,000	----------	48,000	37,388	33,388	37,388

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION						

Repayments											
Separate transmittal:											
(A) Existing legislation		5,831	1,293	5,831	1,293		28,888	27,388	33,388	32,388	
(B) Proposed legislation		7,000		7,000							

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	9,032	12,347 [D] 900	19,000	5,753	Provides an increased staff to investigate and conciliate a substantially larger number of complaints.
	Exp.	8,633	13,167	18,000	4,833	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA Exp.	−1				
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	9,031	13,247	19,000	5,753	
Total outlays	Exp.	8,632	13,167	18,000	4,833	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	12,307	12,300	19,000	17,967
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	900	867		33
Total Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	13,247	13,167	19,000	18,000

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES [z]						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States fund:						
Program activity (permanent, indefinite authority to spend debt receipts) 152	LA			**561,063**	**561,063**	Increase is for expansion of direct and discount lending programs.
	Exp.	−116,541	−117,317	−116,166	−405,439	
	NL	362,844	717,756	311,166		
Limitation on program activity		(2,541,744)	(3,427,413)	(4,075,483)	(648,070)	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(4,932)	(5,548) [D](439)	(6,613)	(626)	(Increase provides for additional staff and workload activity.)
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation 904	NOA	**−3,000**				Certain foreign securities originally acquired by RFC were sold to the Brazilian Government on credit terms in April 1969. Collections on the notes will be made by the Treasury Department.
	LA	**3,000**				
	Exp.	−3,000				
	NL	3,000				
Total Export-Import Bank of the United States.	NOA	**−3,000**			**561,063**	
	LA	**3,000**		**561,063**		
Total budget authority				**561,063**	**561,063**	
	Exp.	−119,541	−117,317	−116,166	−405,439	
	NL	365,844	717,756	311,166		
Total outlays		246,303	600,439	195,000	−405,439	
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						

Total outlays		246,303	600,439	195,000	−405,439	
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Revolving fund for administrative expenses 351	Exp.	−142	−31		31	(Administrative expenses are financed by assessments collected from banks in the Farm Credit system.)
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(3,533)	(3,839) [D](240)	(4,226)	(147)	
Short-term credit investment fund 351	Exp.	−64,388				(The amount shown in 1969 results from repayment of the total Federal investment in the Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations, a portion of which was deposited in this fund.)
Banks for cooperatives investment fund 351	Exp.	−28,324				(The amount shown in 1969 results from repayment of Federal investment in the banks for cooperatives which was deposited in this fund.)
Trust Funds						
Banks for cooperatives fund 351	Exp.	−2,240				(The 13-bank system became privately owned Dec. 31, 1968, and is not in the current budget totals. The $20 million paid the Treasury for Government capital stock was deposited as a credit to the FCA banks for cooperatives investment fund to be available for future reinvestments of capital in the banks for cooperatives only when there are short-term capital requirements of an emergency nature. Additional credits of $1,281 million, resulting from the conversion, have been reported as special transactions outside the budget.)
	NL	122,871				

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION—Con.						
***Trust Funds*—Continued**						
Federal intermediate credit banks fund 351	Exp.	−53,868				(The 12-bank system became privately owned Dec. 31, 1968, and is not in the current budget totals. The $107 million paid the Treasury for Government capital stock was distributed—$43 million as a credit to proprietary receipts of the general fund, and $64 million as a credit to the FCA short-term credit investment fund. Future reinvestments of Federal capital in the FICB's would be made from the investment fund only when there are short-term capital requirements of an emergency nature. Additional credits of $3,280 million, resulting from the conversion, have been reported as special transactions outside the budget.)
	NL	−278,039				
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	−92,854	−31		31	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 350	NOA / Exp.	*−43,840*	*−1*	*−1*		
Total Federal funds	NOA	−43,840	−1	−1		
	Exp.	−136,694	−32	−1	31	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	Exp.	−56,108				
	NL	−155,168				
***Intragovernmental transactions* 350**	NOA / Exp.	*−5,995*	*−3,302*		*3,302*	

Intragovernmental transactions 350	NOA Exp.	*—5,995*	*—3,302*		*3,302*	
Total Farm Credit Administration:						
Total budget authority	NOA	**—49,835**	**—3,303**	**—1**	**3,302**	
	Exp.	—198,797	—3,334	—1	3,333	
	NL	—155,168				
Total outlays		—353,965	—3,334	—1	3,333	
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	157	148		—148	The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 eliminated the Board of Review. It is anticipated that the functions of the Board, which are continued for an interim period under the provisions of the new act, will be completed during 1970.
	Exp.	105	145	12	—133	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 508	NOA	20,720	22,225 [D] 1,750	24,900	925	Increase will continue development of a prototype radio spectrum-management center to relieve congestion and interference in mobile communications.
	Exp.	20,278	23,725	24,900	1,175	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

80-000 O—70——30

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	20,720	23,975	24,900	925	
	Exp.	20,278	23,725	24,900	1,175	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	−17	−19	−19		
	Exp.					
Total Federal Communications Commission: ‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	20,703	23,956	24,881	925	
Total outlays	Exp.	20,261	23,706	24,881	1,175	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted transmitted	22,225	22,062	24,900	24,813
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,750	1,663		87
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−19	−19	−19	−19
Total Federal Communications Commission	23,956	23,706	24,881	24,881

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION						
Trust Funds						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation funds.....506	Exp.	−312,519	−332,599	−358,868	−26,269	(Insured deposits continue to grow with the expansion of the population and the economy. The cumulative net income retained as a reserve is estimated to be $4.2 billion by June 1970 and $4.5 billion by June 1971. The principal revenues are from insurance assessments and interest on investments.
FEDERAL FIELD COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN ALASKA						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....507	NOA	227	193 [D] 21	263	49	The Committee prepares and coordinates plans for the economic development of Alaska.
	Exp.	188	251	263	12	
Total Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.‡	NOA	227	214	263	49	
	Exp.	188	251	263	12	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	193	230	263	263
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	21	21	----------	----------
Total Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska	214	251	263	263

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Federal Home Loan Bank Board revolving fund (authority to spend debt receipts) 556	NOA		8,400		−8,400	Decrease reflects full funding by 1970 of the cost of constructing a new headquarters building for the Board.
	Exp.	−802	−50	4,874	4,924	
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(5,115)	(5,300) D (412)	(6,625)	(913)	
Limitation on nonadministrative expenses.		(14,396)	(13,800) D (325)	(14,700)	(575)	
Investment in Federal home loan banks (authority to spend debt receipts) 556	LA		3,000,000		−3,000,000	In 1970, standby authority for loans to Federal home loan banks was increased to $4 billion.
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation fund 556	Exp.	−309,768	−148,104	−116,328	31,776	(Increase reflects full-year effect of the suspension of premium payments on Dec. 31, 1969, under legislation declaring that reserves had reached the legal maximum of 2% of insured savings.)
	NL	21,513	−5,500	−5,500		
Limitation on administrative expenses.		(340)	(360) D (24)	(408)	(24)	
Home Owners Loan Corporation fund 556	Exp.	1	1	1		

Home Owners Loan Corporation fund.....556	Exp.	1	1	1	.....	
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	NOA	.....	8,400	.....	−3,008,400	
	LA	.....	3,000,000	.....		
Total budget authority.....		.....	3,008,400	.....	−3,008,400	
	Exp.	−310,569	−148,153	−111,453	36,700	
	NL	21,513	−5,500	−5,500		
Total outlays.....		−289,056	−153,653	−116,953	36,700	
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	3,743	3,715	3,929	−114	
			[D] 328			
	Exp.	3,704	4,036	3,929	−107	Regulatory program will continue at about the 1970 level.

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,743	4,043	3,929	−114	
	Exp.	3,704	4,036	3,929	−107	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	−71	−9	−9		
	Exp.					
Total Federal Maritime Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	3,672	4,034	3,920	−114	
Total outlays	Exp.	3,633	4,027	3,920	−107	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,715	3,722	3,929	3,915
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	328	314		14
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−9	−9	−9	−9
Total Federal Maritime Commission	4,034	4,027	3,920	3,920

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIA-

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE [z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	8,211	8,403 [D] 615	9,508	490	Provides for slightly increased mediation staff to assist in labor-management relations.
	Exp.	8,022	9,000	9,500	500	
Total Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. ‡	NOA	8,211	9,018	9,508	490	
	Exp.	8,022	9,000	9,500	500	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	8,403	8,413	9,508	9,472
Separate transmittal:				
([D]) Civilian pay	615	587	----------	28
Total Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	9,018	9,000	9,508	9,500

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....401	NOA	15,878	16,400 [D] 1,336	18,450	714	Increase is primarily to improve electric power system reliability and to initiate a national gas survey.
	Exp.	15,603	17,630	18,550	920	
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....401	NOA	80	79	79	----------	States are paid 37.5% of license receipts from hydroelectric projects on public lands.
	Exp.	76	80	79	−1	

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—Continued						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	15,958	17,815	18,529	714	
	Exp.	15,679	17,710	18,629	919	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA	−13	−14	−14	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal Power Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	15,945	17,801	18,515	714	
Total outlays	Exp.	15,666	17,696	18,615	919	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	16,479	16,434	18,529	18,569
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,336	1,276	----------	60
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−14	−14	−14	−14
Total Federal Power Commission	17,801	17,696	18,515	18,615

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL [2]						
Federal Funds						

FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL ‡

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....903	NOA	127	124 ᴰ 8	144	12	The Council advises the President on radiation matters affecting health.
	Exp.	138	126	154	28	
Total Federal Radiation Council.‡	NOA	127	132	144	12	
	Exp.	138	126	154	28	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	124	118	144	154
Separate transmittal:				
(ᴰ) Civilian pay	8	8	----------	----------
Total Federal Radiation Council	132	126	144	154

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	16,890	19,500 ᴰ 1,500	21,375	375	Decrease in textile and furs program is more than offset by increases for deceptive practices and antimonopoly programs.
	Exp.	16,402	20,753	21,100	347	

ᴰ Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

‡ Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriation not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—Cont.						
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	16,890	21,000	21,375	375	
	Exp.	16,402	20,753	21,100	347	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	−4	−5	−5	--------	
	Exp.					
Total Federal Trade Commission:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	16,886	20,995	21,370	375	
Total outlays	Exp.	16,398	20,748	21,095	347	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	19,500	19,400	21,375	20,953
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,500	1,353	----------	147
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−5	−5	−5	−5
Total Federal Trade Commission	20,995	20,748	21,370	21,095

COMMISSION

Federal Funds

Total Federal Trade Commission		20,995	20,746			

COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	791	650 [D] 56	750	44	Provides for the full-year cost of additional staff for higher Cuban and general claims workload.
	Exp.	831	716	749	33	
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.‡	NOA	791	706	750	44	
	Exp.	831	716	749	33	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	650	662	750	747
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	56	54	----------	2
Total Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	706	716	750	749

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	----------	169 [D] 12	[F] 375	194	Provides for additional staff to complete plans for the bicentennial.
	Exp.	61	256	365	109	
Lewis and Clark Trail Commission: Salaries and expenses 405	NOA	25	5	----------	−5	The Commission ceased to exist in October 1969.
	Exp.	22	9	----------	−9	
Miscellaneous appropriations 910	Exp.	12	36	10	−26	(Balances of prior year appropriations provide for expenses of several commissions.)

[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[F] Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS—Continued						
Trust Funds						
American Revolution Bicentennial Commission: Donations (permanent) 910	NOA	5				(Donations will be completely utilized during 1970.)
	Exp.		5		−5	
Civil War Centennial Commission: Donations 910	Exp.		1		−1	(Donations will be completely utilized during 1970.)
Summary						
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above)	NOA	25	186	375	189	
	Exp.	95	301	375	74	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above)	NOA	5				
	Exp.		6		−6	
Total historical and memorial commissions:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	30	186	375	189	
Total outlays	Exp.	95	307	375	68	

‡Totals for the agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				

Total outlays	Exp.	95	307	375	68	

‡ Totals for the agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	174	290	375	374
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	12	11	----------	1
Total Federal funds	186	301	375	375
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	----------	6	----------	----------
Total historical and memorial commissions	186	307	375	375

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 902	NOA	619	850	1,000	150	Provides for additional staff to expedite the disposition of claims.
	Exp.	628	825	975	150	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 910	NOA	551	575 D 45	610	−10	The Commission will continue its program of policy review and study of intergovernmental problems.
	Exp.	564	620	595	−25	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 910	Exp.	−63	82	----------	−82	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations—Continued						
Trust Funds						
Contributions (permanent)....910	NOA	----------	100	60	−40	Contributions from State and local governments and private nonprofit sources support clearinghouse and related Commission activities.
	Exp.	−30	80	50	−30	
Summary						
Federal funds: (As shown in detail above).....	NOA	551	620	610	−10	
	Exp.	501	702	595	−107	
Trust funds: (As shown in detail above).....	NOA	----------	100	60	−40	
	Exp.	−30	80	50	−30	
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:‡ Total budget authority....	NOA	551	720	670	−50	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	471	782	645	−137	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970	1971

Total budget authority	NOA	551	725	645	
Total outlays	Exp.	471	782	645	−137

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	575	662	610	590
Separate transmittal:				
(b) Civilian pay	45	40	----------	5
Total Federal funds	620	702	610	595
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	100	80	60	50
Total Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	720	782	670	645

Appalachian Regional Commission

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 507	NOA	850	890	958	68	The Commission develops, plans, and coordinates comprehensive programs for regional development in Appalachia.
	Exp.	864	932	960	28	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 507	Exp.	−59	----------	----------	----------	
Trust Funds						
Miscellaneous trust fund accounts (permanent, indefinite) 507	NOA	1,598	1,649	1,677	28	The Commission's operating costs are paid 50% by the Federal Government and 50% by the 13 participating States.
	Exp.	1,467	1,649	1,677	28	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	850	890	958	68	
	Exp.	805	932	960	28	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Appalachian Regional Commission—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,598	1,649	1,677	28	
	Exp.	1,467	1,649	1,677	28	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	*−495*	*−725*	*−739*	*−14*	
Total trust funds	NOA	1,103	924	938	14	
	Exp.	972	924	938	14	
Intragovernmental transactions 500	NOA / Exp.	*−1,101*	*−925*	*−939*	*−14*	
Total Appalachian Regional Commission:						
Total budget authority	NOA	852	890	958	68	
Total outlays	Exp.	677	932	960	28	
Delaware River Basin Commission						

Total budget authority	NOA	852	890	958	68	
Total outlays	Exp.	677	932	960	28	
Delaware River Basin Commission						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 401	NOA	47	47	58	11	Provides for the U.S. Commissioner, his alternate, and staff.
	Exp.	37	47	58	11	
Contribution 401	NOA	154	153	175	22	Represents the Federal share of the Commission's annual expenses, exclusive of a water quality grant from the Department of the Interior.
	Exp.	154	153	175	22	
Total Delaware River Basin Commission.	NOA	201	200	233	33	
	Exp.	191	200	233	33	
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Contribution 909	NOA	5	5	5	----------	Reflects Federal share of the cost of Commission's efforts to reduce pollution.
	Exp.	5	5	5	----------	
National Capital Transportation Agency						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Consolidated expenses 909	Exp.	7	2	----------	−2	(Functions of the National Capital Transportation Agency were transferred to the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.)

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES—Continued						
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Federal contribution.....909	NOA	43,772	43,173 ^82,939	180,028	53,916	1970 supplemental is for balance of Federal share of 1970 costs of the rapid rail transit system. Estimate for 1971 provides the Federal share of first full year of construction activity and will begin extension of the subway system into Maryland and Virginia. *An advance appropriation of $188,011 thousand is being requested for 1972.*
	Exp.	6,105	19,900	61,263 ^60,877	102,240	
Total Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.	NOA	43,772	126,112	180,028	53,916	
	Exp.	6,105	19,900	122,140	102,240	
Summary (Intergovernmental Agencies)						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	45,379	127,827	181,834	54,007	
	Exp.	7,614	21,741	123,933	102,192	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,598	1,749	1,737	−12	

	Exp.	7,614	21,741	123,933	102,192
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,598	1,749	1,737	−12
	Exp.	1,437	1,729	1,727	−2
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA / Exp.	*−495*	*−725*	*−739*	*−14*
Total trust funds	NOA	1,103	1,024	998	−26
	Exp.	942	1,004	988	−16
Intragovernmental transactions 500	NOA / Exp.	*−1,101*	*−925*	*−939*	*−14*
Total intergovernmental agencies:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	45,381	127,926	181,893	53,967
Total outlays	Exp.	7,455	21,820	123,982	102,162

‡Totals for the agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	44,843	21,701	181,834	63,051
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	82,939	----------	----------	60,877
(B) Civilian pay	45	40	----------	5
Total Federal funds	127,827	21,741	181,834	123,933
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,749	1,729	1,737	1,727
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−725	−725	−739	−739
Total trust funds	1,024	1,004	998	988
Intragovernmental transactions	−925	−925	−939	−939
Total intergovernmental agencies	127,926	21,820	181,893	123,982

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	24,663	25,127 [b] 1,975	25,600	−1,502	Decrease results from greater efficiency and reduced staffing.
	Exp.	24,582	27,116	25,500	−1,616	
Recoveries on loan guarantees: Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts....508	LA NL	*−1,001*	*−970*	*−968*	*2*	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.508	Exp.	12	4	.....	−4	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	24,663	27,102	25,600	−1,500	
	LA	−1,001	−970	−968		
	Exp.	24,594	27,120	25,500	−1,618	
	NL	−1,001	−970	−968		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	*−62*	*−30*	*−32*	*−2*	
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−1,001)*	*(−970)*	*(−968)*	*(2)*	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	24,601	27,072	25,568	−1,502	

Total Federal funds	NOA	24,601	27,072	25,568	−1,502	
	LA	−1,001	−970	−968		
	Exp.	24,532	27,090	25,468	−1,620	
	NL	−1,001	−970	−968		
Total Interstate Commerce Commission.‡	NOA	24,601	27,072	25,568	−1,502	
	LA	−1,001	−970	−968		
Total budget authority		23,600	26,102	24,600	−1,502	
	Exp.	24,532	27,090	25,468	−1,620	
	NL	−1,001	−970	−968		
Total outlays		23,531	26,120	24,500	−1,620	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
Federal funds:	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Enacted/transmitted	25,127		25,249		25,600		25,396	
Repayments		−970		−970		−968		−968
Separate transmittal:								
(D) Civilian pay	1,975		1,871				104	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−30		−30		−32		−32	
Total Interstate Commerce Commission	27,072	−970	27,090	−970	25,568	−968	25,468	−968

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 909	NOA	1,047	223	1,390	1,072	Increase results from nonrecurring financing in 1970 and for strengthened planning capability.
			D 75			
Indefinite	NOA		20			
	Exp.	1,037	1,262	1,430	168	

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system 909	Exp.	----------	213	----------	−278	(Land acquisition to be completed by June 30, 1970.)
	NL	----------	65	----------		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts 909	LA	−23	−3	----------	3	
	NL					
Trust Funds						
Contributed funds 909	Exp.	----------	211	----------	−211	(One-half the land acquisition cost for the George Washington Memorial Parkway is contributed by Maryland and Virginia.)
Advances from District of Columbia (permanent) 909	NOA	92	226	226	----------	Funds are received from the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for the preparation of urban renewal plans.
	Exp.	126	238	226	−12	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,047	318	1,390	1,075	
	LA	−23	−3	----------		
	Exp.	1,037	1,475	1,430	−107	
	NL	−23	62	----------		
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	(−23)	(−3)	----------	(3)	
	NL					
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	92	226	226	----------	

Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	92	226	226	----------
	Exp.	126	449	226	−223
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 900	NOA Exp.	−92	−226	−226	----------
Total trust funds	Exp.	34	223	----------	−223
Total National Capital Planning Commission.‡	NOA	1,047	318	1,390	1,075
	LA	−23	−3	----------	
Total budget authority		1,024	315	1,390	1,075
	Exp.	1,071	1,698	1,430	−330
	NL	−23	62	----------	
Total outlays		1,048	1,760	1,430	−330

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971	
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	243	----------	1,403	65	1,390	1,427
Repayments	----------	−3	----------	−3	----------	----------
Separate transmittal:						
(D) Civilian pay	75	----------	72	----------	----------	3
Total Federal funds	318	−3	1,475	62	1,390	1,430
Trust funds:						
Enacted/transmitted	226	----------	449	----------	226	226
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−226	----------	−226	----------	−226	−226
Total trust funds	----------	----------	223	----------	----------	----------
Total National Capital Planning Commission	318	−3	1,698	62	1,390	1,430

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON INDIAN OPPORTUNITY						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 507	NOA	100	286	300	14	Provides staff for the Council and pays expenses of non-Federal members.
	Exp.	34	350	320	−30	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 608	NOA	10,486	13,790	[F] 30,000	17,090	1970 supplemental provides funds to match an increase in donations. Increases in 1971 will be used to assist major artistic and cultural institutions, aid State arts councils, and initiate a new program of development grants to colleges and universities.
Indefinite	NOA	3,619	2,000	[F] 5,000		
			[A] 2,000			
			[D] 120			
	Exp.	10,506	17,058	33,004	17,946	
				[A] 2,000		
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 608	Exp.	−170	170	----------	−170	
Trust Funds						
Gifts and donations (permanent, indefinite) 608	NOA	1,183	5,468	5,000	−468	Donations are accepted to support the functions of the Foundation.
	Exp.	1,183	5,468	5,000	−468	
Summary						
Federal funds:						

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	14,105	17,910	35,000	17,090
	Exp.	10,336	17,228	35,004	17,776
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA	−3			
	Exp.				
Total Federal funds	NOA	14,102	17,910	35,000	17,090
	Exp.	10,333	17,228	35,004	17,776
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,183	5,468	5,000	−468
	Exp.	1,183	5,468	5,000	−468
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	15,285	23,378	40,000	16,622
Total outlays	Exp.	11,516	22,696	40,004	17,308

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	15,790	17,112	35,000	33,000
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	2,000			2,000
(D) Civilian pay	120	116		4
Total Federal funds	17,910	17,228	35,000	35,004
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	5,468	5,468	5,000	5,000
Total National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	23,378	22,696	40,000	40,004

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD:						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....609	NOA	35,467	36,753 ▷ 1,642	37,930	−465	Reflects lower staffing requirements due to management improvement and reduction in formal work processing.
	Exp.	34,312	37,540	37,085	−455	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	35,467	38,395	37,930	−465	
	Exp.	34,312	37,540	37,085	−455	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA Exp.	*−25*	*−76*	*−76*	.....	
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	35,442	38,319	37,854	−465	
	Exp.	34,287	37,464	37,009	−455	
Total National Labor Relations Board:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	35,442	38,319	37,854	−465	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	34,287	37,464	37,009	−455	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

Total budget authority	NOA	35,442	38,319	37,854	−465
Total outlays	Exp.	34,287	37,464	37,009	−455

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	36,753	35,970	37,930	37,013
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	1,642	1,570	----------	72
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−76	−76	−76	−76
Total National Labor Relations Board	38,319	37,464	37,854	37,009

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD [z]

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	2,492	2,226 D 127	2,394	41	Maintains the present program level of arbitration effort in the airline and railroad industries.
	Exp.	2,187	2,334	2,394	60	
Total National Mediation Board.‡	NOA	2,492	2,353	2,394	41	
	Exp.	2,187	2,334	2,394	60	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,226	2,211	2,394	2,390
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	127	123	----------	4
Total National Mediation Board	2,353	2,334	2,394	2,394

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....605	NOA	**399,996**	**438,000**	**r 511,000**	**73,000**	Increase is mainly for research related to areas of national concern with emphasis on the environmental sciences.
	Exp.	489,706	489,500	488,500	−1,000	
Scientific activities (special foreign currency program).....605	NOA	.....	**2,000**	**r 2,000**	.....	Excess foreign currencies will be used for scientific translation, research, and educational purposes.
	Exp.	.....	500	1,500	1,000	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.605	Exp.	479	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
Donations (permanent).....605	NOA	**1**	**1**	**1**	.....	Donations are used for the general purposes of the Foundation.
	Exp.	.....	1	1	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	**399,996**	**440,000**	**513,000**	**73,000**	
	Exp.	490,185	490,000	490,000	.....	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	*−2,180*	*−1,045*	*−1,045*	.....	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	*−22*	*−5*	*−5*	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	397,794	438,950	511,950	73,000	

Total Federal funds	NOA	397,794	438,950	511,950	73,000	
	Exp.	487,983	488,950	488,950	----------	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1	1	1	----------	
	Exp.	----------	1	1	----------	
Total National Science Foundation:						
Total budget authority	NOA	397,795	438,951	511,951	73,000	
Total outlays	Exp.	487,983	488,951	488,951	----------	
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS [z]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	421	450 [D] 10	810	350	Increase provides for additional staff to develop consumer education programs and to handle higher volume of consumer inquiries.
	Exp.	344	450	810	370	
Total President's Committee on Consumer Interests.‡	NOA	421	460	810	350	
	Exp.	344	450	810	360	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	450	440	810	810
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	10	10	----------	----------
Total President's Committee on Consumer Interests	460	450	810	810

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
F Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY [2]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 609	NOA	----------	300	300	----------	Provides for coordinating summer youth programs.
	Exp.	159	300	300	----------	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD [2]						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Payment for military service credits 701	NOA	18,446	19,206	19,969	763	Provides for the 7th of 10 installments to pay the retirement account for benefit costs resulting from military service of railroad workers.
	Exp.	18,446	19,206	19,969	763	
Trust Funds						
Limitation on salaries and expenses		(15,006)	(15,092) [D] (990)	(16,740)	(658)	Provides for expenses of processing retirement, disability, and survivors claims and for maintaining records of earnings and benefits.
Railroad retirement account: 701						
Permanent	NOA	1,713,973	1,701,899	1,749,969	151,770	The railroad retirement system combines social insurance and staff retirement for workers in the railroad industry. Increase in receipts results from increases in average earnings which more than offset declining work force. Expenditures increases in 1970 and 1971 are due primarily to the 15% increase in social security benefits. Coordinating provisions in the Railroad Retirement Act guarantee benefits higher than social security would have paid. The remainder of the increase reflects a normal rise in average benefits as newer retirees' benefits are
Current	NOA	----------	----------	[E] 103,700		
Permanent	LA	−50,000	----------	----------		
Receipts appropriated: (Employment taxes)		(988,534)	(995,000)	(1,008,000) [E] (103,700)	(116,700)	
(Interest on investments)		(192,229)	(203,000)	(200,000)	(−3,000)	
Financial interchange to transfer equivalent taxes to:						

(Employment taxes)		(988,534)	(995,000)	(1,008,000) [B] (103,700)	(116,700)
(Interest on investments)		(192,229)	(203,000)	(200,000)	(−3,000)
Financial interchange to transfer equivalent taxes to:					
(OASI trust fund)		(491,482)	(523,000)	(562,000)	(39,000)
(Federal disability insurance trust fund.)		(21,328)	(18,000)	(17,000)	(−1,000)
(Transfer of premiums to Federal hospital insurance trust fund.)		(−53,776)	(−61,307)	(−61,000)	(307)
(Payment for military service credits.)		(18,446)	(19,206)	(19,969)	(763)
(Other)		(5,730)	(5,000)	(4,000)	(−1,000)
Expenditures and net lending 701	Exp.	1,547,594	1,636,082 [B] 43,500	1,711,940 [B] 103,700	136,058
	NL	−50,000			
(Benefit payments)		(1,532,791)	(1,620,000) [B] (43,000)	(1,695,200) [B] (103,200)	(135,400)
(Administrative expenses)		(14,797)	(16,082) [B] (500)	(16,740) [B] (500)	(658)
(Purchase of non-Federal securities.)		(−50,000)			
(Other)		(6)			
Summary					
Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA				
	Exp.	18,446	19,206	19,969	763
Deductions for offsetting receipts:		18,446	19,206	19,969	763
Proprietary receipts from the public 700	NOA Exp.	−1			
Total Federal funds	NOA				
	Exp.	18,445	19,206	19,969	763
		18,445	19,206	19,969	763

and 1971 are due primarily to the 15% increase in social security benefits. Coordinating provisions in the Railroad Retirement Act guarantee benefits higher than social security would have paid. The remainder of the increase reflects a normal rise in average benefits as newer retirees' benefits are computed on higher wage history.

The number receiving monthly benefits at the end of each year is as follows (in thousands):

	1968 actual	*1969 estimate*	*1970 estimate*
Retired individuals and their dependents	550	555	556
Disabled individuals and their dependents	97	95	93
Survivors of deceased workers	323	327	333
Supplemental annuities	51	69	85

Legislation is expected to be enacted which will provide cost of living increases to railroad beneficiaries similar to those paid to social security beneficiaries. Payroll taxes and maximum taxable earnings base will be increased in an amount sufficient to cover the additional costs.

[B] Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
[D] Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
[Z] Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD— Continued						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**1,713,973**	**1,701,899**	**1,853,869**	**151,770**	
	LA	**−50,000**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	1,547,594	1,679,582	1,815,640	136,058	
	NL	−50,000	----------	----------		
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 850	NOA Exp.	*−6,790*	*−2,395*	*−1*	*2,394*	
Total trust funds	NOA	**1,707,183**	**1,699,504**	**1,853,668**	**154,164**	
	LA	**−50,000**	----------	----------		
	Exp.	1,540,804	1,677,187	1,815,639	138,452	
	NL	−50,000	----------	----------		
Intragovernmental transactions 700	NOA Exp.	*−18,446*	*−19,206*	*−19,969*	*−763*	
Total Railroad Retirement Board.‡	NOA	**1,707,182**	**1,699,504**	**1,853,668**	**154,164**	
	LA	**−50,000**	----------	----------		
Total budget authority		**1,657,182**	**1,699,504**	**1,853,668**	**154,164**	
	Exp.	1,540,803	1,677,187	1,815,639	138,452	
	NL	−50,000	----------	----------	----------	
Total outlays		1,490,803	1,677,187	1,815,639	138,452	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.

Total outlays	1,490,803	1,677,187	1,815,639	138,452

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	19,206	19,206	19,969	19,969
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	1,701,899	1,636,082	1,749,969	1,711,940
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Proposed legislation	----------	43,500	103,700	103,700
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,395	−2,395	−1	−1
Total trust funds	1,699,504	1,677,187	1,853,668	1,815,639
Intragovernmental transactions	−19,206	−19,206	−19,969	−19,969
Total Railroad Retirement Board	1,699,504	1,677,187	1,853,668	1,815,639

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 904	NOA	3,140	4,000 p 110	4,235	125	Provides for accelerated determinations of filings.
	Exp.	2,983	4,102	4,200	98	
Total Renegotiation Board ‡	NOA	3,140	4,110	4,235	125	
	Exp.	2,983	4,102	4,200	98	

‡ Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	4,000	4,002	4,235	4,190
Separate transmittal:				
(p) Civilian pay	110	100	----------	10
Total Renegotiation Board	4,110	4,102	4,235	4,200

p Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
z Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....508	NOA	18,624	20,368 D 1,200	21,916	348	Increase will provide for accelerated review of securities registration statements.
	Exp.	18,550	21,267	21,831	564	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	18,624	21,568	21,916	348	
	Exp.	18,550	21,267	21,831	564	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....500	NOA Exp.	−3	−4	−4	.....	
Total Securities and Exchange Commission:‡						
Total budget authority..	NOA	18,621	21,564	21,912	348	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	18,547	21,263	21,827	564	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted.....	20,368	20,122	21,916	21,776
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay.....	1,200	1,145	.....	55
Deductions for offsetting receipts.....	−4	−4	−4	−4
Total Securities and Exchange Commission.	21,564	21,263	21,912	21,827

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Federal Funds

(D) Civilian pay		1,200	1,143		55	
Deductions for offsetting receipts		−4	−4	−4	−4	
Total Securities and Exchange Commission		21,564	21,263	21,912	21,827	

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 059	NOA	66,228	68,183 A 2,152 D 4,595 E 686	76,000	384	1970 supplemental is for additional preinduction examinations. Increase is for implementation of the random selection system.
	Exp.	64,801	72,248 A 2,152	75,400	1,000	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	66,228	75,616	76,000	384	
	Exp.	64,801	74,400	75,400	1,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	−9	−11	−11	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Selective Service System:‡						
Total budget authority ..	NOA	66,219	75,605	75,989	384	
Total outlays	Exp.	64,792	74,389	75,389	1,000	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	68,183	67,355	76,000	75,012
Separate transmittal:				
(A) Existing legislation	2,152	2,152	.....	.....
(D) Civilian pay	4,595	4,379	.....	216
(E) Military pay	686	514	.....	172
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11	−11	−11	−11
Total Selective Service System	75,605	74,389	75,989	75,389

A Proposed for separate transmittal under existing legislation, other than pay supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.
E Proposed for separate transmittal, military pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	11,400	16,500 D 808	24,100	6,792	Increase is primarily for the minority management and technical assistance grant program.
	Exp.	11,651	16,200	22,579	6,379	
Payment of participation sales insufficiencies 506	NOA	486				
Public enterprise funds:						
Business loan and investment fund: 506						
Participation sales insufficiencies.	NOA	1,528	1,757	1,340	240,071	Program level will increase 19%, primarily for the minority enterprise program. Additional loan authority is required in 1971 for the revolving fund, because receipts and sales of assets are no longer adequate to fund the programs.
Permanent, indefinite	NOA	3,971	2,503	991		
Appropriation	LA			242,000		
	Exp.	99,014	44,318	47,047	13,828	
	NL	−11,271	45,635	56,734		
Disaster loan fund: 506						
Participation sales insufficiencies (permanent, indefinite).	NOA	3,828	3,369	3,690	−174,679	Program level is estimated at $250 million in 1970 due to Hurricane Camille and $50 million in 1971.
Appropriation	LA		175,000			
	Exp.	17,241	11,352	17,952	−113,300	
	NL	−6,469	157,700	37,800		
Lease guaranties revolving fund 506	Exp.	−70	−2,692	−4,692	−2,000	(In 1971, an estimated 580 leases will be guaranteed.)

Appropriation	Exp.	17,241	11,352	17,952	−113,300	
	NL	−6,469	157,700	37,800		
Lease guaranties revolving fund 506	Exp.	−70	−2,692	−4,692	−2,000	(In 1971, an estimated 580 leases will be guaranteed.)
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	−278	21	----------	−21	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**21,213**	**24,937**	**30,121**	**72,184**	
	LA	----------	**175,000**	**242,000**		
	Exp.	127,558	69,199	82,886	−95,114	
	NL	−17,740	203,335	94,534		
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 500	NOA	*−13*	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.					
Total Small Business Administration.‡	NOA	**21,200**	**24,937**	**30,121**	**72,184**	
	LA	----------	**175,000**	**242,000**		
Total budget authority		**21,200**	**199,937**	**272,121**	**72,184**	
	Exp.	127,545	69,199	82,886	−95,114	
	NL	−17,740	203,335	94,534		
Total outlays		109,805	272,534	177,420	−95,114	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970				*1971*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	24,129	175,000	68,425	203,335	30,121	242,000	82,852	94,534
Separate transmittal:								
(D) Civilian pay	808	----------	774	----------	----------	----------	34	----------
Total Small Business Administration	24,937	175,000	69,199	203,335	30,121	242,000	82,886	94,534

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....608	NOA	**26,340**	**28,134** **[p] 1,431**	**36,367**	**6,802**	Increase provides primarily for strengthening efforts in environmental biology, preparation for the American Revolution Bicentennial, and for financing National Zoological Park operations previously financed by District of Columbia.
	Exp.	26,063	28,860	35,922	7,062	
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....608	NOA	**2,316**	**2,316**	**4,500**	**2,184**	Provides grants, payable in excess foreign currencies, for research and other museum-related programs abroad.
	Exp.	2,096	3,452	4,000	548	
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park...608	NOA	**300**	**600**	**200**	**−400**	Provides for renovation and repairs to existing structures to extend their useful life.
	Exp.	713	1,130	2,043	913	
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....608	NOA	**400**	**525**	**1,130**	**605**	Provides for improved laboratory facilities, and renovation and improvements to existing buildings.
	Exp.	1,921	2,398	1,619	−779	
Construction.....608	NOA	**2,000**	**200**	.....	**−200**	1969 contract authority provides for construction of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.
Contract authority.....	NOA	**12,197**	.....	.....		
Liquidation of contract authority.		.....	(3,300)	(8,897)	(5,597)	
	Exp.	825	2,200	7,000	4,800	
Miscellaneous appropriations..608	Exp.	457	284	61	−223	(Continues building projects underway.)
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....608	NOA	**3,230**	**3,390** **[c] 22**	**3,716**	**135**	Increase provides mainly for additional pay costs and opening of gallery during summer evening hours.

Miscellaneous appropriations..608	Exp.	457	284	61	−223	(Continues building projects underway.)
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....608	NOA	3,230	3,390 c 22 D 169	3,716	135	Increase provides mainly for additional pay costs and opening of gallery during summer evening hours.
	Exp.	3,059	3,564	3,696	132	
The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....608	NOA	.....	7,500	.....	−12,500	(Construction of the Center in the budget year will be continued with private funds.)
Authority to spend debt receipts	NOA	.....	5,000	.....		
	Exp.	16,317	12,558	.....	−12,558	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements..608	Exp.	21	13	.....	−13	
Trust Funds						
Smithsonian Institution trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....608	NOA	2,581	2,994	30	−2,964	The District of Columbia formerly advanced funds for operation of the National Zoological Park.
	Exp.	2,575	2,986	203	−2,783	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	46,783	49,287	45,913	−3,374	
	Exp.	51,472	54,459	54,341	−118	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....600	NOA	−16	−11	−11	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	46,767	49,276	45,902	−3,374	
	Exp.	51,456	54,448	54,330	−118	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,581	2,994	30	−2,964	
	Exp.	2,575	2,986	203	−2,783	

c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—Con.						
***Summary*—Continued**						
Trust funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 600	NOA / Exp.	−2,549	−2,964	----------	2,964	
Total trust funds	NOA	32	30	30	----------	
	Exp.	26	22	203	181	
Total Smithsonian Institution:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	46,799	49,306	45,932	−3,374	
Total outlays	Exp.	51,482	54,470	54,533	63	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	47,665	52,902	45,913	54,276
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	22	21	----------	1
(d) Civilian pay	1,600	1,536	----------	64
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11	−11	−11	−11
Total Federal funds	49,276	54,448	45,902	54,330
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,994	2,986	30	203
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,964	−2,964	----------	----------
Total trust funds	30	22	30	203
Total Smithsonian Institution	49,306	54,470	45,932	54,533

BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

Total Smithsonian Institution			49,306	54,470	45,932	54,533	

BOARD

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	344	344 D 57	401	----------	Board holds hearings on all petitions laid before it by the Attorney General.
	Exp.	270	397	405	8	
Total Subversive Activities Control Board. ‡	NOA	344	401	401	----------	
	Exp.	270	397	405	8	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	344	344	401	401
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	57	53	----------	4
Total Subversive Activities Control Board	401	397	401	405

TARIFF COMMISSION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 151	NOA	3,850	3,900 D 239	3,845	−294	Decrease results from personnel reductions.
	Exp.	3,847	4,157	3,858	−299	
Total Tariff Commission‡	NOA	3,850	4,139	3,845	−294	
	Exp.	3,847	4,157	3,858	−299	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	3,900	3,930	3,845	3,846
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	239	227	----------	12
Total Tariff Commission	4,139	4,157	3,845	3,858

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....904	NOA	2,563	2,815 D 140	3,000	45	Increase provides for full-year cost of judge and staff added to court in 1970.
	Exp.	2,498	2,945	2,995	50	
Trust Funds						
Tax Court judges survivors annuity fund (permanent).....904	NOA	39	41	41	.....	Judges pay 3% and the Government pays the remainder to finance survivors annuity system.
	Exp.	11	20	20	.....	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	2,563	2,955	3,000	45	
	Exp.	2,498	2,945	2,995	50	
Trust funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	39	41	41	.....	
	Exp.	11	20	20	.....	
Total Tax Court of the United States: ‡						
Total budget authority....	NOA	2,602	2,996	3,041	45	
Total outlays.....	Exp.	2,509	2,965	3,015	50	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

		1970	1971
Federal funds:	NOA	[illegible]	[illegible]

United States: ‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	2,602	2,996	3,041	45
Total outlays	Exp.	2,509	2,965	3,015	50

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	2,815	2,811	3,000	2,989
Separate transmittal:				
(D) Civilian pay	140	134	----------	6
Total Federal funds	2,955	2,945	3,000	2,995
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	41	20	41	20
Total Tax Court of the United States	2,996	2,965	3,041	3,015

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission: Salaries and expenses 502	NOA	4,900	917	----------	−917	The Commission will complete its report by December 1970 with prior year appropriations and will expire at that time.
	Exp.	4,605	2,854	615	−2,239	
Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries: Salaries and expenses 906	NOA	100	----------	----------	----------	(The quadrennial commission completed its work for 1969 and reported to the President.)
	Exp.	17	----------	----------	----------	
Commission on Government Procurement: Salaries and expenses 905	NOA	----------	700	1,800	1,100	The Commission will study Federal procurement practices, procedures, and recommend improvements.
	Exp.	----------	250	1,600	1,350	
Commission on Obscenity and Pornography: Salaries and expenses 903	NOA	643	1,100	----------	−1,100	The Commission will expire on Sept. 30, 1970.
	Exp.	209	1,300	234	−1,066	
Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel: Salaries and expenses 906	Exp.	4	----------	----------	----------	(The Commission expired Dec. 31, 1967.)

D Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
General and special funds—Continued						
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future: Salaries and expenses 910	NOA		[e] 1,433		−1,433	Proposed legislation provides for a study of the potential problems of population growth in the United States.
	Exp.		[e] 340	[e] 670	330	
Commission on Revision of the Criminal Laws of the District of Columbia: Salaries and expenses 909	NOA		150	[r] 150		Estimate will permit continued study of criminal laws and procedures of the District of Columbia.
	Exp.		120	150	30	
Joint Commission on the Coinage: Salaries and expenses 904	Exp.	69	42		−42	(Established in 1967 to consider those matters relevant to maintenance of an adequate and stable coinage system.)
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber: Expenses 355	Exp.		1		−1	(The Commission submitted its report to the President in July 1967.)
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses 609	NOA		375	500	125	The Commission will study consumer credit laws and regulations and report to the President.
	Exp.		330	545	215	
National Commission on Food Marketing: Salaries and expenses 355	Exp.		29		−29	(The Commission submitted its report to the President and the Congress in June 1966.)
National Commission on Product Safety:[2] Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	525	1,475		−1,475	The Commission will complete its study of hazardous household products in September 1970.
	Exp.	473	1,275	251	−1,024	
Intragovernmental funds:						

National Commission on Product Safety:[x] Salaries and expenses 506	NOA	525	1,475	----------	−1,475	The Commission will complete its study of hazardous household products in September 1970.
	Exp.	473	1,275	251	−1,024	
Intragovernmental funds: Advances and reimbursements 506	Exp.	25	1	----------	−1	
Total National Commission on Product Safety.	NOA	525	1,475	----------	−1,475	
	Exp.	498	1,276	251	−1,025	
General and special funds: National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws: Salaries and expenses 908	NOA	250	300	100	−200	Estimate will provide for completing the Commission's work and reporting to the President and the Congress.
	Exp.	213	290	165	−125	
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses 401	NOA	150	1,050	1,840	790	Increase provides for additional personnel and expanded program operations.
	Exp.	82	950	1,750	800	
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses 402	NOA	944	922	171	−751	The Commission is expected to submit its report by June 30, 1970, and to go out of existence by Dec. 31, 1970.
	Exp.	2,271	2,100	507	−1,593	
Select Commission on Western Hemisphere Immigration: Salaries and expenses 908	Exp.	15	16	----------	−16	(The Commission submitted its final report to the President and the Congress in 1968.)
Total temporary study commissions:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	7,512	8,422	4,561	−3,861	
Total outlays	Exp.	7,983	9,898	6,487	−3,411	

‡Totals for the agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	6,989	9,558	4,561	5,817
Separate transmittal:				
(s) Proposed legislation	1,433	340	----------	670
Total temporary study commissions	8,422	9,898	4,561	6,487

s Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation.
r Recommended to carry out authorizing legislation to be proposed.
x Current estimates of annual budget authority are used in the 1970 column, in the absence of regular, enacted appropriations. Temporary continuing appropriations, not shown here, are in effect for the period July 1 to Jan. 30.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY						
Federal Funds						
Public enterprise funds:						
Tennessee Valley Authority fund: 401						
Power proceeds and borrowing	Exp.	134,388	170,550	369,888	199,338	(Power revenue and receipts of $527 million, together with a net of $440 million of borrowings, will be used to finance a higher level operating and capital outlay program.)
Appropriations and nonpower proceeds.	NOA	50,250	50,600	50,080	−520	Provides for continuing operating and capital outlay programs at about the same level as 1970.
	Exp.	52,761	53,600	55,107	1,507	
Contract authority	NOA			[1] 200,000	200,000	Contract authority of up to $200 million is proposed, to be liquidated from resources of the power program including borrowing authority enacted later, if required.
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	50,250	50,600	250,080	199,480	
	Exp.	187,149	224,150	424,995	200,845	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	−85	−68	−24	44	
Total Tennessee Valley Authority:‡						
Total budget authority	NOA	50,165	50,532	250,056	199,524	
Total outlays	Exp.	187,064	224,082	424,971	200,889	

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		1971	
	NOA	Exp.	NOA	Exp.
Federal funds:				

Total budget authority	NOA	50,532	250,056	424,971	200,889
Total outlays	Exp.	187,064	224,082	424,971	200,889

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970 NOA	1970 Exp.	1971 NOA	1971 Exp.
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	50,600	224,150	50,080	424,995
Separate transmittal:				
(a) Proposed legislation			200,000	
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−68	−68	−24	−24
Total Tennessee Valley Authority	50,532	224,082	250,056	424,971

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Federal Funds

General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses 153	NOA	163,452	160,706 c 176 b 6,707	168,300	711	Requested amount will fund nondiscretionary increases to sustain 1970 program level and program increases in East Europe, representation expenses abroad, use of satellite relays for television and radio, and television programing.
	Exp.	161,632	167,100	167,663	563	
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 153	NOA	9,250	10,800	13,000	2,200	Excess foreign currencies finance informational activities in excess currency countries.
	Exp.	9,600	11,709	12,105	396	
Special international exhibitions 153	NOA	3,500	2,600 b 183	6,085	3,302	Increase is to provide for sixth series of United States-Soviet exchange exhibits.
	Exp.	4,247	9,300	6,762	−2,538	
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program) 153	NOA	428		332	332	Excess foreign currencies are used to finance international exhibition activities.
	Exp.	295	200	325	125	
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities 153	NOA			800	800	Increase is for continuing maintenance of facilities.
	Exp.	7,776	9,000	8,567	−433	

a Proposed for separate transmittal under proposed legislation
c Proposed for separate transmittal, wage-board supplemental.
b Proposed for separate transmittal, civilian pay act supplemental.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—Continued						
***Federal Funds*—Continued**						
Public enterprise funds:						
Informational media guarantee fund.....153	Exp.	3	−10	.....	10	(Program being phased out.)
Trust Funds						
United States Information Agency trust funds (permanent, indefinite).....153	NOA	112	152	7	−145	Funds are primarily contributions for use at international exhibits.
	Exp.	87	152	72	−80	
Summary						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above).....	NOA	176,630	181,172	188,517	7,345	
	Exp.	183,553	197,299	195,422	−1,877	
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public.....150	NOA	−583	−572	−572	.....	
	Exp.					
Total Federal funds.....	NOA	176,047	180,600	187,945	7,345	
	Exp.	182,970	196,727	194,850	−1,877	
Trust funds:						

Total Federal funds	NOA	176,047	180,600	187,945	7,345
	Exp.	182,970	196,727	194,850	−1,877
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	112	152	7	−145
	Exp.	87	152	72	−80
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−101*	*−149*	*−5*	*144*
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	11	3	2	−1
	Exp.	−14	3	67	64
Total United States Information Agency:‡					
Total budget authority	NOA	176,058	180,603	187,947	7,344
Total outlays	Exp.	182,956	196,730	194,917	−1,813

‡Totals for the agency are distributed as follows:

	1970		*1971*	
	NOA	*Exp.*	*NOA*	*Exp.*
Federal funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	174,106	190,524	188,517	195,131
Separate transmittal:				
(c) Wage-board supplemental	176	170	----------	6
(d) Civilian pay	6,890	6,605	----------	285
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−572	−572	−572	−572
Total Federal funds	180,600	196,727	187,945	194,850
Trust funds:				
Enacted/transmitted	152	152	7	72
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−149	−149	−5	−5
Total trust funds	3	3	2	67
Total United States Information Agency	180,603	196,730	187,947	194,917

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ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
U.S. SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO COMMISSION FOR BORDER DEVELOPMENT AND FRIENDSHIP						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Salaries and expenses.....152	NOA	.....	159	.....	−159	The Commission expired Jan. 31, 1970.
	Exp.	−51	269	.....	−269	
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL						
Federal Funds						
General and special funds:						
Water resources planning.....401	NOA	3,622	3,925	4,655	730	Increase provides for additional personnel, contributions to river basin commissions, and for additional grants for the States.
	Exp.	3,363	3,690	4,880	1,190	
Intragovernmental funds:						
Advances and reimbursements.401	Exp.	30	.....	.....	.....	
Trust Funds						
River basin commissions (permanent, indefinite).....401	NOA	782	1,318	1,400	82	Provides for increase in contributions to river basin commissions.
	Exp.	642	1,461	1,430	−31	
Summary						
Federal funds:						

Summary

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	3,622	3,925	4,655	730
	Exp.	3,393	3,690	4,880	1,190
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	782	1,318	1,400	82
	Exp.	642	1,461	1,430	−31
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Proprietary receipts from the public 400	NOA / Exp.	*−298*	*−665*	*−700*	*−35*
Total trust funds	NOA	484	653	700	47
	Exp.	344	796	730	−66
Intragovernmental transactions 400	NOA / Exp.	*−484*	*−653*	*−700*	*−47*
Total Water Resources Council:					
Total budget authority	NOA	3,622	3,925	4,655	730
Total outlays	Exp.	3,253	3,833	4,910	1,077

SUMMARY

Federal funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	1,336,668	1,556,751	2,122,974	−1,837,987
	LA	72,856	3,229,809	825,599	
	Exp.	1,109,728	1,479,412	2,048,028	95,768
	NL	433,348	1,018,009	545,161	

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Federal funds—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Proprietary receipts from the public 050	NOA	−9	−11	−11	----------	
	Exp.					
150	NOA	−583	−572	−572	----------	
	Exp.					
350	NOA	−43,840	−1	−1	----------	
	Exp.					
400	NOA	−98	−82	−38	44	
	Exp.					
500	NOA	−170	−67	−69	−2	
	Exp.					
600	NOA	−2,222	−1,132	−1,132	----------	
	Exp.					
700	NOA	−1	----------	----------	----------	
	Exp.					
800	NOA	−1	−1	−1	----------	
	Exp.					
850	NOA	−156	−128	−120	8	
	Exp.					
900	NOA	−109	−2	−2	----------	
	Exp.					
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA	(−44,050)	(−47,053)	(−45,370)	(1,683)	
	NL					
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,289,479	1,554,755	2,121,028	−1,837,937	
	LA	72,856	3,229,809	825,599		

(included in detail above):					
Total Federal funds	NOA	1,289,479	1,554,755	2,121,028	−1,837,937
	LA	72,856	3,229,809	825,599	
	Exp.	1,062,539	1,477,416	2,046,082	95,818
	NL	433,348	1,018,009	545,161	
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	6,067,735	5,931,369	6,486,739	555,370
	LA	−644,600			
	Exp.	3,423,187	4,010,374	4,513,851	503,477
	NL	−799,768			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions 700	NOA	*−10,204*	*−1,190*	*−1,170*	*20*
	Exp.				
Proprietary receipts from the public 150	NOA	*−101*	*−149*	*−5*	*144*
	Exp.				
400	NOA	*−298*	*−665*	*−700*	*−35*
	Exp.				
500	NOA	*−495*	*−725*	*−739*	*−14*
	Exp.				
600	NOA	*−2,549*	*−2,964*		*2,964*
	Exp.				
850	NOA	*−38,041*	*−5,337*	*−576*	*4,761*
	Exp.				
900	NOA	*−92*	*−226*	*−226*	
	Exp.				
Total trust funds	NOA	6,015,955	5,920,113	6,483,323	563,210
	LA	−644,600			
	Exp.	3,371,407	3,999,118	4,510,435	511,317
	NL	−799,768			

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued						
SUMMARY—Continued						
Intragovernmental transactions..350	NOA Exp.	−5,995	−3,302	.....	3,302	
400	NOA Exp.	−484	−653	−700	−47	
500	NOA Exp.	−1,101	−925	−939	−14	
700	NOA Exp.	−18,446	−19,206	−19,969	−763	
900	NOA Exp.	−72,000	−73,000	−236,500	−163,500	
Total other independent agencies.‡	NOA	7,207,408	7,377,782	8,346,243	−1,435,749	
	LA	−571,744	3,229,809	825,599		
Total budget authority.....		6,635,664	10,607,591	9,171,842	−1,435,749	
	Exp.	4,335,920	5,379,448	6,298,409	446,113	
	NL	−366,420	1,018,009	545,161		
Total outlays.....		3,969,500	6,397,457	6,843,570	446,113	

‡Totals for other independent agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970			1971		
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NOA	LA	Exp.
Atomic Energy Commission	6,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
Federal Reserve System	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	10,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000

‡Totals for other independent agencies are distributed as follows:

	1970				1971			
	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL	NOA	LA	Exp.	NL
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	1,424,685	3,275,569	1,434,972	1,063,769	1,848,074	843,469	1,922,087	563,031
Repayments	----------	−47,053	----------	−47,053	----------	−45,370	----------	−45,370
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	92,922	1,293	7,983	1,293	----------	----------	62,877	----------
(B) Proposed legislation	8,433	----------	7,340	----------	274,900	27,500	61,470	27,500
(C) Wage-board supplemental	256	----------	249	----------	----------	----------	7	----------
(D) Civilian pay	29,750	----------	28,335	----------	----------	----------	1,415	----------
(E) Military pay	705	----------	533	----------	----------	----------	172	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1,996	----------	−1,996	----------	−1,946	----------	−1,946	----------
Total Federal funds	1,554,755	3,229,809	1,477,416	1,018,009	2,121,028	825,599	2,046,082	545,161
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	5,931,369	----------	3,966,874	----------	6,383,039	----------	4,410,151	----------
Separate transmittal:								
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	----------	43,500	----------	103,700	----------	103,700	----------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11,256	----------	−11,256	----------	−3,416	----------	−3,416	----------
Total trust funds	5,920,113	----------	3,999,118	----------	6,483,323	----------	4,510,435	----------
Intragovernmental transactions	−97,086	----------	−97,086	----------	−258,108	----------	−258,108	----------
Total other independent agencies	7,377,782	3,229,809	5,379,448	1,018,009	8,346,243	825,599	6,298,409	545,161

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES						
Allowances for:						
Revenue sharing	NOA			275,000	275,000	Estimate provides for initiation of a program for distributing a portion of Federal tax revenues to State and local governments.
	Exp.			275,000	275,000	
Civilian and military pay increases	NOA		175,000	1,400,000	1,225,000	Estimate reflects pay increases for (1) adjustments accompanying postal reform, (2) the principle of pay comparability of civilian jobs with similar jobs in private industry, and (3) the legal requirement that increases in military salaries be consistent with pay raises for Federal civilian employees. Estimates for comparability pay are based on an effective date of January 1971.
	Exp.		175,000	1,400,000	1,225,000	
Contingencies	NOA		500,000	1,200,000	700,000	The allowance for contingencies covers unforseen needs and smaller items of proposed legislation. Specific supplemental estimates will be transmitted as the need arises.
	Exp.		300,000	900,000	600,000	
Total special allowances	NOA		675,000	2,875,000	2,200,000	
	Exp.		475,000	2,575,000	2,100,000	
BUDGET TOTALS						
Federal funds:						
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	151,816,791	156,190,270	167,061,316	10,871,046	
	LA	2,003,183	5,898,363	1,103,989	−4,794,374	
	Exp.	149,664,643	156,961,848	158,983,409	2,021,561	
	NL	2,035,770	2,808,817	603,528	−2,205,289	
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Interfund transactions	NOA	*−643,924*	*−827,229*	*−1,064,296*	*−237,067*	
	Exp.					

Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions	NOA Exp.	*−643,924*	*−827,229*	*−1,064,296*	*−237,067*
Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA Exp.	*−2,237,771*	*−2,240,897*	*−3,586,170*	*−1,345,273*
Repayments deposited in miscellaneous receipt accounts (included in detail above).	LA NL	*(−248,838)*	*(−231,924)*	*(−254,035)*	*(−22,111)*
Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−2,881,695*	*−3,068,126*	*−4,650,466*	*−1,582,340*
Federal fund totals:					
	NOA	**148,935,096**	**153,122,144**	**162,410,850**	**9,288,706**
	LA	**2,003,183**	**5,898,363**	**1,103,989**	**−4,794,374**
Total budget authority		**150,938,279**	**159,020,507**	**163,514,839**	**4,494,332**
	Exp.	146,782,948	153,893,722	154,332,943	439,221
	NL	2,035,770	2,808,817	603,528	−2,205,289
Total outlays		148,818,719	156,702,539	154,936,471	−1,766,068
Trust funds:					
(As shown in detail above)	NOA	**55,491,900**	**60,483,819**	**66,244,865**	**5,761,046**
	LA	**−487,781**	**161,823**	**154,184**	**−7,639**
	Exp.	46,071,802	51,706,763	57,638,669	5,931,906
	NL	−559,569	90,863	79,382	−11,481
Deductions for offsetting receipts:					
Interfund transactions	NOA Exp.	*−523,200*	*−542,390*	*−580,370*	*−37,980*
Proprietary receipts from the public.	NOA Exp.	*−1,704,918*	*−1,738,521*	*−1,697,732*	*40,789*
Total deductions	NOA Exp.	*−2,228,118*	*−2,280,911*	*−2,278,102*	*2,809*

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code		1969 enacted	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	Increase or decrease (−)	Explanation
BUDGET TOTALS—Continued						
Trust funds—Continued						
Trust fund totals:						
	NOA	**53,263,782**	**58,202,908**	**63,966,763**	**5,763,855**	
	LA	**−487,781**	**161,823**	**154,184**	**−7,639**	
Total budget authority		**52,776,001**	**58,364,731**	**64,120,947**	**5,756,216**	
	Exp.	43,843,683	49,425,852	55,360,567	5,934,715	
	NL	−559,569	90,863	79,382	−11,481	
Total outlays		43,284,114	49,516,715	55,439,949	5,923,234	
Intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement 951	NOA / Exp.	*−2,017,773*	*−2,306,932*	*−2,365,871*	*−58,939*	
Interest received by trust funds 952	NOA / Exp.	*−3,099,088*	*−3,781,095*	*−4,272,967*	*−491,872*	
Applied by agency above	NOA / Exp.	*−2,429,930*	*−2,246,537*	*−2,966,453*	*−719,916*	
Total intragovernmental transactions.	NOA / Exp.	*−7,546,791*	*−8,334,564*	*−9,605,291*	*−1,270,727*	
Budget totals:‡	NOA	**194,652,087**	**202,990,488**	**216,772,322**	**13,781,834**	
	LA	**1,515,402**	**6,060,186**	**1,258,173**	**−4,802,013**	

Budget totals:‡	NOA	**194,652,087**	**202,990,488**	**216,772,322**	**13,781,834**
	LA	**1,515,402**	**6,060,186**	**1,258,173**	**−4,802,013**
Total budget authority		**196,167,489**	**209,050,674**	**218,030,495**	**8,979,821**
	Exp.	183,079,841	194,985,010	200,088,219	5,103,209
	NL	1,476,201	2,899,680	682,910	−2,216,770
Total outlays		184,556,043	197,884,690	200,771,129	2,886,439

‡Budget totals are distributed as follows:

	1970				*1971*			
	NOA	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*	*NOA*	*LA*	*Exp.*	*NL*
Federal funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	151,097,228	6,128,994	152,591,743	3,039,448	156,242,056	1,330,524	156,301,689	965,063
Repayments	----------	−231,924	----------	−231,924	----------	−254,035	----------	−254,035
Allowances	675,000	---------	475,000	---------	2,875,000	---------	2,575,000	---------
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	1,326,924	1,293	945,858	1,293	262,500	---------	380,413	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	−32,428	---------	−107,773	---------	7,681,760	27,500	−340,219	−107,500
(C) Wage-board supplemental	165,772	---------	161,038	---------	----------	---------	4,734	---------
(D) Civilian pay	1,254,259	---------	1,206,561	---------	----------	---------	47,698	---------
(E) Military pay	1,703,515	---------	1,689,421	---------	----------	---------	14,094	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3,068,126	---------	−3,068,126	---------	−4,650,466	---------	−4,650,466	---------
Total Federal funds	153,122,144	5,898,363	153,893,722	2,808,817	162,410,850	1,103,989	154,332,943	603,528
Trust funds:								
Enacted/transmitted	60,483,523	161,823	51,652,981	90,863	65,751,940	154,184	57,491,955	79,382
Separate transmittal:								
(A) Existing legislation	----------	---------	10,000	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------
(B) Proposed legislation	----------	---------	43,500	---------	492,925	---------	146,700	---------
(C) Wage-board supplemental	117	---------	110	---------	----------	---------	7	---------
(D) Civilian pay	179	---------	172	---------	----------	---------	7	---------
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2,280,911	---------	−2,280,911	---------	−2,278,102	---------	−2,278,102	---------
Total trust funds	58,202,908	161,823	49,425,852	90,863	63,966,763	154,184	55,360,567	79,382
Intragovernmental transactions	−8,334,564	---------	−8,334,564	---------	−9,605,291	---------	−9,605,291	---------
Budget totals	202,990,488	6,060,186	194,985,010	2,899,680	216,772,322	1,258,173	200,088,219	682,910

PART 6

THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND CONCEPTS

The budget system of the U.S. Government is based upon a structure for financial administration which has as objectives the efficient management of programs in relation to the needs of the economy, and effective financial control.

COVERAGE OF THE BUDGET

Types of funds.—Agency activities are financed through Federal (Government-owned) funds and through trust funds, all of which are covered by the budget.

The *Federal funds* are of four types. The *general* fund is credited with receipts not earmarked by law, and is charged with payments from such revenues and from general borrowing. *Special* funds account for Federal receipts earmarked for specific purposes, other than carrying out a cycle of operations. *Public enterprise* (revolving) funds finance a cycle of operations in which outlays generate receipts, primarily from the public. *Intragovernmental revolving and management* funds facilitate financing operations within and between Government agencies.

Trust funds are established to account for receipts which are held in a fiduciary capacity by the Government for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs. Within the category of trust funds there is a special subcategory of *trust revolving* funds which carry on a cycle of business-type operations.

Agencies and programs.—The budget covers all agencies and programs administered by the Federal Government, no matter how funded. Mixed-ownership (Government-private) and nonstock Government corporations are included as trust revolving funds. Privately owned corporations, even though Government-sponsored—such as the Federal land banks and Federal home loan banks—are excluded from the totals, as is the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. These are presented as "annexed budgets." The municipal government of the District of Columbia is excluded.

Current expense and capital outlay.—The budget embraces spending for both current costs and capital outlays such as lands, structures, and equipment. It also includes capital outlays in the form

of lending and the purchase of investments. However, it excludes from obligations and outlays the acquisition of securities issued by either the Treasury Department or other Federal agencies.

THE SPENDING-LENDING DISTINCTION

Financial data are presented in terms of an *expenditure account* and a *loan account*, in order to focus attention on the difference in impact between *expenditures* which add directly to the income of the recipient, and *loans* which the borrower must repay, and which give the lender (the Government) a financial asset.

Transactions in the loan account are limited to those affecting the principal amount of loans outstanding and, in a few cases, the unamortized premium or discount where the loan is in the form of a mortgage purchase. Administrative and operating expenses, interest, writeoffs of loans, and other costs and revenues are counted in the expenditure account. Therefore, loan *disbursements* equal checks issued to make loans, less writeoffs and losses, and plus recoveries of loans previously written off. Loan *repayments* equal collections on the principal of loans.

The loan account *excludes* (and the expenditure account includes) lending programs which lack certain characteristics of a normal loan program (for example, nonrecourse loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and loans where repayment is contingent upon some future happening, such as the discovery of minerals) and foreign loans not on commercial terms.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Budget authority.—Government agencies are permitted to enter into obligations, requiring either immediate or future payment of money, only when they have been granted authority to do so by law. The amounts thus authorized by Congress are called budget authority. The portion of budget authority which is for the expenditure account is called *new obligational authority* (NOA). The portion which is for the loan account is called *loan authority* (LA).

Budget authority controls the *obligations* to be incurred, and for most accounts the amount of the authority is related to the obligations expected to be incurred during the year. In some cases—especially construction (other than water resource projects), research, and procurement—budget authority is requested and granted to finance the full cost of each project at the time it is started, regardless of the expected time of completion.

Budget authority usually takes the form of *appropriations* which permit obligations to be incurred and payments to be made. Some is in the form of *contract authority* which permits obligations, but requires an appropriation "to liquidate" in order to permit payment of the obligations. There is also *authority to spend debt receipts*; such budget authority permits the use of borrowed money to incur obligations and make payments. Where such authority pertains to use of Treasury borrowing, it is an authority to spend *public* debt receipts; authority to borrow directly from private enterprise or from a government-administered fund available for investment is authority to spend *agency* debt receipts.

When budget authority is made available by Congress for a specific period of time, any part which is not used for obligations during that period expires, and thus cannot be used later. However, *reappropriations* are congressional actions to continue availability of unused balances which would otherwise expire, and they are counted as a part of budget authority.

Congress sometimes enacts a *rescission* of budget authority previously granted but still unused. Such rescissions are offset against newly provided authority in arriving at the total of budget authority for each year.

Most authority to obligate funds is granted year by year (*current authority*). Under certain laws, some budget authority in Federal funds and most budget authority in the trust funds becomes available from time to time without further action by Congress (*permanent authority*).

The amount of budget authority is usually named specifically in the act of Congress which makes it available (*definite authority*). In a few cases the amount is left indefinite to be determined by subsequent circumstances (*indefinite authority*); examples are the appropriation for interest on the public debt, and the trust fund appropriation equal to receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act for social security.

Most appropriations for current operations are made available for obligation only within the year (*1-year appropriations*). Some are for a specified longer period (*multiple-year appropriations*). Others, including most of those for construction, some for research, and nearly all trust fund appropriations are made available until expended (*no-year appropriations*), and therefore remain available for obligation until the objectives have been completed.

Obligations incurred.—Following the enactment of budget authority, *obligations* are incurred by Government agencies. Such obligations include the currently accruing liabilities for salaries and

wages, certain contractual services, and interest; entering into contracts for purchase of equipment, construction, and land; entering into contracts to make loans; and other commitments requiring the payment of money.

Outlays.—Obligations generally are liquidated by the issuance of checks or the disbursement of cash; such payments are called *outlays*. In some cases, in lieu of issuing checks, obligations are liquidated (and outlays occur) by the maturing of interest coupons in the case of some bonds, or by the issuance of bonds or notes (or increases in the redemption value of bonds outstanding).

Outlays during any fiscal year may be payments of obligations incurred in prior years or in the same year. Such outlays therefore flow in part from balances of prior year budget authority and in part from authority provided for the year in which the money is spent.

Budget outlays in the loan account, net of writeoffs and losses, and after offsets for repayments, are defined as *net lending* (NL). All remaining budget outlays relate to the expenditure account and are called *expenditures* (Exp.).

Balances of authority.—Not all budget authority enacted for a fiscal year is paid out in the same year. In the case of salaries and wages, 1 to 3 weeks elapse between the time of obligation and the time of payment. In the case of major procurement and construction, up to several years may elapse. Amounts which have been obligated, and the balances of budget authority to cover such obligations, are always carried forward until the subsequent payment of such obligations. Such amounts are known as *obligated balances*.

In addition, amounts may also be carried forward in multiple-year or no-year accounts which are still available for obligation. These are *unobligated balances*. Therefore, a change in the amount of budget authority for a given year does not necessarily change either the obligations incurred or the budget outlays in that same year by an equal amount. A change in budget authority in any one year may have an effect on obligations over 2 or more years, and may affect budget outlays for even a longer period.

RECEIPTS

Types of receipts.—Receipts are classified into two types:

- *Budget receipts*, which are compared with budget outlays in determining the budget surplus or deficit.
- *Offsetting receipts*, which are deducted from spending and lending in determining budget outlays. A corresponding offset is made in totaling budget authority and in arriving at *net* obligations incurred.

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Budget receipts.—The fundamental concept of budget receipts is one of collections from the public, resulting from the exercise of the Government's sovereign or *governmental* powers, primarily consisting of tax revenues, but also including revenues from court fines, regulatory requirements for licenses, war reparations (in applicable years), and the like. Gifts and contributions (as distinguished from payments for services or cost-sharing deposits by State and local governments) are also counted as budget receipts.

Offsetting receipts.—Offsetting receipts occur in four circumstances:

Certain funds.—For three types of funds—public enterprise, intragovernmental, and trust revolving funds—outlays are regularly stated net of receipts.

Reimbursements and refunds.—Some incidental sums received are by law treated as reimbursements to appropriations; these are netted in determining outlays from such appropriations. Most appropriation reimbursements are transactions within the Government, though some are from the public. The collection of refunds, representing a return of previous erroneous expenditures, is also usually offset against outlays of the account involved.

Proprietary receipts from the public.—Receipts which arise out of the *proprietary* activities of the Government and which are placed in the general fund, special funds, or trust funds—that is, interest, sale of property and products, charges for nonregulatory services, rents and royalties, etc.—are not counted as budget receipts, but are offset against outlays in total for each agency and for each function. They are offset against new obligational authority in the same amounts. Loan repayments are also offset against loan disbursements, but at the level of the specific program in the case of the loan account.

Intrabudgetary transactions.—Certain payments between funds are accounted for as outlays of one fund and as receipts of another in financial statements that relate to the individual funds. When all funds are consolidated into a single total as in the budget, the duplication involved in the intrabudgetary transactions must be eliminated. This is generally done by deducting the amounts involved from both the outlays and the budget authority for the agency receiving the payment. However, in a few cases where the payment is in the nature of a transfer of receipts, the deduction is made instead from the figures for the agency making the payment.[1] Intrabudgetary transactions which are

[1] In two situations the intrabudgetary transactions are not deducted from the figures of any agency or function, but appear as special deduct lines in computing total outlays and budget authority for the Government as a whole. One of these consists of the agencies' payments as employers into trust funds for retirement of employees. The other consists of the interest receipts of the trust funds.

from one Federal fund to another or from one trust fund to another are called *interfund;* those which are from a Federal fund to a trust fund or vice versa are called *intragovernmental.*

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Borrowing and repayments.—The proceeds from borrowing are not receipts. Repayments of borrowing are not expenditures. These rules are applied whether the borrowing is by the Treasury in the form of public debt, or by individual agencies in the form of agency debt. The sale of certificates representing participation in the ownership of a pool of loans under the Participation Sales Act of 1966 or under comparable circumstances is considered to be borrowing. So is the incurrence of other firm long-term liabilities, such as the issuance of mortgages on military family housing. However, borrowing from another fund (like the corresponding investment by the lending fund) is an intrabudgetary transaction and does not enter into the totals of borrowing from the public.

Proceeds of seigniorage.—The seigniorage on coins, arising from the exercise of the Government's monetary powers, differs from receipts coming from the public, since there is no corresponding payment on the part of another party. Therefore seigniorage is excluded from receipts, and treated, like borrowing, as a means of financing a budget deficit, or as a supplementary amount to be applied (to reduce debt or to increase the cash in Treasury), in the years of a budget surplus.

Liabilities in deposit fund accounts.—Accounts outside the budget, known as deposit funds, are established to record certain unearned income and certain unpaid liabilities, including savings accounts for military personnel, State and local income taxes withheld from Federal employees' salaries, and payroll deductions for the purchase of savings bonds by civilian employees of the Government.

Exchange of cash.—The Government's deposits with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are considered similar to cash assets. Therefore the movement of money between the IMF and the Treasury Department is not in itself considered a receipt or expenditure, borrowing or lending.

Obligations to international lending organizations.—Debt instruments issued in lieu of checks, in payment of subscriptions to international lending organizations, are not considered borrowing or an expenditure, but remain a part of the obligated balances until they

are cashed, at which time they become an expenditure. These differ only in form, and not in substance, from open-book balances for unpaid obligations.

BASIS FOR BUDGET FIGURES

In general.—Receipts and repayments reflect collections. Outlays are stated in terms of checks issued (including cash paid in lieu of checks, and, on the rare occasions when it happens, debt issued in lieu of checks). The accrual basis is generally used for interest on the public debt; in the case of bonds and notes where interest expense of the Government is reflected in periodic changes in redemption value, the interest expenditure is counted when the redemption value changes.

Data for 1969.—The 1969 column of this budget discloses the actual transactions and balances for that year, as recorded in agency accounts, and as summarized in the central financial reports prepared by the Treasury Department.

Data for 1970.—The figures for 1970 include budget authority actually made available by Congress, and estimates of the budget outcome for the year as a whole, taking account of action up to the time the budget schedules were prepared. Congress had acted on most appropriations and other budget authority for 1970, except for two regular appropriation bills—the one for Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies and the one for Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies. However, additional supplemental appropriations are estimated to be required in certain cases. Where the word "enacted" is used with reference to 1970, as in tables 4 and 5, the amounts represent budget authority already voted by Congress or in the case of the agencies in the two bills still pending, they represent a revised estimate of requirements. The enacted sums include the amounts likely to be available in the case of indefinite appropriations. Where the word "estimate" is used, the amounts include needed supplementals as well as budget authority which has been enacted. Certain standard footnotes are used in part 5 of the budget to distinguish the status of the several proposed items for 1970.

Data for 1971.—This budget is complete as to the estimates for 1971. The Budget Appendix generally includes the proposed appropriation language for the various items identified in the budget. However, in some instances—mainly in cases of proposed new legislation—estimates are included in the budget tables without being accompanied by proposed appropriation language; in such cases,

formal transmittal of the proposed text of the appropriation language (or other proposal) will be made separately. In certain tables of the budget these items for separate transmittal and the related outlays are identified in separate columns, or by special footnotes. Where there is no separate identification, the estimate for 1971 includes both the amounts formally proposed herein and the amounts planned for separate transmittal.

Special allowances.—Lump-sum allowances are included in the tables to cover possible additional supplemental proposals which may be required for 1970 and 1971. The need for such supplementals may arise from requirements not now foreseen for existing programs, or from the enactment of legislation not specifically provided for in the budgets of the agencies concerned. A lump-sum allowance is also included to cover the estimated cost of pay increases to be proposed for Government personnel. These increases cannot be reflected in the various program appropriation requests since the applicable rates have not been determined. Another allowance covers the cost of proposed legislation providing for revenue-sharing.

THE BUDGET CYCLE

The "budget cycle" is a continuous process in which there are four identifiable phases: (1) executive formulation and submission; (2) congressional authorization and appropriation; (3) budget execution and control; and (4) audit. Each of these phases interrelates and overlaps with the others.

Executive formulation and transmittal.—The President's transmission of his budget proposals to the Congress in the first few weeks of each calendar year climaxes many months of planning and analysis throughout the executive branch. Formulation of the 1971 budget, which covers the fiscal year beginning July 1, *1970* and ending June 30, *1971*, began in the spring of *1969*.

During the period when a budget is being formulated in the executive branch, there is a continuous exchange of information, proposals, evaluations, and policy determinations among the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and the various Government agencies.

In the spring, each agency evaluates its programs, identifies policy issues, and makes budgetary projections, giving attention both to important modifications and innovations in its programs, and to alternative long-range program plans. After review in the agency and by the Bureau of the Budget, preliminary plans are presented to the President for his consideration. At about the same time, the President

receives projections of the economic outlook and revenue estimates prepared jointly by the Treasury Department, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Bureau of the Budget.

Following a review of both sets of projections, the President establishes general budget and fiscal policy guidelines for the fiscal year which will begin about 12 months later. Tentative policy determinations and planning targets are then given to the agencies as guidelines for the preparation of their budgets.

Individual agency budgets are reviewed in detail by the Bureau of the Budget throughout the fall and early winter, and are presented to the President for decision. Overall fiscal policy problems—relating to total budget receipts and outlays—are also reviewed again. Thus, the budget process involves the consideration simultaneously of individual program levels, and of total budget outlays and receipts in relation to the condition of the national economy. The budget reflects the results of both these considerations.

Congressional authorization and appropriation.—Congressional review starts when the President sends his budget to the Congress. The Congress can change programs, eliminate them, or add programs not requested by the President. It can increase or decrease the amounts recommended by the President to finance existing and proposed new programs. It also acts upon legislation determining taxes and other means of raising revenues.

The Congress does not normally vote on budget outlays directly, but rather upon budget authority. Under the traditional procedures, the Congress first enacts legislation which authorizes an agency to carry out a particular program and, in many cases, sets a limit on the amount that can subsequently be considered, under its rules, for appropriation for the program. Many programs are authorized for a specified number of years, or even indefinitely; other programs, including atomic energy, space exploration, defense procurement, and construction, require annual authorizing legislation.

The granting of budget authority usually is a separate subsequent action. In most cases, budget authority becomes available each year only as voted by the Congress. However, in some cases, the Congress has voted "permanent" budget authority, under which funds become available annually without further congressional action. Most trust fund appropriations are "permanent," as is the appropriation to pay interest on the public debt.

Congressional consideration of requests for changes in revenue laws and for appropriations follows an established pattern. They are considered first in the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee reviews proposed revenue measures; the Appropriations Committee, through its 13 subcommittees, studies the pro-

posals for appropriations and examines in detail each agency's performance. Each committee then recommends the action to be taken by the House of Representatives.

As parts of the budget are approved by the House, the bills are forwarded to the Senate, where a similar process is followed. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of Congress, a conference committee (consisting of Members of both bodies) meets to resolve the issues. The conference report is returned to both Houses for approval and the measure is then transmitted to the President, in the form of an appropriation or tax bill, for his approval or veto.

Budget execution and control.—Once approved, the budget becomes the basis for the program operations of each agency during the fiscal year.

Central control over most of the budget authority made available to the executive branch is maintained through a system of "apportioning" the authority. Under the law, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget must distribute or apportion appropriations and other budget authority to each agency by time periods (usually quarterly), or by activities. Obligations may not be incurred in excess of the amounts apportioned. The objective of the apportionment system is to plan the effective and orderly use of available authority and—for annual appropriations—to prevent the need for requesting additional or supplemental authority where possible.

It is, of course, necessary to insure flexibility if circumstances change. If developments indicate that an agency will not require all the authority made available, "reserves" are established by the Bureau of the Budget to withhold amounts not needed. Such reserves may be released subsequently, if necessary, but only for the purposes of the appropriation. On the other hand, changes in laws or other factors may indicate the need for more authority, and supplemental requests may have to be made of the Congress.

Audit.—This is the "final" step in the budget process. The individual agencies are responsible for assuring—through their own review and control systems—that the obligations they incur and the resulting outlays are in accordance with the provisions of the authorizing and appropriating legislation. The Bureau of the Budget reviews substantive and financial reports and keeps abreast of agency progress in attainment of program objectives. In addition, the General Accounting Office conducts after-the-fact audits of the manner in which Government agencies are discharging their financial responsibilities, reports its findings to the Congress, and in certain cases (through its power of settlement) requires restitution of payments it finds to be improper.

PART 7

SUMMARY TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTE RELATING TO THE SUMMARY TABLES

Types of tables.—This part of the budget consists of tables as follows:

- Tables 1 through 10 are short summary tables of the budget, often only one page each.
- Tables 11 through 14 provide greater detail in support of data in the first three tables.
- Tables 15 through 20 are historical in nature, giving data, for earlier years, comparable to those in the first tables, and also giving information on the national income accounts and the gross national product over a longer period.

Concepts followed.—The concepts used in the current tables, and for the years starting with 1954 in the historical tables, are discussed in part 6 of this Budget.

Other sources of data.—The Special Analyses volume, Part 1, presents a series of data covering Government finances and operations as a whole. These include, for example, Special Analysis A—which compares the budget totals with the Federal sector of the national income accounts; and Special Analysis B—which provides a breakdown of selected data between Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 1. **BUDGET SUMMARY** (in millions of dollars)

Description	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Budget authority (largely appropriations):				
Available through current action by Congress:				
Previously enacted		133,213	133,854	
Proposed in this budget			5,095	148,113
Available without current action by Congress		75,860	84,018	86,706
Deductions for offsetting receipts [1]		−12,905	−13,916	−16,788
Total budget authority		196,167	209,051	218,030
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:				
Expenditure account:				
Receipts		187,792	199,386	202,103
Expenditures (excludes net lending)		183,080	194,985	200,088
Expenditure account surplus		4,712	4,401	2,014
Loan account:				
Loan disbursements		13,117	9,489	8,604
Loan repayments		11,640	6,589	7,921
Net lending		1,476	2,900	683
Total budget:				
Receipts		187,792	199,386	202,103
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)		184,556	197,885	200,771
Budget surplus		3,236	1,501	1,331
Budget financing:				
Net repayment of borrowing to the public (−)		−1,044	−2,583	−1,200
Other means of financing		−2,192	1,082	−131
Total budget financing		−3,236	−1,501	−1,331
Outstanding debt, end of year:				
Gross Federal debt	369,769	367,144	374,734	382,503
Held by the public	290,629	279,483	278,483	277,283
MEMORANDUM				
Outstanding loans, end of year:				
Direct loans:				
Loan account	39,843	29,496	32,395	33,078
Expenditure account	15,459	17,360	[2] 19,826	20,751
Guaranteed and insured loans [3]	97,618	105,097	107,566	119,949
Government-sponsored agency loans [4]	10,862	27,209	38,455	46,619

[1] These consist of interfund and intragovernmental transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.
[2] Includes $1.6 billion reclassification of certificates of interest as agency debt (Commodity Credit Corporation, Agriculture).
[3] Excluding loans held by Government and Government-sponsored enterprises.
[4] Excluding Federal Reserve banks.

Table 2. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, AND BUDGET AUTHORITY**
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Receipts by source:			
Individual income taxes	87,249	92,200	91,000
Corporation income taxes	36,678	37,000	35,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions:			
Employment taxes and contributions	34,236	38,914	42,842
Unemployment insurance	3,328	3,340	3,335
Contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,353	2,551	2,931
Excise taxes	15,222	15,940	17,520
Estate and gift taxes	3,491	3,500	3,600
Customs duties	2,319	2,260	2,260
Miscellaneous receipts	2,916	3,681	3,614
Total receipts	187,792	199,386	202,103
Outlays by function:			
National defense	81,240	79,432	73,583
International affairs and finance	3,785	4,113	3,589
Space research and technology	4,247	3,886	3,400
Agriculture and rural development	6,221	6,343	5,364
Natural resources	2,129	2,485	2,503
Commerce and transportation	7,873	9,436	8,785
Community development and housing	1,961	3,046	3,781
Education and manpower	6,825	7,538	8,129
Health	11,696	13,265	14,957
Income security	37,399	43,832	50,384
Veterans benefits and services	7,640	8,681	8,475
Interest	15,791	17,821	17,799
General government	2,866	3,620	4,084
Allowances for:			
Revenue sharing			275
Civilian and military pay increases		175	1,400
Contingencies		300	900
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:			
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366
Interest received by trust funds	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273
Total outlays	184,556	197,885	200,771
Budget surplus	3,236	1,501	1,331
Budget authority by function:			
National defense	80,058	76,106	73,153
International affairs and finance	2,842	3,586	4,723
Space research and technology	3,991	3,735	3,330
Agriculture and rural development	8,003	6,651	5,962
Natural resources	2,246	3,021	5,830
Commerce and transportation	10,167	11,107	13,714
Community development and housing	3,351	8,363	3,804
Education and manpower	7,325	7,061	7,830
Health	12,366	13,138	15,909
Income security	44,568	51,565	56,595
Veterans benefits and services	7,695	8,625	8,909
Interest	15,791	17,821	17,799
General government	2,882	3,683	4,236
Allowances for:			
Revenue sharing			275
Civilian and military pay increases		175	1,400
Contingencies		500	1,200
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−5,117	−6,088	−6,639
Total budget authority	196,167	209,051	218,030

Table 3. BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS BY AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Budget authority			Outlays		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Legislative Branch	307	354	391	277	341	368
The Judiciary	110	127	132	109	125	130
Executive Office of the President	32	38	46	31	39	45
Funds appropriated to the President	4,875	5,058	5,000	4,967	4,818	4,184
Agriculture	9,176	8,797	8,577	8,330	8,407	7,953
Commerce	941	1,017	1,170	854	1,078	1,014
Defense—Military	76,970	73,484	70,798	77,877	76,505	71,191
Defense—Civil	1,282	1,199	1,301	1,268	1,270	1,411
Health, Education, & Welfare	51,237	57,637	64,803	46,594	52,670	59,653
Housing & Urban Development	3,013	4,640	2,997	1,529	2,776	3,317
Interior	967	1,889	4,510	837	1,164	913
Justice	544	848	1,127	515	743	985
Labor	4,613	4,947	5,826	3,475	4,232	5,563
Post Office	1,209	1,438	583	920	1,247	382
State	426	449	490	437	447	473
Transportation	7,392	7,902	11,185	5,970	6,673	7,048
Treasury	16,944	19,112	19,077	16,924	19,107	19,066
Atomic Energy Commission	2,616	2,224	2,363	2,450	2,461	2,411
General Services Administration	338	368	40	425	454	28
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin.	3,991	3,735	3,330	4,247	3,886	3,400
Veterans Administration	7,665	8,595	8,878	7,669	8,657	8,455
Other independent agencies	6,636	10,608	9,172	3,969	6,397	6,844
Allowances for:						
Revenue sharing			275			275
Civilian and military pay increases		175	1,400		175	1,400
Contingencies		500	1,200		300	900
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366
Interest received by trust funds	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273
Total budget authority and outlays	196,167	209,051	218,030	184,556	197,885	200,771
MEMORANDUM						
Portion available through current action by Congress [1]	133,213	138,948	148,113	87,087	90,262	92,798
Portion available without current action by Congress	75,860	84,018	86,706	24,115	27,726	28,826
Outlays from obligated balances				50,049	51,998	52,490
Outlays from unobligated balances				36,210	41,815	43,445
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Intrabudgetary transactions	−8,714	−9,704	−11,250	−8,714	−9,704	−11,250
Proprietary receipts from the public	−4,192	−4,211	−5,538	−4,192	−4,211	−5,538
Total budget authority and outlays	196,167	209,051	218,030	184,556	197,885	200,771

[1] Budget authority excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority. Outlays from such appropriations are included as outlays from balances, below.

Table 4. BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1969 enacted	1970 estimate			1971 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal	Total
Legislative Branch	314	344	18	362	399	--------	399
The Judiciary	110	121	9	130	134	--------	134
Executive Off. of the President	32	37	2	38	46	--------	46
Funds approp. to the President	5,175	5,068	231	5,299	5,119	−47	5,072
Agriculture	7,065	8,296	84	8,380	7,912	−5	7,908
Commerce	822	835	40	875	1,041	--------	1,041
Defense—Military	76,129	71,262	2,352	73,614	70,954	--------	70,954
Defense—Civil	1,318	1,229	10	1,240	1,347	--------	1,347
Health, Education, & Welfare	15,615	15,699	174	15,874	18,736	1,166	19,902
Housing & Urban Development	1,390	3,367	11	3,378	2,983	--------	2,983
Interior	1,768	2,278	96	2,375	1,671	4,231	5,903
Justice	545	809	41	850	1,128	1	1,129
Labor	771	981	56	1,037	1,217	667	1,884
Post Office	1,209	1,309	128	1,438	1,757	−1,174	583
State	408	415	17	432	458	20	478
Transportation	3,522	1,850	145	1,995	3,742	3,194	6,937
Treasury	1,073	1,113	201	1,314	1,253	60	1,313
Atomic Energy Commission	2,616	2,217	6	2,224	2,363	--------	2,363
General Services Admin	522	567	15	581	696	--------	696
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	3,995	3,696	42	3,738	3,333	--------	3,333
Veterans Administration	7,408	7,705	608	8,313	8,635	−56	8,579
Other independent agencies	1,405	4,654	133	4,787	1,849	406	2,255
Allowances for:							
Revenue sharing	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	275	275
Civilian and military pay increases	--------	--------	175	175	--------	1,400	1,400
Contingencies	--------	--------	500	500	--------	1,200	1,200
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress	[1] 133,213	133,854	5,095	138,948	136,773	11,340	[2] 148,113
MEMORANDUM							
Appropriations to liquidate contract authority:							
Legislative branch	1	*	--------	*	*	--------	*
Funds approp. to the President	--------	175	--------	175	175	--------	175
Agriculture	631	1,314	--------	1,314	300	--------	300
Commerce	153	141	--------	141	160	--------	160
Housing & Urban Development	390	252	--------	252	1,000	--------	1,000
Interior	105	62	--------	62	73	40	113
Transportation	4,242	4,526	--------	4,526	4,511	--------	4,511
Other agencies	--------	3	--------	3	9	--------	9
Total appropriations to liquidate contract authority	5,521	6,473	--------	6,473	6,228	40	6,268

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] An additional appropriation of $14 million for 1969 is recommended for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[2] In addition, appropriations to become available in fiscal year 1972 are recommended in this budget as follows: $1,300 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and $188 million for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Table 5. OUTLAYS FROM BUDGET AUTHORITY AVAILABLE THROUGH CURRENT ACTION BY CONGRESS (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1969 actual	1970 estimate			1971 estimate		
		Enacted	Later transmittal	Total	Transmitted herein	Later transmittal [1]	Total
Legislative branch	271	293	17	310	337	*	337
The Judiciary	100	111	8	119	122	1	123
Executive Off. of the President	26	33	1	34	41	*	41
Funds approp. to the President	1,536	1,634	6	1,640	1,735	−707	1,028
Agriculture	4,405	4,270	81	4,351	4,864	−3	4,861
Commerce	361	478	28	506	438	12	450
Defense—Military	51,565	48,824	2,326	51,150	47,904	26	47,931
Defense—Civil	875	852	10	861	1,088	1	1,088
Health, Education, & Welfare	10,305	10,728	158	10,886	13,349	662	14,011
Housing & Urban Development	345	516	9	525	802	2	805
Interior	1,088	1,182	93	1,275	1,369	148	1,517
Justice	476	640	38	678	816	4	820
Labor	514	532	65	593	769	723	1,492
Post Office	774	943	116	1,059	1,267	−1,161	106
State	377	385	14	400	421	2	424
Transportation	1,145	1,335	86	1,421	1,673	251	1,924
Treasury Department	967	1,021	178	1,198	1,147	65	1,212
Atomic Energy Commission	1,165	1,035	6	1,042	1,125	.....	1,125
General Services Admin	456	500	14	515	558	*	558
Nat'l Aero. & Space Admin	2,734	2,560	39	2,599	2,228	2	2,230
Veterans Administration	6,785	7,047	566	7,614	7,942	−140	7,802
Other independent agencies	818	919	90	1,008	799	257	1,056
Allowances for:							
Revenue sharing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	275
Civilian and military pay increases	.....	.....	175	175	.....	1,400	1,400
Contingencies	.....	.....	300	300	.....	900	900
Total outlays from budget authority available through current action by Congress	87,097	85,837	4,425	90,262	90,795	2,721	[2] 93,516
MEMORANDUM							
From appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations: [3]							
Legislative branch	.....	*	.....	*	*	.....	*
Agriculture	432	1,111	.....	1,111	115	.....	115
Commerce	136	141	.....	141	123	.....	123
Interior	71	61	.....	61	68	.....	68
Transportation	4,178	4,501	.....	4,501	4,498	.....	4,498
Other agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Total outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authority [4]	4,818	5,813	.....	5,813	4,809	.....	4,809

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Comprises outlays estimated to occur in 1971 from budget authority shown in table 4 under the "later transmittal" columns for both 1970 and 1971.
[2] Includes outlays relating to supplementals proposed in this budget.
[3] Not a part of outlays from budget authority shown above.
[4] Comprises outlays from appropriations to liquidate contract authority provided for in the same year.

Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Budget authority available through current action by Congress:			
Enacted or transmitted herein:			
Appropriations [1]	129,697	128,198	134,113
Authority to spend debt receipts	725	5,001	446
Contract authority	3,088	650	2,602
Reappropriations and reauthorizations	6	4	----------
Rescission of prior year budget authority	−302	----------	−387
Transmitted separately:			
Appropriations [1]	----------	5,074	4,298
Contract authority	----------	----------	7,002
Authority to spend debt receipts	----------	21	40
Total budget authority available through current action by Congress (table 4)	133,213	138,948	148,113
Budget authority available without current action by Congress (permanent authorizations):			
Appropriations [1]	66,685	75,637	80,383
Authority to spend debt receipts	1,211	505	562
Contract authority	7,964	7,876	5,760
Deductions for offsetting receipts (table 12):			
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−8,714	−9,704	−11,250
Proprietary receipts from the public	−4,192	−4,211	−5,538
Total budget authority for the year (table 3)	196,167	209,051	218,030
Unobligated balances and adjustments:			
Unobligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year (table 8)	139,715	141,605	145,107
Written off (rescinded, lapsed, etc.) [2]	−9,225	−3,443	−1,351
Carried forward at end of year (table 8)	−141,605	−145,107	−154,813
Application of new authority to prior obligations:			
Budget authority of year, obligated previously	−1,505	−1,600	−1,806
Budget authority of subsequent year, obligated currently	1,600	1,806	1,977
Obligations incurred, net (table 7)	185,147	202,311	207,144
Obligated balances:			
Brought forward at start of year, funded (table 8)	83,842	83,967	88,548
Adjustments in expired accounts	−460	141	188
Deficiency appropriations	7	14	----------
Carried forward at end of year:			
Funded (table 8)	−83,967	−88,548	−95,109
Unfunded	−14	----------	----------
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	184,556	197,885	200,771

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. RELATION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY TO OUTLAYS—Continued
(in millions of dollars)

Description	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds included above:			
Budget authority available through current action by Congress	133,213	138,948	148,113
Budget authority for the year	150,938	159,021	163,515
Obligations incurred [3]	149,841	161,469	163,058
Outlays (expenditures and net lending) [3]	148,819	156,703	154,936

[1] Excludes appropriations to liquidate contract authority:

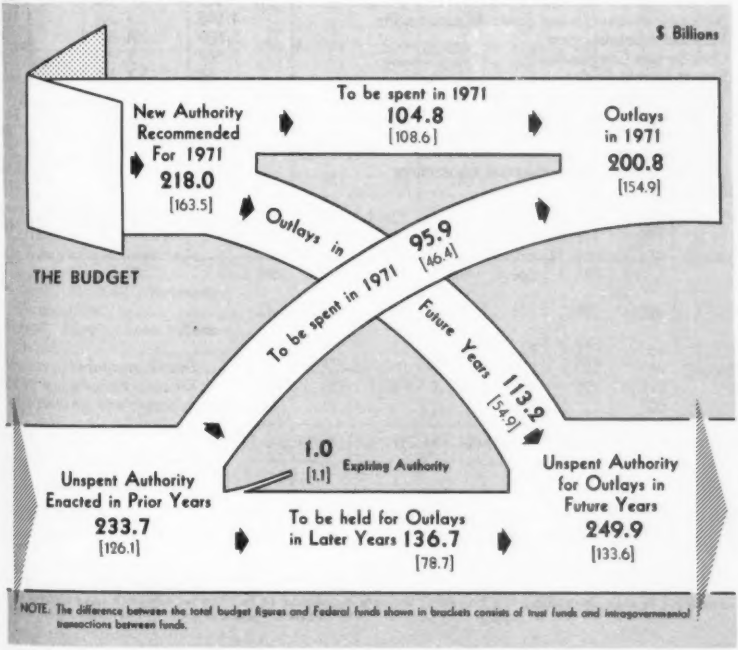
	1969 actual	*1970 estimate*	*1971 estimate*
Transmitted separately	--------	--------	$4[0]
All other	$7,241	$8,255	$7,21[0]

[2] Offset on this line are transactions not applied as credits to budget outlays resulting from conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership (1969, $10,174 million; 1970, $368 million; and 1971, $100 million), and included on this line are transactions not applied as charges to budget outlays resulting from reclassification of certificates of interest of the Commodity Credit Corporation (1970, $1,583 million).

[3] Amounts are net of interfund transactions and proprietary receipts from the public.

1971 Budget – Relation of Budget Authority to Outlays

Figures in brackets represent Federal funds only



NOTE. The difference between the total budget figures and Federal funds shown in brackets consists of trust funds and intragovernmental transactions between funds.

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Table 7. **OBLIGATIONS INCURRED, NET** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Legislative Branch	293	345	386
The Judiciary	108	126	131
Executive Office of the President	31	39	46
Funds appropriated to the President:			
International financial institutions	480	505	755
Military assistance	511	522	608
Economic assistance	1,200	1,317	1,650
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,943	1,948	1,457
Other	439	739	150
Agriculture	9,632	7,431	7,918
Commerce	962	1,118	1,150
Defense—Military	76,753	77,423	71,717
Defense—Civil	1,228	1,243	1,535
Health, Education, and Welfare	46,711	53,079	60,022
Housing and Urban Development	1,093	4,305	3,899
Interior	1,021	1,652	1,542
Justice	533	838	1,124
Labor	3,505	4,495	5,666
Post Office	1,114	1,405	667
State	426	456	493
Transportation	6,581	6,415	7,826
Treasury	16,939	19,129	19,069
Atomic Energy Commission	2,603	2,621	2,363
General Services Administration	347	392	194
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,040	4,045	3,351
Veterans Administration	7,809	8,669	8,552
Civil Service Commission	1,869	2,898	3,333
Export-Import Bank	68	1,345	1,685
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	−280	−311	−341
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−297	−225	−127
Railroad Retirement Board	1,494	1,693	1,819
Other independent agencies	1,110	2,066	2,267
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions	−5,117	−6,088	−6,639
Allowances		675	2,875
Total	185,147	202,311	207,144

Table 8. **BALANCES OF BUDGET AUTHORITY** (in millions of dollars)

Department or other unit	Start 1969		End 1969		End 1970		End 1971	
	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated	Obligated	Unobligated
Legislative Branch	26	48	33	55	37	52	55	44
The Judiciary	11	4	10	5	12	6	12	7
Executive Office of the President	5	*	5	1	4	*	5	*
Funds appropriated to the President:								
International financial institutions	1,226	6,427	1,585	6,633	1,834	6,839	2,254	6,839
Military assistance	1,804	2,468	1,526	2,420	1,553	2,315	1,562	2,135
Economic assistance	3,672	704	3,212	577	2,925	419	3,054	465
Office of Economic Opportunity	982	8	1,075	5	1,182	5	1,007	5
Other	645	111	615	167	838	112	663	426
Agriculture	5,563	2,635	6,872	1,863	5,899	1,394	5,873	1,918
Commerce	1,089	255	1,188	231	1,228	130	1,363	149
Defense—Military	30,885	14,830	29,506	14,921	30,420	10,341	30,945	8,866
Defense—Civil	345	247	306	290	278	246	402	11
Health, Education, and Welfare	10,341	28,258	10,297	32,640	10,699	37,395	11,070	42,407
Housing and Urban Development	[1]8,254	14,743	[1]7,490	13,533	9,070	13,228	9,708	12,148
Interior	946	738	1,129	650	1,617	871	2,246	3,828
Justice	38	32	56	37	151	41	291	39
Labor	498	11,919	509	12,889	774	13,405	1,223	13,538
Post Office	620	21	803	51	961	84	1,247	-------
State	62	61	45	61	54	54	74	50
Transportation	7,287	4,154	8,153	5,080	7,895	6,566	8,672	9,925
Treasury	103	24	117	28	139	11	143	19
Atomic Energy Commission	1,115	385	1,268	398	1,428	-------	1,380	-------
General Services Administration	208	382	130	358	69	326	235	171
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,616	381	1,407	331	1,566	21	1,517	*
Veterans Administration	1,030	8,768	1,164	8,432	1,178	8,311	1,274	8,530
Civil Service Commission	701	18,505	888	20,341	1,053	21,809	1,239	23,221
Export-Import Bank	2,996	2,687	2,818	2,569	3,562	1,174	5,052	-------
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	257	6,590	290	6,870	311	7,181	329	7,522
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	61	3,697	52	3,990	−19	7,223	−29	7,350
Railroad Retirement Board	127	4,375	131	4,502	147	4,572	150	4,649
Other independent agencies	1,330	6,257	1,289	1,678	1,483	976	1,592	550
Allowance for contingencies	-------	-------	-------	-------	200	-------	500	-------
Total	[1]83,842	139,715	[1]83,967	141,605	88,548	145,107	95,109	154,813
MEMORANDUM								
Federal funds	72,024	54,961	72,688	54,548	77,022	49,099	82,541	51,065
Trust funds	11,818	84,754	11,279	87,057	11,527	96,008	12,568	103,748

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Deficiencies brought forward of $7 million at start of 1969 and $14 million at start of 1970 have been offset against balances brought forward.

Table 9. BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT (in millions of dollars)

BUDGET FINANCING

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Repayment of borrowing to the public (−):			
Increase or decrease (−) in debt held by the public:			
Nonbank investors	−4,611		
Commercial banks	−8,400		
Federal Reserve banks	1,865		
Subtotal, decrease (−) in debt held by the public	−11,146	−1,000	−1,200
Reclassification of debt and investments of enterprises [1]	10,102	−1,583	
Net repayment of borrowing to the public (−)	−1,044	−2,583	−1,200
Other means of financing (or disposition of surplus (−)):			
Decrease or increase (−) in available cash and monetary assets	−2,212		
Increase or decrease (−) in liabilities for:			
Checks outstanding, etc.[2]	−443	137	−41
Deposit fund balances	159	270	−500
Transactions, other than debt, not applied to surplus of the current year:			
Seigniorage on coins	233	307	310
Other [2]	71	368	100
Subtotal, other means of financing	−2,192	1,082	−131
Total, financing transactions (equal to surplus (−))	−3,236	−1,501	−1,331

OUTSTANDING DEBT, END OF YEAR

	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Gross Federal debt:				
Public debt (issued by Treasury) [3]	345,369	352,895	362,127	370,297
Agency debt (issued by agencies)	24,399	14,249	12,607	12,206
Total gross Federal debt	369,769	367,144	374,734	382,503
Holdings by Government agencies (−): [4]				
Public debt	−76,138	−84,815	−93,790	−102,902
Agency debt	−3,001	−2,846	−2,461	−2,318
Total, Federal debt held by the public	290,629	279,483	278,483	277,283

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. BUDGET FINANCING AND OUTSTANDING DEBT (in millions of dollars)—Continued

DEBT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT, END OF YEAR

	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Public debt (issued by Treasury) [5]	345,369	352,895	362,127	370,297
Notes issued by Treasury to International Monetary Fund (not in debt above)	2,209	825	825	825
Agency and District of Columbia debt subject to general limit on public debt	3,819	3,847	3,171	2,060
Portion of public debt not subject to limit (−)	−654	−636	−430	−425
Total, debt subject to public debt limit [5]	350,743	356,932	365,693	372,757

[1] These transactions consist of: (a) the credits resulting from conversion of 3 mixed ownership enterprises, formerly a part of the budget, to private ownership, outside the budget totals in fiscal year 1969, and the later redemption of trust fund investments in their securities, and (b) the charges resulting from the reclassification, in fiscal year 1970, of certificates of interest of the Commodity Credit Corporation, from their status as an evidence of the sale of assets to status as a debt of the Corporation. The amounts are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	1969						
	Debt	*Other*	*Total*	*1970*	*1971*	*After 1971*	*Total*
Enterprises converted to private ownership:							
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,528	102	5,630	350	100	4	6,084
Banks for cooperatives	1,315	−34	1,281	-------	---	-	1,281
Federal intermediate credit banks	3,259	3	3,262	18	---	-	3,280
Conversion of asset sales to debt:							
Commodity Credit Corporation	------	----	------	−1,583	---	-	−1,583
Total	10,102	71	10,174	−1,215	100	4	9,063

[2] Includes military payment certificates, accrued interest (less unamortized discount) on public debt; and, as an offset, certain collections in transit.

[3] Amounts shown as actual for end of the fiscal year 1968 have been adjusted from those shown in the preceding budget, to take account of issues and redemptions in transit on June 30.

[4] Excludes holdings of debt of Government-sponsored enterprises, which had been outstanding at time of their conversion in 1969 to private ownership, as follows: 1969, $472 million; 1970, $104 million; and 1971, $4 million.

[5] The applicable limitations are: June 30, 1968, $358 billion; July 1, 1968 to April 6, 1969, $365 billion; April 7, 1969 to June 30, 1970, $377 billion; and July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1971, $365 billion. Legislation is proposed to change the limitation.

Table 10. FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Department or other unit	End of year		
	1969 actual	1970 [1] estimate	1971 [1] estimate
Defense and Post Office:			
Defense—Military and Military assistance	1,225,877	1,165,900	1,110,100
Post Office	562,381	567,000	585,000
Subtotal	1,788,258	1,732,900	1,695,100
Civilian agencies other than Post Office:			
Agriculture	83,425	83,000	85,300
Commerce	25,364	25,600	26,700
Defense—Civil	31,214	30,700	31,000
Health, Education, and Welfare	102,941	102,500	105,100
Housing and Urban Development	14,307	14,900	16,000
Interior	58,156	59,300	61,100
Justice	35,106	37,600	39,100
Labor	9,723	10,300	10,800
State	24,658	23,900	23,400
Transportation	60,386	63,600	70,300
Treasury	79,982	86,700	93,500
Atomic Energy Commission	7,047	7,000	6,900
General Services Administration	36,176	36,400	36,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	31,733	31,400	30,600
Veterans Administration	147,606	148,500	150,200
Other agencies:			
Agency for International Development	15,753	15,000	14,400
Civil Service Commission	4,970	5,300	5,500
Office of Economic Opportunity	2,856	2,400	2,500
Selective Service System	6,584	6,600	6,500
Small Business Administration	4,099	4,100	4,100
Tennessee Valley Authority	11,987	12,300	13,300
The Panama Canal	14,731	14,700	14,900
United States Information Agency	10,500	10,200	10,100
Miscellaneous agencies	26,200	27,800	28,900
Subtotal	845,504	859,900	887,100
Allowance for contingencies [2]	----------	10,000	15,000
Total full-time permanent employment	2,633,762	2,602,800	2,597,200

[1] Excludes disadvantaged worker-trainees in the Public Service Careers program.
[2] Subject to later distribution.

Note.—Totals may not add due to rounding. The figures for 1970 and 1971 include tentative estimates for employment under appropriations proposed for later transmittal. More detailed information on employment is contained in Special Analysis H, Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch, Special Analyses—Budget of the United States.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Individual income taxes:			
Withheld	70,182	77,400	77,000
Other	27,258	27,600	28,000
Gross individual income taxes	97,440	105,000	105,000
Refunds	−10,191	−12,800	−14,000
Net individual income taxes	87,249	92,200	91,000
Corporation income taxes	38,338	38,900	37,000
Refunds	−1,660	−1,900	−2,000
Net corporation income taxes	36,678	37,000	35,000
Social insurance taxes and contributions (trust funds):			
Employment taxes and contributions:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	25,484	29,215	32,021
Proposed legislation			−1,025
Disability insurance	3,469	4,035	4,586
Proposed legislation			22
Hospital insurance	4,398	4,728	4,979
Proposed legislation			1,208
Railroad retirement	885	936	947
Proposed legislation			104
Total employment taxes and contributions	34,236	38,914	42,842
Unemployment insurance:			
State taxes deposited in Treasury [1]	2,561	2,482	2,430
Federal unemployment tax receipts [1]	633	725	776
Railroad unemployment tax receipts [1]	134	133	129
Total unemployment insurance	3,328	3,340	3,335
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:			
Supplementary medical insurance	903	922	1,242
Federal employees' retirement—employee contributions	1,426	1,600	1,658
Other retirement contributions [2]	24	29	31
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	2,353	2,551	2,931
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	39,918	44,805	49,108
Excise taxes:			
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Federal funds:			
Gasoline	28	28	28
Proposed legislation		7	45
Passenger automobiles	1,864	1,825	1,730
Proposed legislation			260
Firearms, shells, and cartridges	33	38	44
Fishing rods, creels, etc	12	13	15
Pistols and revolvers	6	6	6
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber (proposed legislation)		1	3
Floor stocks refund			−90
Proposed legislation			90
Other	*		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Manufacturers' excise taxes—Continued			
Federal funds—Continued			
Refunds	−6	−6	−6
Proposed legislation			−2
Total Federal funds	1,938	1,912	2,123
Trust fund (highway):			
Gasoline	3,171	3,331	3,482
Proposed legislation		−5	−21
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers	541	570	600
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	610	637	657
Proposed legislation		−1	−3
Diesel fuel used on highways [3]	219	245	269
Proposed legislation			122
Use-tax on certain vehicles [3]	129	132	137
Proposed legislation			137
Truck parts and accessories	94	95	97
Lubricating oils	98	98	106
Refunds	−224	−34	−132
Proposed legislation			10
Total trust fund (highway)	4,637	5,068	5,461
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	6,575	6,980	7,584
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits	3,337	3,550	3,940
Beer	1,003	1,035	1,120
Rectification tax	39	40	43
Wines	155	155	163
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	20	20	20
Refunds	−72	−110	−116
Total alcohol taxes	4,482	4,690	5,170
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (small)	2,082	2,040	2,090
Cigars (large)	54	55	58
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Refunds	−2	−2	−2
Total tobacco taxes	2,136	2,095	2,148
Documents (repealed)	1		
Retailers' excise tax (repealed)	*		
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service	1,316	1,470	1,360
Proposed legislation			300
Transportation of persons by air	224	265	300
Proposed legislation		25	245
Jet fuel (proposed legislation)		2	18
International departure tax (proposed legislation)		3	29
Waybill tax (proposed legislation)		5	44
Fuel used on inland waterways (proposed legislation)			4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued			
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	5	5	5
Sugar tax	108	110	112
Coin-operated gaming devices	12	14	15
Interest equalization tax	110	70	50
Tax on foundations			35
Foreign insurance policies	18	18	18
Other	5	5	5
Refunds	−16	−16	−16
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	1,783	1,976	2,524
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	244	199	94
Total excise taxes	15,222	15,940	17,520
Estate and gift taxes	3,491	3,500	3,600
Customs duties	2,319	2,260	2,260
Miscellaneous receipts: [4]			
Miscellaneous taxes	52	60	69
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	2,662	3,250	3,350
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	37	42	45
Patent and copyright fees	27	28	31
Registration and filing fees	29	29	50
Fees for legal and judicial services	16	18	18
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services	13	14	14
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc	*	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	123	131	158
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures:			
Existing law	26	27	28
Proposed legislation		200	
Total fines, penalties, and forfeitures	26	227	28
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation	2	1	1
Gifts and contributions	6	12	9
Undistributed collections	44		
Total miscellaneous receipts	2,916	3,681	3,614
Total budget receipts	187,792	199,386	202,103

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	143,329	149,579	147,600
Trust funds	52,009	58,141	64,107
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Deposits by States are State payroll taxes which cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

[2] Represents employer and employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

[3] These taxes are technically miscellaneous excise taxes, but have been included with other highway taxes to show all highway trust fund receipts in one place.

[4] Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1969, $15 million; 1970, $21 million; 1971, $19 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1970 and 1971 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
INTRABUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS			
Federal interfund transactions:			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	628	808	1,041
Reimbursements by Panama Canal Company	15	19	22
Other	1	*	*
Total Federal interfunds	644	827	1,064
Trust interfund transactions (interchange receipts): [1]			
Railroad retirement/social security	513	541	579
Civil service retirement/foreign service retirement and other	10	1	1
Total trust interfunds	523	542	580
Intragovernmental transactions:			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	226	364	371
Military service credits, various programs	228	124	125
Supplementary medical insurance	984	928	1,245
Hospital insurance	749	617	879
Supplementary retirement contributions	72	73	236
Veterans life insurance	6	5	5
Miscellaneous:			
Awards, Indian Claims Commission	40	31	----------
Other	17	16	19
Subtotal	2,322	2,159	2,881
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Charges for administrative expenses of Social Security Act	77	84	86
Other	31	3	*
Subtotal	108	87	86
Total distributed intragovernmental transactions	2,430	2,247	2,966
Intragovernmental transactions undistributed by agency or function:			
Employer share, employee retirement:			
Civil service retirement and disability insurance	1,401	1,572	1,630
Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance (contribution as employer)[2]	611	728	728
Other Federal employees retirement	6	7	7
Total employer share, employee retirement	2,018	2,307	2,366
Interest received by trust funds	3,099	3,781	4,273
Total intrabudgetary transactions	**8,714**	**9,704**	**11,250**

See footnotes at end of table

Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Interest:			
Interest on Rural Electrification Administration loans	103	116	119
Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections	104	155	151
Other interest (domestic) [3]	78	39	31
Total interest	285	310	301
Dividends and other earnings	*	*	*
Rents:			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands	350	206	400
Rent of land and other real property [3]	42	41	42
Rent of equipment and other personal property	47	46	46
Total rents	438	293	489
Royalties:			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands	78	86	570
Miscellaneous royalties [3]	156	165	174
Total royalties	234	251	744
Sale of products:			
Sale of timber and other natural land products [3]	424	457	500
Sale of power and other utilities	284	320	320
Sale of other products	25	22	23
Recovery of mint manufacturing expense	17	20	23
Total sale of products	750	819	866
Fees and other charges for services and special benefits:			
Veterans life insurance	486	477	492
Other [3]	205	233	225
Total fees and other charges	691	710	717
Sale of Government property:			
Sale of land and other real property [3]	21	47	72
Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials	134	145	567
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	959	1,020	980
Sale of Alaska Railroad			100
Other	32	28	31
Profit on sale of silver bullion	51	26	16
Sale of scrap and salvage material [3]	21	26	20
Total sale of property	1,216	1,292	1,787

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—Continued			
Realization upon loans and investments:			
Loan repayments offset in the expenditure account:			
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	----------	63	65
Recoveries from Japan	37	37	38
Dollar repayments of loans, Agency for International Development	106	44	63
Other	19	34	38
Loan repayments offset in the loan account:			
Rural Electrification Administration	172	157	167
Other	77	75	87
Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs and realization on other investments (offset in the expenditure account):			
Repayments, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	43	48	43
Other [3]	75	27	39
Total realization upon loans and investments	527	485	586
Recoveries and refunds [3]	50	50	49
Total proprietary receipts from the public [4]	4,192	4,211	5,538
Total offsetting receipts	12,905	13,916	16,788

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Interchange receipts between the Social Security and Railroad Retirement funds place the Social Security funds in the same position they would have been in if there were no separate railroad retirement system. Interchange receipts between Federal retirement funds occur when an employee transfers from coverage by one system to coverage by another system.

[2] Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[4] Consists of:

	1969 actual	*1970 est.*	*1971 est.*
Federal funds:			
Receipts applied at agency level	2,238	2,241	3,586
Loan repayments applied at account level	249	232	254
Trust funds	1,705	1,739	1,698

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense—Military:						
Military personnel	21,427	22,491	21,033			
Retired military personnel	2,450	2,859	3,194			
Operation and maintenance	22,349	21,422	19,512			
Procurement	20,542	17,842	17,359			
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,629	7,369	7,346			
Military construction	1,168	959	1,416			
Other [1]	1,541	685	1,103			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−8	−7	−7			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−127	−133	−156			
Total 051	76,970	73,484	70,798			
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	520	444	454			
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,616	2,224	2,363			
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		4	4			
Treasury Department [1]	*	*	*	−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	19	20	23			
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	66	76	76			
Total 059	89	103	106	−*	−*	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−138	−150	−572			
Total national defense	80,058	76,106	73,153	−*	−*	−*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1]	352	380	418			
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	9	10	8			
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1			
Tariff Commission	4	4	4			
Total 151	366	395	430			
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,163	2,274	2,807			
Department of State [1]	12	12	6			
Department of Transportation [1]	4	3	24			
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States						561
U.S. section of the United States-Mexico Commission on border development and friendship		*				
Total 152	2,179	2,289	2,837			561
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Department of State [1]	37	38	47			
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	177	181	189			
Total 153	214	219	235			
154 Food for Freedom:						
Department of Agriculture	300	920	932			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—217	—236	—273			
Total international affairs and finance	2,642	3,586	4,162			561

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Manufacturers' excise taxes—Continued			
Federal funds—Continued			
Refunds	−6	−6	−6
Proposed legislation			−2
Total Federal funds	1,938	1,912	2,123
Trust fund (highway):			
Gasoline	3,171	3,331	3,482
Proposed legislation		−5	−21
Automobile trucks, buses, and trailers	541	570	600
Tires, innertubes, and tread rubber	610	637	657
Proposed legislation		−1	−3
Diesel fuel used on highways [3]	219	245	269
Proposed legislation			122
Use-tax on certain vehicles [3]	129	132	137
Proposed legislation			137
Truck parts and accessories	94	95	97
Lubricating oils	98	98	106
Refunds	−224	−34	−132
Proposed legislation			10
Total trust fund (highway)	4,637	5,068	5,461
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	6,575	6,980	7,584
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits	3,337	3,550	3,940
Beer	1,003	1,035	1,120
Rectification tax	39	40	43
Wines	155	155	163
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	20	20	20
Refunds	−72	−110	−116
Total alcohol taxes	4,482	4,690	5,170
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (small)	2,082	2,040	2,090
Cigars (large)	54	55	58
Cigarette papers and tubes	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Refunds	−2	−2	−2
Total tobacco taxes	2,136	2,095	2,148
Documents (repealed)	1		
Retailers' excise tax (repealed)	*		
Miscellaneous excise taxes:			
General and toll telephone and teletype service	1,316	1,470	1,360
Proposed legislation			300
Transportation of persons by air	224	265	300
Proposed legislation		25	245
Jet fuel (proposed legislation)		2	18
International departure tax (proposed legislation)		3	29
Waybill tax (proposed legislation)		5	44
Fuel used on inland waterways (proposed legislation)			4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Excise taxes—Continued			
Miscellaneous excise taxes—Continued			
Wagering taxes, including occupational taxes	5	5	5
Sugar tax	108	110	112
Coin-operated gaming devices	12	14	15
Interest equalization tax	110	70	50
Tax on foundations			35
Foreign insurance policies	18	18	18
Other	5	5	5
Refunds	−16	−16	−16
Total miscellaneous excise taxes	1,783	1,976	2,524
Undistributed depositary receipts and unapplied collections	244	199	94
Total excise taxes	15,222	15,940	17,520
Estate and gift taxes	3,491	3,500	3,600
Customs duties	2,319	2,260	2,260
Miscellaneous receipts: [4]			
Miscellaneous taxes	52	60	69
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	2,662	3,250	3,350
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services:			
Immigration, passport, and consular fees	37	42	45
Patent and copyright fees	27	28	31
Registration and filing fees	29	29	50
Fees for legal and judicial services	16	18	18
Miscellaneous fees for regulatory and judicial services	13	14	14
Miscellaneous fees for permits, licenses, etc	*	*	*
Total fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	123	131	158
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures:			
Existing law	26	27	28
Proposed legislation		200	
Total fines, penalties, and forfeitures	26	227	28
War reparations and recoveries under military occupation	2	1	1
Gifts and contributions	6	12	9
Undistributed collections	44		
Total miscellaneous receipts	2,916	3,681	3,614
Total budget receipts	187,792	199,386	202,103

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
MEMORANDUM			
Federal funds	143,329	149,579	147,600
Trust funds	52,009	58,141	64,107
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Deposits by States are State payroll taxes which cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment tax receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State level. Railroad unemployment tax receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

[2] Represents employer and employee contributions to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.

[3] These taxes are technically miscellaneous excise taxes, but have been included with other highway taxes to show all highway trust fund receipts in one place.

[4] Includes both Federal and trust funds. Trust fund amounts in miscellaneous receipts are: 1969, $15 million; 1970, $21 million; 1971, $19 million.

Note.—Estimates for 1970 and 1971 include effects of proposed legislation.

Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
INTRABUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS			
Federal interfund transactions:			
Interest on Government capital in enterprises	628	808	1,041
Reimbursements by Panama Canal Company	15	19	22
Other	1	*	*
Total Federal interfunds	644	827	1,064
Trust interfund transactions (interchange receipts): [1]			
Railroad retirement/social security	513	541	579
Civil service retirement/foreign service retirement and other	10	1	1
Total trust interfunds	523	542	580
Intragovernmental transactions:			
Federal fund payments to trust funds:			
Contributions to insurance programs:			
Old-age and survivors insurance	226	364	371
Military service credits, various programs	228	124	125
Supplementary medical insurance	984	928	1,245
Hospital insurance	749	617	879
Supplementary retirement contributions	72	73	236
Veterans life insurance	6	5	5
Miscellaneous:			
Awards, Indian Claims Commission	40	31	----------
Other	17	16	19
Subtotal	2,322	2,159	2,881
Trust fund payments to Federal funds:			
Charges for administrative expenses of Social Security Act	77	84	86
Other	31	3	*
Subtotal	108	87	86
Total distributed intragovernmental transactions	2,430	2,247	2,966
Intragovernmental transactions undistributed by agency or function:			
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Other Federal employees retirement	6	7	7
Total employer share, employee retirement	2,018	2,307	2,366
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Total intrabudgetary transactions	**8,714**	**9,704**	**11,250**

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Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC			
Interest:			
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Interest on foreign loans and deferred foreign collections	104	155	151
Other interest (domestic) [3]	78	39	31
Total interest	285	310	301
Dividends and other earnings	*	*	*
Rents:			
Rent on Outer Continental Shelf lands	350	206	400
Rent of land and other real property [3]	42	41	42
Rent of equipment and other personal property	47	46	46
Total rents	438	293	489
Royalties:			
Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands	78	86	570
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Sale of products:			
Sale of timber and other natural land products [3]	424	457	500
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Sale of Government property:			
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Sale of equipment and other personal property:			
Sale from the stockpile of strategic and critical materials	134	145	567
Military assistance program sales (trust fund)	959	1,020	980
Sale of Alaska Railroad			100
Other	32	28	31
Profit on sale of silver bullion	51	26	16
Sale of scrap and salvage material [3]	21	26	20
Total sale of property	1,216	1,292	1,787

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Table 12. **OFFSETTING RECEIPTS BY TYPE** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Type	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC—Continued			
Realization upon loans and investments:			
Loan repayments offset in the expenditure account:			
Repayment of loans to United Kingdom	----------	63	65
Recoveries from Japan	37	37	38
Dollar repayments of loans, Agency for International Development	106	44	63
Other	19	34	38
Loan repayments offset in the loan account:			
Rural Electrification Administration	172	157	167
Other	77	75	87
Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs and realization on other investments (offset in the expenditure account):			
Repayments, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961	43	48	43
Other [3]	75	27	39
Total realization upon loans and investments	527	485	586
Recoveries and refunds [3]	**50**	**50**	**49**
Total proprietary receipts from the public [4]	**4,192**	**4,211**	**5,538**
Total offsetting receipts	**12,905**	**13,916**	**16,788**

*Less than $500 thousand.

[1] Interchange receipts between the Social Security and Railroad Retirement funds place the Social Security funds in the same position they would have been in if there were no separate railroad retirement system. Interchange receipts between Federal retirement funds occur when an employee transfers from coverage by one system to coverage by another system.

[2] Includes provision for covered Federal civilian employees and military personnel.

[3] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

[4] Consists of:

	1969 actual	*1970 est.*	*1971 est.*
Federal funds:			
Receipts applied at agency level	2,238	2,241	3,586
Loan repayments applied at account level	249	232	254
Trust funds	1,705	1,739	1,698

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense—Military:						
Military personnel	21,427	22,491	21,033			
Retired military personnel	2,450	2,859	3,194			
Operation and maintenance	22,349	21,422	19,512			
Procurement	20,542	17,842	17,359			
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,629	7,369	7,346			
Military construction	1,168	959	1,416			
Other [1]	1,541	685	1,103			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−8	−7	−7			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−127	−133	−156			
Total 051	76,970	73,484	70,798			
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	520	444	454			
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,616	2,224	2,363			
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		4	4			
Treasury Department [1]	*	*	*	−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	19	20	23			
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	66	76	76			
Total 059	89	103	106	−*	−*	−*
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−138	−150	−572			
Total national defense	80,058	76,106	73,153	−*	−*	−*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1]	352	380	418			
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	9	10	8			
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1			
Tariff Commission	4	4	4			
Total 151	366	395	430			
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,163	2,274	2,807			
Department of State [1]	12	12	6			
Department of Transportation [1]	4	3	24			
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States						561
U.S. section of the United States-Mexico Commission on border development and friendship		*				
Total 152	2,179	2,289	2,837			561
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Department of State [1]	37	38	47			
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	177	181	189			
Total 153	214	219	235			
154 Food for Freedom:						
Department of Agriculture	300	920	932			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—217	—236	—273			
Total international affairs and finance	2,842	3,586	4,162			561

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Manned space flight:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,626	2,257	1,810	------	------	------
252 Space science and application:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	543	632	683	------	------	------
253 Space technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	309	306	293	------	------	------
254 Aircraft technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	169	181	186	------	------	------
259 Supporting space activities:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	351	364	374	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	------	------	------	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−6	−15	------	------	------
Total space research and technology	3,991	3,735	3,330	------	------	------
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	6,297	5,102	4,643	320	59	−8
352 Rural housing and public facilities:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	107	137	128	383	308	279
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	342	355	163	------	------	------
355 Research and other agricultural services:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	639	733	799	------	------	------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−3	------	------	------	------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−79	−39	−41	------	------	------
Total agriculture and rural development	7,300	6,285	5,691	703	367	271

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	99	108	112			
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,264	1,170	1,298			
Department of the Interior [1]	756	1,448	4,566	2	4	3
Department of State	9	4	8			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	16	18	19			
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	1	2			
Tennessee Valley Authority	50	51	250			
Water Resources Council [1]	4	5	6			
Total 401	2,200	2,806	6,260	2	4	3
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	567	628	559			
Department of the Interior [1]	170	196	179			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	1	1	*			
Total 402	738	826	738			
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	95	107	105			
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	427	432	597			
Other independent agencies: Historical and memorial commissions	*	*				
Total 405	427	432	597			
409 Other natural resources programs:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*			
Department of the Interior [1]	156	169	172			
Department of State	2	2	3			
Total 409	158	172	175			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−*	−1	−1			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1,372	−1,324	−2,047			
Total natural resources	2,245	3,018	5,827	2	4	3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation	902	1,325	1,765	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board	45	34	27	-------	-------	-------
Total 501	947	1,358	1,793	-------	-------	-------
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	344	271	426	−6	−7	−6
Department of Transportation [1]	544	579	625	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	5	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total 502	893	850	1,051	−6	−7	−6
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Department of Transportation [1]	5,841	5,888	8,737	100	100	100
Total 503	5,848	5,888	8,737	100	100	100
505 Postal service:						
Post Office Department	1,209	1,438	583	-------	-------	-------
506 Advancement of business:						
Department of Commerce [1]	343	492	450	-------	-------	-------
Department of Transportation [1]	21	33	53	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Small Business Administration	21	25	30	-------	175	242
Temporary study commissions	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total 506	385	552	534	-------	175	242
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President	349	282	296	-------	-------	-------
Department of Commerce [1]	206	208	226	76	71	94
Department of the Interior [1]	202	205	150	*	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska	*	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	2	3	3	-------	-------	-------
National Council on Indian Opportunity	*	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Total 507	759	699	674	76	71	94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	9	9	9			
Department of Justice	8	10	12			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	10	11	11			
Federal Communications Commission	21	24	25			
Federal Maritime Commission	4	4	4			
Federal Trade Commission	17	21	21			
Interstate Commerce Commission	25	27	26	−1	−1	−1
Securities and Exchange Commission	19	22	22			
Total 508	112	128	129	−1	−1	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−49	−39	−11			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−108	−105	−206			
Total commerce and transportation	9,998	10,769	13,285	169	339	429
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	696	771	869	3	6	2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	312	575	575			
Total 551	1,009	1,346	1,444	3	6	2
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1,065	1,096	1,107			
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	210	189	203	−1	−1	−1
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	74	100	143			
555 Low- and moderate-income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	410	559	855	550	2,045	35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—Continued						
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development [1]	4	13	18	40	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	-------	8	-------	-------	3,000	-------
Total 556	4	22	18	40	3,000	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−13	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	—*	—*	—*	-------	-------	-------
Total community development and housing	2,759	3,312	3,769	592	5,051	36
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	366	393	408	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,280	1,854	2,162	*	—*	*
Department of the Interior	173	219	233	-------	-------	-------
Total 601	2,819	2,466	2,803	*	—*	*
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and, Welfare	756	883	871	101	10	14
Department of Housing and Urban Development	54	62	63	300	-------	-------
Treasury Department	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total 602	814	944	934	401	10	14
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	256	289	379	-------	-------	-------
604 Manpower training:						
Funds appropriated to the President	882	778	180	-------	-------	-------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	118	130	170	-------	-------	-------
Department of Labor	414	658	1,421	-------	-------	-------
Total 604	1,414	1,566	1,771	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
605 Science education and basic research:						
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation [1]	400	440	513			
608 Other education aids:						
Legislative branch [1]	45	50	56			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	281	267	213			
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	5	15	22			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	15	23	40			
Smithsonian Institution [1]	49	52	46			
Total 608	395	408	377			
609 Other manpower aids:						
Department of the Interior	12	27	54			
Department of Labor [1]	769	859	928			
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	9	13	19			
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*				
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	8	9	10			
National Labor Relations Board	35	38	38			
National Mediation Board	2	2	2			
President's Committee on Consumer Interests	*	*	1			
President's Council on Youth Opportunity		*	*			
Temporary study commissions		*	1			
Total 609	837	950	1,053			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−13	−13	−14			
Total education and manpower	6,923	7,051	7,817	402	10	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
650 HEALTH						
651 Development of Health Resources:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,072	2,024	2,026	7	—*	30
652 Providing or financing medical services:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	9,733	10,532	13,197			
653 Prevention and control of health problems:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	556	584	657			
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—2	—1	—1			
Total health	12,359	13,138	15,879	7	—*	30
700 INCOME SECURITY						
701 Retirement and social insurance:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	2	2			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	30,446	35,355	38,031			
Department of Labor [1]	3,368	3,376	3,374			
Department of State (trust fund)	20	19	17			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1 3]	4,339	4,218	4,625	—595		
Railroad Retirement Board [1 3]	1,714	1,702	1,854	—50		
Total 701	39,887	44,671	47,901	—645		
702 Public assistance:						
Department of Agriculture	637	1,011	1,574			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1]	3,694	4,433	5,672	3	4	4
Total 702	4,331	5,444	7,245	3	4	4
703 Social and individual services:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	*	1	1			
Funds appropriated to the President	45	170	65			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	946	1,277	1,379			
Total 703	992	1,447	1,445			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
700 INCOME SECURITY—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1	−1	−1	-------	-------	-------
Total income security	45,209	51,561	56,591	−641	4	4
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Income security:						
Veterans Administration [1]	5,609	5,991	6,059	64	70	65
802 Education, training, and rehabilitation:						
Veterans Administration	720	991	1,196	*	-------	-------
803 Housing:						
Veterans Administration	−133	−123	209	142	129	−203
804 Hospital and medical care:						
Veterans Administration [1]	1,553	1,786	1,812	-------	-------	-------
809 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	24	25	27	-------	-------	-------
Veterans Administration	207	237	239	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	2	3	3	-------	-------	-------
Total 809	233	264	269	-------	-------	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−5	−5	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−479	−493	-------	-------	-------
Total veterans benefits and services	7,489	8,426	9,046	206	199	−138
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Treasury Department	16,588	18,800	19,000	-------	-------	-------
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Treasury Department	120	128	128	-------	-------	-------
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Treasury Department	7	11	13	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
850 INTEREST—Continued						
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−640	−808	−1,041			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−285	−310	−301			
Total interest	15,791	17,821	17,799			
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative Branch	207	237	254			
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	110	130	134			
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	1	1	1			
Total 902	111	131	135			
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	29	35	43			
Funds appropriated to the President	1	1	1			
Treasury Department	1	1	1			
General Services Administration	1	*	*			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Radiation Council	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	1	1				
Total 903	33	39	45			
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative Branch	60	69	75			
Treasury Department [1]	1,040	1,188	1,268			−*
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	−3			3		
Renegotiation Board	3	4	4			
Tax Court of the United States [1]	3	3	3			
Temporary study commissions						
Total 904	1,103	1,263	1,350	3		−*
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	474	517	622	5	27	21
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions		1	2			
Total 905	474	518	624	5	27	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. **BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	69	61	110			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [3]	79	85	101			
Temporary study commissions	*					
Total 906	148	145	211			
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
Department of Justice [1]	537	839	1,117			
Treasury Department	24	34	51			
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*			
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People		1	1			
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	3			
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*			
Total 908	564	878	1,173			
909 National capital region:						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*			
District of Columbia	94	121	157	71	56	24
Intergovernmental agencies	44	126	180			
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	1	1	2	—*	—*	
Temporary study commissions		*	*			
Total 909	139	248	339	71	56	24
910 Other general government:						
Legislative branch	8	10	19			
Department of Defense—Civil	60	65	53	—8	—*	—*
Department of the Interior	53	70	86	4	4	4
Treasury Department [1]	144	242	154			
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*	*	*			
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	1	1	1			
Temporary study commissions		1				
Total 910	266	390	313	—4	4	4
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—92	—103	—108			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—146	—150	—147			
Total general government	2,807	3,597	4,188	75	87	48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			LOAN AUTHORITY		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Allowances for:						
Revenue sharing	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....
Civilian and military pay increases	.....	175	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies	.....	500	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Undistributed intragovernmental payments:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366	.....	.....	.....
Interest received by trust funds	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273	.....	.....	.....
Total new obligational authority and loan authority	194,652	202,991	216,772	1,515	6,060	1,258
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	148,935	153,122	162,411	2,003	5,898	1,104
Trust funds	53,264	58,203	63,967	−488	162	154
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605	.....	.....	.....

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.
[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.
[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1969, $1,167; 1970, $1,244; 1971, $1,415.
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1969, $2,710; 1970, $2,576; 1971, $3,200.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY

(in millions of dollars)

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
050 NATIONAL DEFENSE						
051 Department of Defense—Military:						
Military personnel	21,374	22,301	20,911			
Retired military personnel	2,444	2,857	3,193			
Operation and maintenance	22,227	21,500	19,650			
Procurement	23,988	21,550	18,799			
Research, development, test, and evaluation	7,457	7,300	7,382			
Military construction	1,389	1,124	1,154			
Other [1]	−862	14	266	−2	1	1
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−8	−7	−7			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−127	−133	−156			
Total 051	77,879	76,504	71,190	−2	1	1
057 Military assistance: [2]						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	789	495	600			
058 Atomic energy: [2]						
Atomic Energy Commission [1]	2,450	2,461	2,411			
059 Defense-related activities:						
Executive Office of the President	3	3	3			
Funds appropriated to the President	168	20	−157	−2	−3	−1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	8	5	5			
Treasury Department [1]	*	*	*	−*	−*	−*
General Services Administration	18	19	23			
Other independent agencies: Selective Service System	65	74	75			
Total 059	262	122	−51	−2	−3	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−138	−150	−572			
Total national defense	81,244	79,434	73,583	−4	−2	−*
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE						
151 Conduct of foreign affairs:						
Department of State [1]	357	381	398			
Other independent agencies:						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	10	11	10			
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1	1	1			
Tariff Commission	4	4	4			
Total 151	371	396	412			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
150 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND FINANCE—Continued						
152 Economic and financial assistance:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	2,156	2,120	2,139	.....	.....	.....
Department of Agriculture	—*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of State [1]	10	11	9	.....	.....	.....
Department of Transportation [1]	8	14	15	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	—117	—117	—116	363	718	311
U.S. Section of the United States-Mexico Commission on Border Development and Friendship	—*	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 152	2,057	2,028	2,046	363	718	311
153 Foreign information and exchange activities:						
Funds appropriated to the President	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Department of State [1]	47	39	43	.....	.....	.....
Other independent agencies: United States Information Agency [1]	184	197	195	.....	.....	.....
Total 153	237	237	241	.....	.....	.....
154 Food for Freedom:						
Department of Agriculture	975	971	852	.....	.....	.....
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—*	—*	.....	.....	.....
Proprietary receipts from the public	—217	—236	—273	.....	.....	.....
Total international affairs and finance	3,422	3,395	3,278	363	718	311
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY						
251 Manned space flight:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,781	2,355	1,937	.....	.....	.....
252 Space science and application:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	569	634	612	.....	.....	.....
253 Space technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	344	337	306	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
250 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY—Continued						
254 Aircraft technology:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	168	180	184			
259 Supporting space activities:						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration [1]	390	387	376			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−6	−6	−15			
Total space research and technology	4,247	3,886	3,400			
350 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
351 Farm income stabilization:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	4,962	4,495	4,630	342	−10	−163
Other independent agencies: Farm Credit Administration [1]	−149	−*		−155		
Total 351	4,813	4,495	4,630	187	−10	−163
352 Rural housing and public facilities:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	125	155	207	293	661	−379
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−12	14	−4	−88		
Total 352	113	169	203	205	661	−379
354 Agricultural land and water resources:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	343	344	317	1	*	
355 Research and other agricultural services:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	645	726	799			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions		*				
Total 355	645	726	799			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−3				
Proprietary receipts from the public	−79	−39	−41			
Total agriculture and rural development	5,829	5,691	5,906	393	652	−542

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
400 NATURAL RESOURCES						
401 Water resources and power:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	100	121	123	1	2	1
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	1,244	1,235	1,395			
Department of the Interior [1]	687	710	957	4	4	4
Department of State	13	5	8			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Power Commission	16	18	19			
Intergovernmental agencies	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	1	2			
Tennessee Valley Authority	187	224	425			
Water Resources Council [1]	4	5	6			
Total 401	2,251	2,319	2,936	6	6	5
402 Land management:						
Department of Agriculture [1]	473	549	590			
Department of the Interior [1]	168	194	180			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	2	2	1			
Total 402	643	746	771			
403 Mineral resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	71	116	110			
405 Recreational resources:						
Department of the Interior [1]	372	447	546			
Other independent agencies: Historical and Memorial Commissions	*	*				
Total 405	372	447	546			
409 Other natural resources programs:						
Department of Defense—Civil	*	*	*			
Department of the Interior [1]	157	175	180	1	1	*
Department of State	2	2	2			
Total 409	159	177	183	1	1	*
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	—*	—1	—1			
Proprietary receipts from the public	—1,372	—1,324	—2,047			
Total natural resources	2,123	2,479	2,498	7	6	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION						
501 Air transportation:						
Department of Transportation	998	1,252	1,636			
Other independent agencies: Civil Aeronautics Board	44	37	31			
Total 501	1,042	1,290	1,668			
502 Water transportation:						
Department of Commerce	322	328	341	−7	−9	−7
Department of Defense—Civil	−8	3	6			
Department of Transportation [1]	553	594	598			
Other independent agencies: Temporary study commissions	5	3	1			
Total 502	871	928	945	−7	−9	−7
503 Ground transportation:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2	4	4			
Department of Transportation [1]	4,411	4,761	4,842	−*	45	35
Total 503	4,413	4,765	4,846	−*	45	35
505 Postal service:						
Post Office Department	920	1,247	382			
506 Advancement of business:						
Funds appropriated to the President	1	*				
Department of Commerce [1]	352	503	445			
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−10	−1	−8	−62		
Department of Transportation [1]	21	31	44			
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (trust fund)	−313	−333	−359			
Small Business Administration	128	69	83	−18	203	95
Temporary study commissions	*	1	*			
Total 506	179	271	206	−80	203	95
507 Area and regional development:						
Funds appropriated to the President	166	259	279			
Department of Commerce [1]	168	186	203	42	89	54
Department of the Interior [1]	201	182	169	5	−2	2
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska	*	*	*			
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	2	3	3			
National Council on Indian Opportunity	*	*	*			
Total 507	537	630	655	47	87	55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
500 COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION—Continued						
508 Regulation of business:						
Department of Commerce	9	9	8			
Department of Justice	8	10	11			
Treasury Department (trust fund)	−2	−3	−3			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Aeronautics Board	10	11	11			
Federal Communications Commission	20	24	25			
Federal Maritime Commission	4	4	4			
Federal Trade Commission	16	21	21			
Interstate Commerce Commission	25	27	26	−1	−1	−1
Securities and Exchange Commission	19	21	22			
Total 508	108	124	125	−1	−1	−1
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−49	−39	−11			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−108	−105	−206			
Total commerce and transportation	7,914	9,111	8,609	−41	325	176
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING						
551 Concentrated community development:						
Funds appropriated to the President [1]	670	656	714	−2	4	−2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	15	300	530			
Total 551	686	956	1,244	−2	4	−2
552 Community environment:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	595	1,115	1,127	37	7	46
553 Community facilities:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	102	163	202	44	37	34
554 Community planning and administration:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	47	81	97	*	1	−1
555 Low- and moderate-income housing aids:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	344	548	861	527	605	638

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
550 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING—Continued						
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market:						
Funds appropriated to the President	−1					
Department of Housing and Urban Development [1]	−388	−208	−211	272	−108	−136
Other independent agencies: Federal Home Loan Bank Board	−311	−148	−111	22	−6	−6
Total 556	−700	−356	−323	294	−113	−142
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−13					
Proprietary receipts from the public	−*	−*	−*			
Total community development and housing	1,060	2,506	3,209	900	540	573
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER						
601 Elementary and secondary education:						
Funds appropriated to the President	368	370	382			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,936	2,069	2,071	−1	*	−*
Department of the Interior	176	229	257			
Total 601	2,481	2,668	2,710	−1	*	−*
602 Higher education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	959	1,075	1,189	92	90	110
Department of Housing and Urban Development	52	62	79	127	164	71
Treasury Department	*	5				
Total 602	1,011	1,141	1,268	219	254	181
603 Vocational education:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	262	266	329			
604 Manpower training:						
Funds appropriated to the President	777	811	192			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	33	138	199			
Department of Labor	383	419	1,329			
Total 604	1,193	1,368	1,720			

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 14. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY**
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
600 EDUCATION AND MANPOWER—Continued						
605 Science education and basic research:						
Other independent agencies: National Science Foundation [1]	490	490	490			
608 Other education aids:						
Legislative branch [1]	43	52	57			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	260	287	237			
Other independent agencies:						
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	5	15	22			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities [1]	12	23	40			
Smithsonian Institution [1]	54	57	55			
Total 608	373	434	411			
609 Other manpower aids:						
Department of the Interior	11	27	54			
Department of Labor [1]	745	839	911			
Other independent agencies:						
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	9	13	18			
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	*	*	*			
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	8	9	10			
National Labor Relations Board	34	38	37			
National Mediation Board	2	2	2			
President's Committee on Consumer interest	*	*	1			
President's Council on Youth Opportunity	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions		*	1			
Total 609	810	929	1,034			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−13	−13	−14			
Total education and manpower	6,607	7,284	7,948	219	254	181

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
650 HEALTH						
651 Development of health resources:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,918	2,142	2,220	—*	1	15
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—*	*		—*		
Total 651	1,918	2,142	2,220	—*	1	15
652 Providing or financing medical services:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	9,332	10,594	12,110			
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission (trust fund)	—17	—11	—4			
Total 652	9,315	10,582	12,106			
653 Prevention and control of health problems:						
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	465	542	618			
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	—2	—1	—1			
Total health	11,696	13,264	14,942	—*	1	15
700 INCOME SECURITY						
701 Retirement and social insurance:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	1	1	1			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1 3]	26,791	29,848	33,762			
Department of Labor [1]	2,286	2,898	3,246			
Department of State (trust fund)	14	17	19			
Other independent agencies:						
Civil Service Commission [1 3]	2,246	2,663	3,052	—595		
Railroad Retirement Board [1 3]	1,548	1,680	1,816	—50		
Total 701	32,885	37,106	41,895	—645		
702 Public assistance:						
Department of Agriculture	587	958	1,580			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare [1]	3,682	4,419	5,451	3	4	4
Total 702	4,269	5,377	7,031	3	4	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
700 INCOME SECURITY—Continued						
703 Social and individual services:						
The Judiciary (trust fund)	*	1	1			
Funds appropriated to the President	20	145	115			
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	867	1,201	1,338			
Total 703	888	1,347	1,454			
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [5]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions						
Proprietary receipts from the public	−1	−1	−1			
Total income security	38,041	43,828	50,379	−641	4	4
800 VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES						
801 Income security:						
Veterans Administration [1]	5,464	5,880	5,953	64	70	65
802 Education, training, and rehabilitation:						
Veterans Administration	701	1,000	1,206	*		
803 Housing:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development	−12	−7	−11	−51		
Veterans Administration	−24	−29	−29	189	198	−276
Total 803	−37	−36	−39	139	198	−276
804 Hospital and medical care:						
Veterans Administration [1]	1,566	1,787	1,796			
809 Other veterans benefits and services:						
Department of Defense—Civil [1]	28	27	27			
Veterans Administration	207	237	239			
Other independent agencies: American Battle Monuments Commission [1]	2	3	3			
Total 809	237	266	269			
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−6	−5	−5			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−487	−479	−493			
Total veterans benefits and services	7,438	8,414	8,686	202	268	−211

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
850 INTEREST						
851 Interest on the public debt:						
Treasury department	16,588	18,800	19,000	-------	-------	-------
852 Interest on refunds of receipts:						
Treasury Department	120	128	128	-------	-------	-------
853 Interest on uninvested funds:						
Treasury Department	7	11	13	-------	-------	-------
Deductions for offsetting receipts:						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−640	−808	−1,041	-------	-------	-------
Proprietary receipts from the public	−285	−310	−301	-------	-------	-------
Total interest	15,791	17,821	17,799	-------	-------	-------
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
901 Legislative functions:						
Legislative branch	192	234	242	-------	-------	-------
902 Judicial functions:						
The Judiciary	110	129	134	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies: Indian Claims Commission	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Total 902	110	130	135	-------	-------	-------
903 Executive direction and management:						
Executive Office of the President	28	36	42	-------	-------	-------
Funds appropriated to the President	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Treasury Department	1	1	1	-------	-------	-------
General Services Administration	1	1	*	-------	-------	-------
Other independent agencies:						
Federal Radiation Council	*	*	*	-------	-------	-------
Temporary study commissions	*	1	*	-------	-------	-------
Total 903	31	41	45	-------	-------	-------
904 Central fiscal operations:						
Legislative branch	59	69	74	-------	-------	-------
Treasury Department [1]	1,029	1,182	1,264	-------	-------	—*
Other independent agencies:						
Export-Import Bank of the United States	−3	-------	-------	3	-------	-------
Renegotiation Board	3	4	4	-------	-------	-------
Tax Court of the United States [1]	3	3	3	-------	-------	-------
Temporary study commissions	*	*	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total 904	1,091	1,257	1,345	3	-------	—*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
905 General property and records management:						
General Services Administration [1]	562	604	611	5	27	20
Other independent agencies:						
Central Intelligence Agency	*	*				
Temporary study commissions		*	2			
Total 905	562	604	612	5	27	20
906 Central personnel management:						
Department of Labor [1]	68	81	85			
Other independent agencies: Civil Service Commission [1]	79	85	99			
Total 906	146	166	184			
908 Law enforcement and justice:						
Department of Justice [1]	508	735	975			
Treasury Department	23	33	48			
Other independent agencies:						
Administrative Conference of the United States	*	*	*			
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People	—*	1	1			
Civil Service Commission	*	—*				
Commission on Civil Rights	3	3	3			
Subversive Activities Control Board	*	*	*			
Temporary study commissions	*	*	*			
Total 908	534	772	1,027			
909 National capital region:						
Other independent agencies:						
Commission of Fine Arts	*	*	*			
District of Columbia	89	131	144	65	103	146
Intergovernmental agencies	6	20	122			
National Capital Planning Commission [1]	1	2	2	—*	*	
Temporary study commissions		*	*			
Total 909	97	153	268	65	103	146
910 Other general government:						
Legislative Branch	—4	—1	8			
Department of Defense—Civil	62	66	60		—*	—*
Department of the Interior	60	71	87	7	4	5
Treasury Department [1]	143	243	153			
Other independent agencies:						
Historical and memorial commissions [1]	*	*	*			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION AND AGENCY
(in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function and department or other unit	EXPENDITURES			NET LENDING		
	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
900 GENERAL GOVERNMENT—Con.						
910 Other general governments—Con.						
Intergovernmental agencies [1]	*	1	1			
Temporary study commissions		*	1			
Total 910	261	381	310	7	4	5
Deductions for offsetting receipts: [4]						
Interfund and intragovernmental transactions	−92	−103	−108			
Proprietary receipts from the public	−146	−150	−147			
Total general government	2,786	3,485	3,914	80	134	171
Allowances for:						
Revenue sharing			275			
Civilian and military pay increases		175	1,400			
Contingencies		300	900			
Undistributed intragovernmental payments:						
Employer share, employee retirement	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366			
Interest received by trust funds	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273			
Total expenditures and net lending	183,080	194,985	200,088	1,476	2,900	683
MEMORANDUM						
Federal funds	146,783	153,894	154,333	2,036	2,809	604
Trust funds	43,844	49,426	55,361	−560	91	79
Intragovernmental transactions	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605			

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Includes both Federal and trust funds.
[2] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions, and proprietary receipts from the public.
[3] Net of interfund and intragovernmental transactions.
[4] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1969, $1,167; 1970, $1,244; 1971, $1,415.
[5] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above: 1969, $2,710; 1970, $2,576; 1971, $3,200.

Table 15. **BUDGET RECEIPTS, OUTLAYS, FINANCING, AND DEBT, 1960–1971** (in millions of dollars)

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Receipts, expenditures, and net lending:												
Expenditure account:												
Receipts	92,492	94,389	99,676	106,560	112,662	116,833	130,856	149,552	153,671	187,792	199,386	202,103
Expenditures (excludes net lending)	90,341	96,597	104,462	111,456	118,039	117,181	130,820	153,201	172,802	183,080	194,985	200,088
Expenditure account surplus or deficit (−)	2,151	−2,208	−4,786	−4,896	−5,377	−347	36	−3,649	−19,131	4,712	4,401	2,014
Loan account:												
Loan disbursements	8,310	7,869	9,621	9,646	10,237	10,911	14,628	17,676	20,327	13,117	9,489	8,604
Loan repayments	6,427	6,671	7,271	9,791	9,693	9,662	10,796	12,623	14,297	11,640	6,589	7,921
Net lending	1,882	1,198	2,351	−145	545	1,249	3,832	5,053	6,030	1,476	2,900	683
Total budget:												
Receipts	92,492	94,389	99,676	106,560	112,662	116,833	130,856	149,552	153,671	187,792	199,386	202,103
Outlays (expenditures and net lending)	92,223	97,795	106,813	111,311	118,584	118,430	134,652	158,254	178,833	184,556	197,885	200,771
Budget surplus or deficit (−)	269	−3,406	−7,137	−4,751	−5,922	−1,596	−3,796	−8,702	−25,161	3,236	1,501	1,331
Budget financing:												
Net borrowing from the public or repayment of borrowing (−)	2,174	1,427	9,769	6,088	3,092	4,061	3,076	2,838	23,100	−1,044	−2,583	−1,200
Other means of financing	−2,443	1,979	−2,632	−1,337	2,830	−2,465	720	5,863	2,061	−2,192	1,082	−131
Total means of financing	−269	3,406	7,137	4,751	5,922	1,596	3,796	8,702	25,161	[1]−3,236	[1]−1,501	[1]−1,331
Outstanding debt, end of year:												
Gross Federal debt	290,862	292,895	303,291	310,807	316,763	323,154	329,474	341,348	369,769	367,144	374,734	382,503
Held by the public	237,177	238,604	248,373	254,461	257,553	261,614	264,690	267,529	290,629	279,483	278,483	277,283

[1] Excludes changes due to reclassification and to conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership. See footnotes to table 9.

[1] Excludes changes due to reclassification and to conversion of mixed-ownership enterprises to private ownership. See footnotes to table 9.

Table 16. BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1960–1971 (in millions of dollars)

Source	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Individual income taxes	40,741	41,338	45,571	47,588	48,697	48,792	55,446	61,526	68,726	87,249	92,200	91,000
Corporation income taxes	21,494	20,954	20,523	21,579	23,493	25,461	30,073	33,971	28,665	36,678	37,000	35,000
Social insurance taxes and contrib'ns (trust funds):												
Employment taxes and contributions:												
Old-age and survivors insurance	9,671	11,104	11,267	13,117	15,242	15,567	17,556	22,197	22,265	25,484	29,215	30,996
Disability insurance	970	1,005	1,004	1,058	1,124	1,156	1,530	2,204	2,651	3,469	4,035	4,608
Hospital insurance	----	----	----	----	----	----	893	2,645	3,493	4,398	4,728	6,187
Railroad retirement	607	571	564	572	593	636	683	776	814	885	936	1,051
Total employment taxes and contributions	11,248	12,679	12,835	14,746	16,959	17,359	20,662	27,823	29,224	34,236	38,914	42,842
Unemployment insurance [1]	2,667	2,902	3,337	4,112	4,045	3,819	3,777	3,659	3,346	3,328	3,340	3,335
Contributions for other insurance and retirement:												
Supplementary medical insurance	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	647	698	903	922	1,242
Employees' retirement—employee contributions	758	844	863	932	993	1,065	1,111	1,201	1,334	1,426	1,600	1,658
Other retirement contributions	10	12	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	24	29	31
Total contributions for other insurance and retirement	768	857	875	946	1,008	1,081	1,129	1,867	2,052	2,353	2,551	2,931
Total social insurance taxes and contributions	14,684	16,438	17,046	19,804	22,012	22,258	25,567	33,349	34,622	39,918	44,805	49,108

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. **BUDGET RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, 1960–1971** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Source	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Excise taxes:												
Federal funds:												
Alcohol	3,127	3,146	3,268	3,366	3,499	3,689	3,720	3,980	4,189	4,482	4,690	5,170
Tobacco	1,927	1,986	2,022	2,075	2,048	2,142	2,066	2,077	2,121	2,136	2,095	2,148
Other	4,084	3,931	4,295	4,474	4,664	5,081	3,358	3,221	3,390	3,967	4,087	4,741
Total Federal excise taxes	9,137	9,063	9,585	9,915	10,211	10,911	9,145	9,278	9,700	10,585	10,872	12,059
Trust fund (highway)	2,539	2,798	2,949	3,279	3,519	3,659	3,917	4,441	4,379	4,637	5,068	5,461
Total excise taxes	11,676	11,860	12,534	13,194	13,731	14,570	13,062	13,719	14,079	15,222	15,940	17,520
Estate and gift taxes	1,606	1,896	2,016	2,167	2,394	2,716	3,066	2,978	3,051	3,491	3,500	3,600
Customs duties	1,105	982	1,142	1,205	1,252	1,442	1,767	1,901	2,038	2,319	2,260	2,260
Miscellaneous receipts:												
Deposit of earnings by Federal Reserve System	1,093	788	718	828	947	1,372	1,713	1,805	2,091	2,662	3,250	3,350
Other miscellaneous receipts [2]	94	131	125	194	138	222	162	303	400	254	431	264
Total miscellaneous receipts	1,187	919	843	1,023	1,084	1,594	1,875	2,108	2,491	2,916	3,681	3,614
Total budget receipts	**92,492**	**94,389**	**99,676**	**106,560**	**112,662**	**116,833**	**130,856**	**149,552**	**153,671**	**187,792**	**199,386**	**202,103**
MEMORANDUM												
Federal funds	75,650	75,179	79,703	83,550	87,205	90,943	101,427	111,835	114,726	143,329	149,579	147,600
Trust funds	19,228	21,800	22,652	25,799	28,518	29,230	32,997	42,935	44,716	52,009	58,141	64,107
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,385	−2,589	−2,680	−2,788	−3,061	−3,339	−3,568	−5,218	−5,771	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605

[1] Includes $339 million of Federal funds in 1960. [2] Includes both Federal funds and trust funds.

Table 17. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1960–1971** (in millions of dollars)

Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1960–1971 (in millions of dollars)

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
050 National defense:												
051 Defense—Military [1]	41,479	43,292	46,916	48,143	49,577	45,973	54,178	67,457	77,373	77,877	76,505	71,191
057 Military assistance [1]	1,631	1,351	1,337	1,406	1,209	1,125	1,003	858	654	789	495	600
058 Atomic energy [1]	2,623	2,713	2,806	2,758	2,764	2,625	2,403	2,264	2,466	2,450	2,461	2,411
059 Defense-related activities	244	104	92	24	172	136	−62	−17	139	260	119	−51
Deductions for offsetting receipts [2]	−69	−80	−53	−74	−130	−281	−738	−481	−116	−138	−150	−572
Total national defense	**45,908**	**47,381**	**51,097**	**52,257**	**53,591**	**49,578**	**56,785**	**70,081**	**80,517**	**81,240**	**79,432**	**73,583**
150 International affairs and finance:												
151 Conduct of foreign affairs	214	216	248	346	296	347	315	336	354	371	396	412
152 Economic and financial assistance	1,391	1,877	2,325	1,968	1,756	2,041	2,329	3,057	3,053	2,420	2,746	2,357
153 Foreign information and exchange activities	137	158	197	201	207	223	227	245	253	237	237	241
154 Food for Peace	1,458	1,823	1,947	2,040	2,049	1,852	1,784	1,452	1,204	975	971	852
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−146	−716	−226	−441	−191	−123	−165	−542	−245	−217	−237	−273
Total international affairs and finance	**3,054**	**3,357**	**4,492**	**4,115**	**4,117**	**4,340**	**4,490**	**4,547**	**4,619**	**3,785**	**4,113**	**3,589**
250 Space research and technology:												
251 Manned space flight	113	279	565	1,516	2,768	3,538	4,210	3,649	3,096	2,781	2,355	1,937
252 Space science and application	133	249	420	576	754	751	778	796	700	569	634	612
253 Space technology	52	87	159	303	432	484	435	440	410	344	337	306
254 Aircraft technology	72	51	31	36	40	58	75	89	128	168	180	184
259 Supporting space activities	30	79	82	122	178	262	435	452	390	390	387	376
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−*	−*	−*	−*	−1	−2	−1	−2	−3	−6	−6	−15
Total space research and technology	**401**	**744**	**1,257**	**2,552**	**4,170**	**5,091**	**5,933**	**5,423**	**4,721**	**4,247**	**3,886**	**3,400**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. **BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1960–1971** (in millions of dollars)—**Continued**

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
350 Agriculture and rural development:												
351 Farm income stabilization	2,383	2,343	3,143	4,060	4,134	3,667	2,536	3,167	4,542	5,000	4,485	4,467
352 Rural housing and public facilities	333	335	291	375	326	354	309	330	474	318	830	−176
354 Agricultural land and water resources	324	347	368	324	325	342	347	353	351	343	344	317
355 Research and other agricultural services	312	344	363	415	441	485	531	570	618	645	726	799
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−29	−30	−42	−36	−42	−42	−44	−44	−42	−85	−43	−41
Total agriculture and rural development	**3,322**	**3,340**	**4,123**	**5,139**	**5,185**	**4,807**	**3,679**	**4,376**	**5,943**	**6,221**	**6,343**	**5,364**
400 Natural resources:												
401 Water resources and power	1,241	1,395	1,578	1,718	1,798	1,867	2,061	2,158	2,251	2,256	2,325	2,940
402 Land management	305	428	382	422	459	509	556	618	639	643	746	771
403 Mineral resources	30	28	30	25	46	59	62	73	85	71	116	110
405 Recreational resources	125	146	151	180	202	215	241	285	331	372	447	546
409 Other natural resources programs	66	71	84	94	104	119	131	136	154	160	178	183
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−748	−501	−539	−934	−637	−706	−1,016	−1,412	−1,758	−1,373	−1,325	−2,048
Total natural resources	**1,019**	**1,568**	**1,686**	**1,505**	**1,972**	**2,063**	**2,035**	**1,860**	**1,702**	**2,129**	**2,485**	**2,503**
500 Commerce and transportation:												
501 Air transportation	568	716	781	808	835	875	879	945	951	1,042	1,290	1,668
502 Water transportation	509	569	654	672	658	728	708	765	844	864	919	938
503 Ground transportation	2,984	2,656	2,817	3,057	3,686	4,092	4,043	4,093	4,367	4,413	4,810	4,881
505 Postal service	525	914	797	770	578	805	888	1,141	1,080	920	1,247	382
506 Advancement of business	134	127	278	212	218	365	310	289	395	99	474	301
507 Area and regional development	120	188	132	242	538	557	315	318	472	584	717	710
508 Regulation of business	59	67	72	82	91	98	99	118	98	107	123	124
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−125	−189	−123	−99	−123	−156	−107	−115	−159	−157	−144	−217
Total commerce and transportation	**4,774**	**5,048**	**5,408**	**5,743**	**6,482**	**7,364**	**7,135**	**7,554**	**8,047**	**7,873**	**9,436**	**8,785**
550 Community development and housing:												

Total commerce and transportation	4,774	5,048	5,408	5,743	6,482	7,364	7,135	7,554	8,047	7,873	9,436	8,785
550 Community development and housing:												
551 Concentrated community development	------	------	------	------	------	51	302	452	648	684	960	1,242
552 Community environment	105	145	227	173	240	331	365	465	486	632	1,122	1,173
553 Community facilities	18	15	27	36	51	46	38	74	106	146	200	237
554 Community planning and administration	−72	−79	11	24	29	32	16	33	37	47	82	95
555 Low and moderate income housing aids	145	155	170	198	37	81	391	478	948	871	1,153	1,499
556 Maintenance of the housing mortgage market	787	−36	169	−1,289	−511	−237	1,545	1,133	1,863	−406	−469	−464
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−11	−9	−16	−22	−31	−16	−13	−19	−12	−13	−*	−*
Total community development and housing	**971**	**191**	**589**	**−880**	**−185**	**288**	**2,644**	**2,616**	**4,076**	**1,961**	**3,046**	**3,781**
600 Education and manpower:												
601 Elementary and secondary education	397	417	429	527	566	645	1,804	2,439	2,595	2,480	2,668	2,710
602 Higher education	272	291	357	419	383	414	705	1,159	1,393	1,230	1,395	1,449
603 Vocational education	39	40	40	41	41	132	136	250	265	262	266	329
604 Manpower training	4	4	12	64	122	342	731	940	1,263	1,193	1,368	1,720
605 Science education and basic research	120	143	183	206	310	309	368	415	449	490	490	490
608 Other education aids	58	76	98	98	110	158	155	264	334	373	434	411
609 Other manpower aids	399	530	617	380	501	541	634	678	729	810	929	1,034
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−3	−4	−4	−5	−5	−9	−11	−11	−16	−13	−13	−14
Total education and manpower	**1,286**	**1,499**	**1,732**	**1,732**	**2,028**	**2,533**	**4,523**	**6,135**	**7,012**	**6,825**	**7,538**	**8,129**
650 Health:												
651 Development of health resources	554	642	786	949	1,170	1,039	1,212	1,556	1,826	1,918	2,142	2,235
652 Providing or financing medical services	146	157	264	318	386	476	1,094	4,866	7,455	9,315	10,582	12,106
653 Prevention and control of health problems	58	77	91	128	182	215	238	301	394	465	542	618
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−2	−2	−3	−3	−1	−1	−1	−2	−3	−2	−1	−1
Total health	**756**	**873**	**1,139**	**1,393**	**1,737**	**1,730**	**2,543**	**6,721**	**9,672**	**11,696**	**13,265**	**14,957**
700 Income security:												
701 Retirement and social insurance	15,597	18,467	19,474	21,249	21,958	22,282	25,298	27,068	29,293	32,240	37,106	41,895
702 Public assistance	2,293	2,385	2,604	2,909	3,085	3,119	3,151	3,180	3,726	4,272	5,381	7,035
703 Social and individual services	88	104	133	176	199	249	410	692	831	888	1,347	1,454
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−1	−2	−7	−479	−409	−196	−109	−59	−16	−1	−1	−1
Total income security	**17,977**	**20,956**	**22,205**	**23,854**	**24,833**	**25,453**	**28,751**	**30,881**	**33,835**	**37,399**	**43,832**	**50,384**

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 17. BUDGET OUTLAYS BY FUNCTION, 1960–1971 (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Function	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
800 Veterans benefits and services:												
801 Income security	4,054	4,439	4,476	4,706	4,646	4,710	4,700	5,209	4,997	5,528	5,950	6,018
802 Education, training, and rehabilitation	531	415	159	101	77	58	54	305	478	701	1,000	1,206
803 Housing	206	152	236	−109	44	*	169	304	210	102	162	−315
804 Hospital and medical care	963	1,032	1,085	1,147	1,231	1,271	1,320	1,393	1,472	1,566	1,787	1,796
809 Other veterans benefits and services	187	187	180	176	185	179	196	195	218	237	266	269
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−514	−537	−511	−501	−502	−497	−518	−509	−492	−493	−484	−498
Total veterans benefits and services	**5,426**	**5,688**	**5,625**	**5,520**	**5,681**	**5,722**	**5,920**	**6,897**	**6,882**	**7,640**	**8,681**	**8,475**
850 Interest:												
851 Interest on the public debt	9,180	8,957	9,120	9,895	10,666	11,346	12,014	13,391	14,573	16,588	18,800	19,000
852 Interest on refunds of receipts	76	83	68	74	88	77	104	120	120	120	128	128
853 Interest on uninvested funds	10	10	10	11	11	12	14	13	10	7	11	13
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−967	−942	−877	−765	−955	−1,078	−846	−936	−959	−925	−1,118	−1,342
Total interest	**8,299**	**8,108**	**8,321**	**9,215**	**9,810**	**10,357**	**11,285**	**12,588**	**13,744**	**15,791**	**17,821**	**17,799**
900 General government:												
901 Legislative functions	109	118	135	131	126	142	159	167	180	192	234	242
902 Judicial functions	49	52	57	63	66	76	79	87	94	110	130	135
903 Executive direction and management	20	22	22	21	22	23	24	25	27	31	41	45
904 Central fiscal operations	573	622	668	733	808	844	886	968	1,024	1,094	1,257	1,345
905 General property and records management	351	356	355	416	553	565	550	617	569	567	631	632
906 Central personnel management	82	92	106	110	110	107	107	116	140	146	166	184
908 Law enforcement and justice	263	289	300	323	335	366	385	426	452	534	772	1,027
909 National capital region	30	50	73	70	58	61	73	84	104	162	256	414
910 Other general government	88	109	136	139	189	190	192	218	243	268	385	315
Deductions for offsetting receipts	−238	−220	−204	−196	−226	−165	−162	−199	−272	−238	−253	−255
Total general government	**1,327**	**1,491**	**1,650**	**1,810**	**2,040**	**2,210**	**2,292**	**2,510**	**2,561**	**2,866**	**3,620**	**4,084**

Total general government	1,321	1,491	1,656	1,816	2,046	2,216	2,292	2,316	2,361	2,866	3,620	4,084
Allowances for:												
Revenue sharing	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	275
Civilian and military pay increases	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	175	1,400
Contingencies	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	300	900
Undistributed intragovernmental transactions:												
Employer share, employee retirement	−934	−1,036	−1,069	−1,159	−1,256	−1,329	−1,447	−1,661	−1,825	−2,018	−2,307	−2,366
Interest received by trust funds	−1,363	−1,413	−1,444	−1,485	−1,621	−1,780	−1,917	−2,275	−2,674	−3,099	−3,781	−4,273
Total outlays	**92,223**	**97,795**	**106,813**	**111,311**	**118,584**	**118,430**	**134,652**	**158,254**	**178,833**	**184,556**	**197,885**	**200,771**
MEMORANDUM												
Federal funds	74,865	79,336	86,594	90,141	95,761	94,807	106,512	126,779	143,105	148,819	156,703	154,936
Trust funds	19,743	21,048	22,898	23,958	25,884	26,962	31,708	36,693	41,499	43,284	49,517	55,440
Intragovernmental transactions	−2,385	−2,589	−2,680	−2,788	−3,061	−3,339	−3,568	−5,218	−5,771	−7,547	−8,335	−9,605

*Less than $500 thousand.
[1] Entries net of offsetting receipts.
[2] Excludes offsetting receipts which have been distributed by subfunction above.

Table 18. **FEDERAL TRANSACTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS, 1960–1971 (in billions of dollars)**

Description	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
RECEIPTS, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Personal taxes and nontaxes	42.5	43.6	47.3	49.6	50.7	51.3	57.6	64.4	71.3	90.5	95.5	93.6
Corporate profits tax accruals	22.3	20.3	22.9	23.5	25.7	27.7	31.0	31.1	34.3	40.0	38.8	38.4
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals	13.2	13.3	14.2	15.0	15.6	16.9	15.7	16.1	17.2	18.6	19.1	20.5
Contributions for social insurance	16.7	18.1	19.9	22.1	23.5	24.6	28.5	35.8	38.0	43.6	48.3	52.9
Total receipts, national income basis	**94.8**	**95.3**	**104.2**	**110.2**	**115.5**	**120.5**	**132.8**	**147.3**	**160.9**	**192.7**	**201.8**	**205.4**
EXPENDITURES, NATIONAL INCOME BASIS												
Purchases of goods and services	52.7	55.5	60.9	63.4	65.7	64.4	71.7	85.3	95.3	101.1	100.8	96.6
Defense	(45.0)	(46.7)	(50.5)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(48.9)	(54.4)	(67.7)	(75.8)	(78.9)	(77.9)	(72.1)
Nondefense	(7.8)	(8.9)	(10.4)	(13.0)	(14.7)	(15.5)	(17.3)	(17.6)	(19.5)	(22.2)	(22.8)	(24.5)
Transfer payments	22.4	25.6	27.2	28.5	29.5	30.5	34.2	39.4	44.5	50.3	56.9	65.0
Domestic ("to persons")	(20.6)	(23.6)	(25.1)	(26.4)	(27.3)	(28.3)	(31.8)	(37.3)	(42.4)	(48.2)	(54.7)	(62.8)
Foreign	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	6.8	6.9	7.6	8.4	9.8	10.9	12.7	14.8	17.6	18.9	22.4	24.8
Net interest paid	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.8	12.3	13.6	13.3
Subsidies less current surplus of Government enterprises	2.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1
Total expenditures, national income basis	**91.3**	**98.0**	**106.4**	**111.4**	**116.9**	**118.5**	**131.9**	**154.6**	**172.4**	**186.7**	**198.1**	**203.8**
Excess of receipts or expenditures (—), national income basis	**+3.5**	**−2.7**	**−2.1**	**−1.2**	**−1.4**	**+2.0**	**+.9**	**−7.2**	**−11.5**	**+6.0**	**+3.6**	**+1.6**

Source.—Actual data for 1960–69 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1970 and 1971 are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Source.—Actual data for 1960–69 are based on the estimates prepared by the Department of Commerce. Data for 1970 and 1971 are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Table 19. FEDERAL FINANCES AND THE GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1954–1970 (dollar amounts in billions)

Fiscal year	Gross national product	Budget receipts		Budget outlays (expenditures and net lending)				Federal debt, end of year			
				Total		Budget expenditures (excludes net lending)		Total		Held by the public	
		Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP	Amount	Percent of GNP
1954	362.1	69.7	19.3	70.9	19.6	(1)	(1)	270.8	74.8	224.5	62.0
1955	378.6	65.5	17.3	68.5	18.1	(1)	(1)	274.4	72.5	226.6	59.9
1956	409.4	74.5	18.2	70.5	17.2	(1)	(1)	272.8	66.6	222.2	54.3
1957	431.3	80.0	18.5	76.7	17.8	(1)	(1)	272.4	63.1	219.4	50.9
1958	440.3	79.6	18.1	82.6	18.8	81.0	18.4	279.7	63.5	226.4	51.4
1959	469.1	79.2	16.9	92.1	19.6	89.4	19.1	287.8	61.3	235.0	50.1
1960	495.2	92.5	18.7	92.2	18.6	90.3	18.2	290.9	58.7	237.2	47.9
1961	506.5	94.4	18.6	97.8	19.3	96.6	19.1	292.9	57.8	238.6	47.1
1962	542.1	99.7	18.4	106.8	19.7	104.5	19.3	303.3	55.9	248.4	45.8
1963	573.4	106.6	18.6	111.3	19.4	111.5	19.4	310.8	54.2	254.5	44.4
1964	612.2	112.7	18.4	118.6	19.4	118.0	19.3	316.8	51.7	257.6	42.1
1965	654.2	116.8	17.9	118.4	18.1	117.2	17.9	323.2	49.4	261.6	40.0
1966	721.2	130.9	18.1	134.7	18.7	130.8	18.1	329.5	45.7	264.7	36.7
1967	768.8	149.6	19.5	158.3	20.6	153.2	19.9	341.3	44.4	267.5	34.8
1968	828.0	153.7	18.6	178.8	21.6	172.8	20.9	369.8	44.7	290.6	35.1
1969	900.6	187.8	20.9	184.6	20.5	183.1	20.3	367.1	40.8	279.5	31.0
1970 est.	960.0	199.4	20.8	197.9	20.6	195.0	20.3	374.7	39.0	278.5	29.0

[1] Not available.

Table 20. BUDGET RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS, 1789–1971 (in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Receipts	Outlays	Surplus or deficit (−)
ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET			
1789–1849	1,160	1,090	+70
1850–1900	14,462	15,453	−991
1901	588	525	+63
1902	562	485	+77
1903	562	517	+45
1904	541	584	−43
1905	544	567	−23
1906	595	570	+25
1907	666	579	+87
1908	602	659	−57
1909	604	694	−89
1910	676	694	−18
1911	702	691	+11
1912	693	690	+3
1913	714	715	−*
1914	725	726	−*
1915	683	746	−63
1916	761	713	+48
1917	1,101	1,954	−853
1918	3,645	12,677	−9,032
1919	5,130	18,493	−13,363
1920	6,649	6,358	+291
1921	5,571	5,062	+509
1922	4,026	3,289	+736
1923	3,853	3,140	+713
1924	3,871	2,908	+963
1925	3,641	2,924	+717
1926	3,795	2,930	+865
1927	4,013	2,857	+1,155
1928	3,900	2,961	+939
1929	3,862	3,127	+734
1930	4,058	3,320	+738
1931	3,116	3,577	−462
1932	1,924	4,659	−2,735
1933	1,997	4,598	−2,602
1934	3,015	6,645	−3,630
1935	3,706	6,497	−2,791
1936	3,997	8,422	−4,425
1937	4,956	7,733	−2,777
1938	5,588	6,765	−1,177
1939	4,979	8,841	−3,862
CONSOLIDATED CASH STATEMENT			
1940	6,879	9,589	−2,710
1941	9,202	13,980	−4,778
1942	15,104	34,500	−19,396
1943	25,097	78,909	−53,812
1944	47,818	93,956	−46,138
1945	50,162	95,184	−45,022
1946	43,537	61,738	−18,201
1947	43,531	36,931	+6,600
1948	45,357	36,493	+8,864
1949	41,576	40,570	+1,006
1950	40,940	43,147	−2,207
1951	53,390	45,797	+7,593
1952	68,011	67,962	+49
1953	71,495	76,769	−5,274
UNIFIED BUDGET			
1954	69,719	70,890	−1,170
1955	65,469	68,509	−3,041
1956	74,547	70,460	+4,087
1957	79,990	76,741	+3,249
1958	79,636	82,575	−2,939
1959	79,249	92,104	−12,855
1960	92,492	92,223	+269
1961	94,389	97,795	−3,406
1962	99,676	106,813	−7,137
1963	106,560	111,311	−4,751
1964	112,662	118,584	−5,922
1965	116,833	118,430	−1,596
1966	130,856	134,652	−3,796
1967	149,552	158,254	−8,702
1968	153,671	178,833	−25,161
1969	187,792	184,556	+3,236
1970 est	199,386	197,885	+1,501
1971 est	202,103	200,771	+1,331

Notes.—Certain interfund transactions are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1932. For years prior to 1932 the amounts of such transactions are not significant.

Refunds of receipts are excluded from receipts and outlays starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.

*Less than $500 thousand.

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